"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Snow or rain today; partly cloudy tomorrow; fresh southeast winds, shifting to northwest.
For full weather report see Page 21.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,142. ... NEW YORK, MONDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1915.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

PRESIDENT DEMANDS ANCONA DISAVOWAL AND REPARATION, ALSO PUNISHMENT OF THE GUILTY SUBMARINE COMMANDER, IN NOTE REQUIRING THAT AUSTRIA'S COMPLIANCE BE PROMPT

CAN'T FIND THE SUBMARINE

That Is Given as Austria's Reason for Not Answering Our Inquiry.

MAY HAVE BEEN DESTROYED

Berlin Paper Defends Act of the Commander as Due to the Ship Trying to Escape.

OUR GERMAN PRESS CRITICAL

One Renewal of Suggestion That President Warn Americans to Keep Off Belligerent Ships.

VIENNA, Dec. 11, (via London, Dec. 12.)—The reason for Austria's delay in replying to the American Government's inquiry for details in the Ancona case, The Associated Press correspondent learns from a well-informed source, is that it has been found impossible thus far to get into communication with the submarine involved, although every effort has been made to do so.

Ambassador Penfield submitted the American communication on Nov. 18, and received assurances that the desired information would be obtained as soon as possible. Up to the present, however, nothing is known as to the movements of the submarine, which is a large one, with a wide radius of action. It is considered possible that the submarine has met with misfortune.

Since the submarine commander's first report on the sinking of the Ancona already had been published, it was necessary, it is asserted here, to submit to the commander the allegations of the Ancona's crew and passengers before the questions asked by the United States could be answered. It now appears that a supplementary report issued on the case contained details supplied by the submarine commander in his first report, and was not based upon any second communication from him.

BERLIN, Dec. 12, (via London.)—Commenting upon the United States note to Austria concerning the sinking of the Ancona, the Morgen Post says: says:

"If the report is correct, President Wilson is endeavoring to create utterly new maritime law, for, according to existing law, upon which America, indeed, based her attitude, it was permissible to fire at a ship which disregarded a demand to stop and attempted to flee, irrespective of whether or not passengers were aboard. In such a case the Captain of the fleeing ship assumes the responsibility for the welfare of his passengers."

GERMAN PRESS VIEWS ON NOTE TO AUSTRIA

Ridder Hopes for Arbitration, Saying President Wilson's Demands Are Unjust.

Comments on the Ancona note by German newspapers in the United States follow. Bernard Ridder, in the New Yorker Staats-Zeitung, expresses the hope that Austria-Hungary will ask for arbitration, and says:

"President Wilson's Ancona note is his first concise and statesmanlike document, and, if his premises were unassailable, he would find the whole nation solidly behind him.

"Unfortunately President Wilson rests his demands on an erroneous assumption. Brushing aside the Declaration of London of 1907 and that of Paris of 1856, both of which were concluded to guide nations over disputed ground, he bases his demands on the law of nations as it existed before the Declaration of Paris. Of this law, however, the nations of Europe—and inferentially also the United States, for Lincoln wished to sign it—spoke as is stated in the preamble of the Declaration.

"If the Austro-Hungarian submarine commander had spared the Ancona, Austria-Hungary claims, the steamer would have carried on her return trip death for the Austrian soldiers. American lives must be held sacred everywhere, but not at the cost of making unjust demands on other nations, and so long as the President's interpretation of the law of nations is not proved to be correct, however pleasant it may be to all of us, his peremptory demands on Austria-Hungary cannot be called just. American honor, like Caesar's wife, should be above suspicion. This

Continued on Page 2.

President Wilson's Note to Austria on the Ancona Sinking

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON, DEC. 6, 1915

The Secretary of State to Ambassador Penfield:

Please deliver a note to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, textually as follows:

Reliable information obtained from American and other survivors who were passengers on the steamship Ancona shows that on Nov. 7 a submarine flying the Austro-Hungarian flag fired a solid shot toward the steamship, that thereupon the Ancona attempted to escape, but, being overhauled by the submarine, she stopped, that after a brief period and before the crew and passengers were all able to take to the boats the submarine fired a number of shells at the vessel and finally torpedoed and sank her while there were yet many persons on board, and that by gunfire and foundering of the vessel a large number of persons lost their lives or were seriously injured, among whom were citizens of the United States.

The public statement of the Austro-Hungarian Admiralty has been brought to the attention of the Government of the United States and received careful consideration. This statement substantially confirms the principal declaration of the survivors, as it admits that the Ancona, after being shelled, was torpedoed and sunk while persons were still on board.

The Austro-Hungarian Government has been advised, through the correspondence which has passed between the United States and Germany, of the attitude of the Government of the United States as to the use of submarines in attacking vessels of commerce, and the acquiescence of Germany in that attitude, yet with full knowledge on the part of the Austro-Hungarian Government of the views of the Government of the United States as expressed in no uncertain terms to the ally of Austria-Hungary, the commander of the submarine which attacked the Ancona failed to put in a place of safety the crew and passengers of the vessel which they purposed to destroy because, it is presumed, of the impossibility of taking it into port as a prize of war.

The Government of the United States considers that the commander violated the principles of international law and of humanity by shelling and torpedoing the Ancona before the persons on board had been put in a place of safety or even given sufficient time to leave the vessel. The conduct of the commander can only be characterized as wanton slaughter of defenseless noncombatants, since at the time when the vessel was shelled and torpedoed she was not, it appears, resisting or attempting to escape, and no other reason is sufficient to excuse such an attack, not even the possibility of rescue.

The Government of the United States is forced, therefore, to conclude either that the commander of the submarine acted in violation of his instructions or that the Imperial and Royal Government failed to issue instructions to the commanders of its submarines in accordance with the law of nations and the principles of humanity. The Government of the United States is unwilling to believe the latter alternative and to credit the Austro-Hungarian Government with an intention to permit its submarines to destroy the lives of helpless men, women and children. It prefers to believe that the commander of the submarine committed this outrage without authority and contrary to the general or special instructions which he had received.

As the good relations of the two countries must rest upon a common regard for law and humanity, the Government of the United States cannot be expected to do otherwise than to demand that the Imperial and Royal Government denounce the sinking of the Ancona as an illegal and indefensible act; that the officer who perpetrated the deed be punished, and that reparation by the payment of an indemnity be made for the citizens of the United States who were killed or injured by the attack on the vessel.

The Government of the United States expects that the Austro-Hungarian Government, appreciating the gravity of the case, will accede to its demand promptly, and it rests this expectation on the belief that the Austro-Hungarian Government will not sanction or defend an act which is condemned by the world as inhumane and barbarous, which is abhorrent to all civilized nations, and which has caused the death of innocent American citizens.

LANSING.

THREATENS GOOD RELATIONS

Government Said to Be Prepared for a Diplomatic Break.

NO LOOPHOLE FOR PARLEYS

Vienna's Contention That Ancona Was Trying to Escape Is Brushed Aside.

ACT 'A WANTON SLAUGHTER'

"Illegal and Indefensible," "Condemned by World as Inhumane and Barbarous."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Apparently leaving no loophole for compromise or discussion, the United States Government has called upon the Government of Austria-Hungary for prompt compliance with a demand for disavowal and reparation on account of the sinking of the Italian-American liner Ancona by an Austro-Hungarian submarine, and the punishment of the submarine's commander. The text of the formal diplomatic communication containing the demand was made public by the State Department today.

The demand follows a statement informing Austria-Hungary that "the good relations of the two countries must rest upon a common regard for law and humanity." The note arraigns the shelling and torpedoing of the liner as "inhumane," "barbarous," and a "wanton slaughter" of "helpless men, women, and children."

Not in any of the diplomatic notes of this Government to Germany concerning the Lusitania was such direct and menacing language used. As a consequence of this communication, which bears all the marks of being an ultimatum, the gravest danger threatens the continuance of relations between the Governments of Austria-Hungary and the United States.

"Ultimatum" is the term used by some officials in describing the substance of the American position. Generally in Administration circles the view appears to prevail that President Wilson and Secretary Lansing have burned all bridges behind them, and are prepared to take extreme measures to showing their resentment if the Vienna Government declines to comply with the demands made. In diplomacy "demand" is about the strongest word that can be used, and it is used twice in the Ancona note.

Must Accede Within a Week.

The course the United States will pursue is understood to have been determined upon. A reasonable time will be given Austria-Hungary in which to reply to the communication before further action is taken. The word "prompt" as used in the note is understood to mean that Austria-Hungary must accede to the demand of the United States within a week, at the most. If the demand is not complied with, immediate severance of diplomatic relations is regarded as certain.

The Administration has been sensitive over the criticism, heard most frequently during the critical period of the Lusitania negotiations, that all the action of the Government in dealing with Germany's destruction of merchant vessels, with the loss of innocent lives, was confined to writing diplomatic notes. With particular reference to this criticism, it is declared by officials that the note on the Ancona case means exactly what it says, and that the country should be prepared for a break in the relations between Washington and Vienna if the Austro-Hungarian Government does not promptly accede to the demand to "denounce the sinking of the Ancona as an illegal and indefensible act, that the officer who perpetrated the deed be punished, and that reparation by the payment of an indemnity be made for the citizens of the United States who were killed or injured by the attack on the vessel."

The manner in which the American note dismisses the Austrian contention that the Ancona sought to escape removes that phase of the incident from the field of discussion. A point-blank refusal to accept the Austrian view seems to be a correct construction of the American position. Judged by what is being said in a guarded way by officials here, the Austro-Hungarian Government must either accept or reject what is demanded by the United States. There is no half-way point in

BRITISH RALLY TO NATION'S CALL

Rush of Recruits Surpasses All Hopes and Makes Conscription Unnecessary.

TOTAL ABOUT 4,000,000

Whole Staffs of Mercantile Houses Take Oath Together —Bank Clerks in a Body.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 13.—While no official computation was forthcoming last night on the recruiting accomplished under Lord Derby's scheme, outside estimates agree that the number of men responding to the call for volunteers approximates 4,000,000. This, I was informed by a recruiting official, must be taken only as an unofficial estimate, as the actual figures are held secret until Lord Derby's report reaches Premier Asquith's hands.

The rush of recruits during the last two weeks has been so great as far to exceed the rosiest expectations of Lord Derby and his aids. A considerable proportion of those offering themselves failed to meet the medical requirements.

I am assured that Lord Derby is immensely elated over the outcome of his gigantic effort, and that it is now likely that conscription will be avoided. If the number as finally revealed falls slightly below the mark, it is more than likely, I am told, that more men will be obtained by another call without resorting to conscription.

While the voluntary recruiting was supposed to end Saturday night, the War Office officials, by giving another day to accommodate the crowds that were unable to get themselves attested, owing to the rush in the last hours, made it possible Sunday for many thousands more to enlist throughout Britain. All day the recruiting stations in London and elsewhere were at work putting down the names of men who carried away with them Saturday only slips showing that they had offered themselves, but had been unable to get their attestation slips fully filled out.

Further grace will be allowed until Wednesday night for others to do the same.

Lord Derby was out of town yesterday, catching his breath after his recruiting efforts.

Last Monday the recruiting tide began to flow full and strong. Day by day it increased in volume, until on Friday it became a great flood. Men of all ranks and conditions in life came forward. Clerks from the great banks marched to the stations in a body; the orchestra of one theatre volunteered as one man between the acts, and whole staffs from mercantile houses took the oath together.

Although a great number of the royal servants at Windsor enlisted long ago in compliance with the King's wishes, all eligibles in the royal service are now attested and have been placed in their respective groups.

All the big provincial cities witnessed

Continued on Page 3.

DIRECT THROUGH SERVICE to cities and resorts of the South via SOUTHERN RAILWAY. Write for booklet, "Where to Spend the Winter." New York Office, 264 Fifth Ave.—Advt.

DROPS CENSORSHIP IN FOREIGN OFFICE

British Editors to Be Responsible for the International News They Print.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—The following official statement was made public tonight:

"Sir Edward Grey has arranged that from Dec. 20, 1915, censorship by the Press Bureau on behalf of the Foreign Office shall be suspended. This will not mean a change in the provisions of the Defense of the Realm acts or of regulations made thereunder. They will be binding, as heretofore, but the responsibility of seeing that they are complied with as regards the publication in any newspaper or by any news agency of matter relating to foreign affairs will rest upon the directors of that newspaper or news agency.

"As regards matter telegraphed from this country, the responsibility will rest with the senders of telegrams. The censorship of press telegrams from one foreign country to another over British cables will remain unaltered, since the senders of such telegrams are not within British jurisdiction, and cannot be proceeded against under the Defense of the Realm acts.

"Nothing in this announcement affects the existing arrangements for the censorship of naval or military matter, to which wholly different considerations apply, nor the censorship of other matters, save so far as they relate to foreign affairs."

REPORT BRITISH LOSS OF THREE BATTALIONS

Turks Say That They Surrendered on the Retreat from Bagdad.

BERLIN, Dec. 12, (by Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—"According to private advices from Constantinople," says the Overseas News Agency today, "three British battalions of the army that retreated down the Tigris from the City of Bagdad were surrounded by Turkish troops near Kut-el-Amara and surrendered.

"It is expected that the British will retreat southward from Kut-el-Amara in the near future, as their posts to the rear are in danger of being cut off."

PETROGRAD, Dec. 12, (via London.)—The Germans in Persia are seeking to divert the attention of the Russian Army of the Caucasus, according to the Russky Invalid, and cause it to scatter its force over a large front in order to allow the Turks to throw a part of their troops into the Mesopotamian campaign to save Bagdad.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Monday, Dec. 13, (via London.)—The Turkish War Office has issued the following official communication:

On the Irak front our troops, by energetic attacks, captured the advanced enemy positions near Kut-el-Amara and repulsed the enemy to his main position. The enemy's loss in this fighting was over 700 men, while ours has not yet reached 200 dead and wounded.

KAISER PRESIDES AT FIELD WAR COUNCIL

With Hindenburg and Mackensen He Confers With Turks and Bulgars.

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 13.—An important war council, over which the German Emperor is presiding, is now taking place at German Headquarters on the eastern front, according to a Copenhagen dispatch to The Daily Mail.

Among those at the council are General von Falkenhayn, Chief of Staff; Field Marshal von Hindenburg, Field Marshal von Mackensen, and members of the Turkish and Bulgarian General Staffs.

HOLIDAY OFFERS IN DEWEY'S WINES. Choicest, purest. Assorted cases, $4.25 up. 188 Fulton St., N. Y. City. Phone 3091 Cort.—Advt.

Berlin Disavows Rintelen's Plots in Official Order to Bernstorff

Notifies Ambassador That German Agent, Accused of Financing Strikes and Mexican Revolution, Had No Instructions to Violate Our Laws.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, announced today that he had been authorized by his Government "to disavow" Captain Franz von Rintelen, and declared that he had no instructions to commit acts which were in violation of the laws of the United States. The Ambassador will convey this information to the State Department.

It was said at the Embassy that when Rintelen was in America he acted solely in the capacity of a purchasing agent for private interests.

Rintelen, a German agent, now a prisoner in the Tower of London, has been charged with coming to this country armed with a large corruption fund to incite strikers in munition factories. He also has been accused of being concerned in attempts to set up a counter-revolution in Mexico, and in the financing of the organization known as Labor's National Peace Council.

Rintelen, who is said to be a friend of Emperor William, was apprehended by British authorities at Falmouth while attempting to return to Germany.

Rintelen's Activities Here.

Captain Franz von Rintelen, who was said to have ranked next to the Ambassador among German officials in this country, was captured by the British when he was traveling from this country on the Noordam on the way back to Germany.

At the time of his capture he was under suspicion of having shipped supplies to Germany by way of Sweden, but agents of the Department of Justice, in investigating his stay in this city, found that he had spent enormous sums of money. Various plots have since been charged against him by witnesses before the Federal Grand Jury. One of these was an alleged effort to stir up a new Mexican revolution in order to force this country to intervene and commandeer munitions now being manufactured for the Allies. Another was a plot to spend large sums of money through Labor's National Peace Council to cause strikes in munitions factories and in other industries where they would be harmful to the Allies.

Rintelen has been reported shot as a spy, but word received recently by Government officials in this city is that he is alive in the Tower of London. It was reported from England at one time that the German Government had made great efforts to procure his exchange, and had even offered twenty imprisoned British officers for his release. Extended reports to the German Government on his activities here were said to have been captured by the British.

After he left here he was indicted by the Federal Grand Jury under the names of von Rintelen, Fred Hansen, Miller, Müller, and Edward V. Gasche. He arrived here at about the same time that Huerta, the former Mexican dictator, came to this country from Barcelona.

Had $30,000,000.

The money at Rintelen's disposal is said to have been almost unlimited. After one of his principal aides had told men connected with the Department of Justice of Rintelen's activities here, an investigation of the various sources of his income made it appear that he had more than $30,000,000 to his credit here. One item of $500,000 deposited with the Transatlantic Trust Company at 67 William Street has been traced until the disposition of practically every cent of it is known to agents of the Department of Justice.

According to various witnesses Rintelen considered both Huerta and Felix Diaz as leaders of the counter-revolution. It was said that 10,000 rifles of modern pattern had been offered to Huerta. Rintelen's efforts, successful and unsuccessful, to purchase rifles and other munitions in this country have been traced by Government officials. These were at first believed to be for Germany, but abundant evidence came later to show that they were intended for use in Mexico.

At the same time that he was working for the Mexican revolution, Captain von Rintelen was busy directing the plot to "purchase strikes" as United States District Attorney Marshall phrased it. One of the first men that he met in this connection, according to evidence brought out in the investigation now being made of Labor's National Peace Council, was David Lamar, "the Wolf of Wall Street," who is alleged to have received a fund of between $250,000 and $300,000, which was intended for certain labor leaders.

Captain von Rintelen was also accused of being implicated in the passport frauds. When he was taken off the Noordam he was traveling with a fraudulent Swiss passport. It was charged that, after a discovery made by Carranzista officials had ended the project to start a counter-revolution in Mexico, von Rintelen and his associates sought to send all their agents out of this country with false passports, some to attempt to get to Germany and others to act as spies in countries of the Allies.

Captain von Rintelen came to this country first in 1905 to study banking and economics. His ostensible purpose was to found a branch of the Bank of Berlin in this country. The following year he went to South America and Mexico for banking interests in Germany. He was well known in this city and formerly was a resident member of the New York Yacht Club.

LAYS RECALL TO POLITICS.

Von Reventlow, with Others, Impugns Motives of Americans.

BERLIN, Dec. 12, (via London.)—Count von Reventlow in the Tages Zeitung, commenting on the recall of the German naval and military attachés at Washington, declares he finds it impossible to believe that the request that they be recalled was not due to political reasons. He knows of no case, he says, in which the recall of both military and naval attachés was demanded simultaneously. In addition, he comments, the fact that the recalls were demanded after a long campaign "of the British press and of the American press, which takes sides with the enemies of Germany."

Count von Reventlow quotes a Washington dispatch referring to the danger of a severance of relations between Austria and the United States, and says he does not know how highly Austria estimates the danger of a severance, and is curious to learn what position it will take. He quotes with approval the remarks of the Lokal Anzeiger concerning the saving of lives of passengers of the Ancona, and declares that the United States demands a submarine shall not fire when a ship flees after

Continued on Page 3.

DELICIOUS DEERFOOT FARM SAUSAGE They cost more—try them and see why. Made at the Farm, Southborough, Mass.—Advt.

AMERICANS ESCAPE SAFELY FROM GIEVGELI

Mme. Grouitch Reaches Saloniki With 38 Orphans—Why Allies Are Retreating.

By RICHARD HARDING DAVIS.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SALONIKI, Dec. 11.—There seems to be no longer any doubt that Gievgeli was evacuated early Friday by the French and Serbian forces. The Serbian inhabitants had already fled. On account of the bombardment even the Bulgarian residents moved out. The Director of the Post Office, who arrived here this morning by horseback, says he was the last to leave the city, which was being bombarded.

He says shells set fire to the former American Hospital operated by Dr. James Donnelly, and which, after his death, was taken over by the French for the French and Serbian wounded, all of whom were safely removed. The railroad station also was destroyed.

Mme. Mabel Grouitch, the Serbian-American in charge of the Frothingham unit, with her assistant, Elva Reed La Grane of Oregon, left Gievgeli on the 9th, bringing safely here in a freight car thirty-eight Serbian orphans. These women are doing splendid work. The orphanage, which is supported by Mr. Frothingham of Baltimore, was originally at Nish. When driven from there the staff took refuge at Gievgeli. When your correspondent visited Gievgeli last week these women were managing restaurants, with the profits of which they supported the orphans. Lady Scott's unit of five nurses, who are Scotch, also escaped safely. No Americans or English remain in Gievgeli.

Refugees are now crowding into Saloniki on mattresses in carts, carrying their pitiful possessions in kerchiefs and baskets. It is a picture of this war that has been made familiar, but that these refugees are forerunners of a Bulgarian advance upon Saloniki does not follow. But Gievgeli is so near the border that if the Bulgarians mean to halt there or fight on Greek soil the next few hours should decide.

It is now possible to give in more detail an explanation of the withdrawal of the French and British to their second line of defense. To understand this withdrawal find on the map Krivolak, the former French advanced position, and follow the railroad and River Vardar southeast to Gradec, the present first French line.

The cause of this retreat is the inability to hold Monastir and their withdrawal west leaving a gap in the former line of the Serbians, French and British. The enemy is now south and west of the French, and their left flank is exposed.

On Dec. 3, finding the advanced position at Krivolak threatened by four divisions—100,000 men—General Sarrail began the withdrawal, sending south by rail without loss all ammunition and stores. He destroyed the tunnel at Krivolak and all the bridges across the Vardar and on his left at the Cerna River. The fighting was heavy at Prevedo and Biserence, but the French losses were small. He

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IRISH SAVE ARMY FROM BULGARIANS

Three Regiments Cover Retreat to Greek Border Against Overwhelming Odds.

GREECE YIELDS TO ALLIES

But Teutons and Turks May Follow Them Across Her Border —Bulgarians Barred.

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 13.—The Anglo-French troops who last week began their retirement from their advanced positions in Southern Serbia are now approaching, if they have not crossed, the Greek frontier, and the attitude Greece will adopt becomes more and more important.

Greece will not demobilize, but will withdraw all her troops from Saloniki except one division, according to The Times Paris correspondent. This, the correspondent adds, is the result of the negotiations at Athens, and the Entente Allies have decided to prosecute the Saloniki enterprise vigorously. What will happen and just what Greece will do if the Teutons cross the frontiers remain a matter of doubt. It is not believed that the Bulgarians will be permitted to cross, whatever their German allies may do.

Some of the questions which are seriously occupying the Greek Government have to do with the use of the railways, which are needed for the Greek troops, and the damage that might be done to them with the object of impeding Bulgarian pursuit, should the Sofia Government decide that the British and French are to be followed into Greek territory.

The Greek Government has good evidence of the effective manner in which the French engineers destroy railways in the work done along the line north of the Greek frontier. So well was this accomplished that the Bulgarians were greatly delayed, having to use roads covered with snow, with the result that the French escaped almost unscathed.

British Retreat More Difficult.

The British, who had advanced further from the railway to the northeast of Lake Doiran, had a much more difficult feat to accomplish when retirement was decided on, and suffered more heavily. They were faced by greatly superior forces, and, according to an official report issued last night, their successful withdrawal to a position extending from Lake Doiran to the Vardar Valley was largely due to the gallantry of three Irish regiments. The report says:

After sustaining violent attacks delivered by the enemy in overwhelming numbers, the tenth division succeeded, with the help of reinforcements, in retiring to a strong position from Lake Doiran westward toward the Valley of the Vardar in conjunction with our allies.

The division is reported to have fought well against very heavy odds, and it was largely due to the gallantry of the troops, especially the Munster Fusiliers, the Dublin Fusiliers, and the Connaught Rangers, that the withdrawal was successfully accomplished.

Owing to the mountainous nature of

Continued on Page 4.

FIFTH AVENUE RESTAURANT. Est. 24th St. "The Dollar Dinner."—Also a la Carte.—Advt.

the negotiations, according to the official view.

Although the character of the action that would be taken by this Government should Austria-Hungary decline to comply promptly with the demands made is not clearly set forth in the comments of officials, it is evident that the Government has in mind a severance of diplomatic relations. Such a course would dispose also of the incident involved in the admission yesterday to Secretary Lansing by Baron Zwiedinek, Chargé d'Affaires of Austria-Hungary, of the genuineness of a letter signed with his name suggesting that the Austro-Hungarian Consulate General in New York might be able to procure "at slight expense" passports of neutral countries to enable Austrian reservists to proceed in safety from the United States to their own country. Should diplomatic relations between the two Governments be severed, Baron Zwiedinek and all the other members of the embassy staff would be dismissed from the United States. The Administration is deferring decision in the matter of the Zwiedinek letter until the Ancona case has been disposed of.

Baron Zwiedinek was furnished with a copy of the Ancona note when he called at the State Department yesterday.

A New and Vigorous Policy.

After listening to the views of officials high in the Administration's councils, cautiously expressed though they are, it is impossible to escape the conviction that from now on the United States Government will not follow any velvet-glove procedure in dealing with such incidents as that of the Ancona. The vigorous language of the note to Austria-Hungary is declared to be in keeping with a new policy that found its first public expression in that portion of President Wilson's address to Congress last Tuesday in which reference was made to what the President termed the disloyal attitude of some American citizens of foreign birth whom he accused of being engaged in bomb plots and other conspiracies in the interest of European belligerents. The Administration is said to have determined to go ahead in protecting American interests at home and abroad and on the high seas without regard to the possible cost.

Hope for Effect on Germany.

The note to Austria-Hungary suggests that the President and the Cabinet have fully determined to go to the limit in all cases involving disregard by European belligerents for the lives of American noncombatants on merchant vessels on the high seas. It is the opinion here that the Administration is hopeful that its attitude toward Austria in the Ancona case will make Germany realize that the desire for satisfaction indicated by the United States in connection with the sinking of the Lusitania was emphatic and that the relations between Berlin and Washington will be unsatisfactory so long as the Lusitania controversy remains unsettled.

The two Governments are reputed to be in a deadlock over the insistence of the United States that the act of the German submarine commander in sinking the Lusitania be disavowed. Opinion is strong in well-informed quarters that if there is no adjustment of the Lusitania case within a reasonably short time, a severance of diplomatic relations will be brought about.

BETTER SENT TO GERMANY.

London Morning Papers Commend Ancona Note, with Qualifications.

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 13.—Contrasting the tone of the note sent to the Austrian Government by the United States with the note sent to Germany after the Lusitania disaster, The Daily Express concluded that "the note would have been more impressive if it had been addressed to the power capable of injuring the United States instead of its ally, from which the United States has nothing to fear."

Continuing, The Express says: "It was a monstrous and cruel act, but not a whit more criminal than the sinking of the Lusitania. The note sent to Vienna, however, is direct and almost bereft of compliments. Germany may sin with practical impunity, but woe betide Austria if she follows in her friend's footsteps."

The Daily Chronicle, in an editorial, says: "Both President Wilson's description of the outrage and his demands are perfectly justified, but would not both have been even more justified in the Lusitania case? However, we may congratulate the President on his novel vigor. His demand for the punishment of the Captain of the submarine may cause a semi-humorous complication behind the scenes should it turn out that he was a German officer commanding a German submarine."

ELEVEN AMERICANS KILLED.

Total Loss of Life from Torpedoing of the Ancona Was 205.

The steamship Ancona was torpedoed and sunk on Monday, Nov. 7, off the north coast of Africa, near the naval station Bizerta, with the loss of 205 lives. Eleven American citizens were among the victims. They were Alexander Patativo, his wife, and four children; Mrs. Francesco Mascolo Lamura, Pasquale Laurino, Mrs. Giuseppe Torrisi, Mrs. Louis Cupo, and her three-year-old son. Mrs. Cupo was the wife of a druggist at 94 St. Mary's Avenue, Rosebank, Staten Island; she went to Italy in July for her health.

Two other Americans were cabin passengers on the Ancona; they were saved. These were Dr. Cecile L. Greil of Washington Square, this city, and Giuseppe Torrisi.

The Ancona, according to the officers and the survivors among the passengers, was attacked without warning about 1:15 P. M. by a big submarine flying the Austrian colors. The first shells were fired from a distance of five miles. The commander of the Ancona stopped his ship immediately, because most of the 428 passengers on board were women and children. The submarine then approached the steamer at full speed, firing from a gun in her bows. One of the shells carried away the chart room on the bridge. In the meantime the passengers were ordered to take to the boats. Panic ensued.

Dr. Greil said that one shell entered the port hole of her cabin, killing the maid as she was getting her papers together to leave the ship.

While the boats were being lowered from the deck, filled with women and children, Dr. Greil said, the submarine continued to fire all around the ship, which threw the passengers into greater terror. Many of the shots pierced the hull of the Ancona above the water line. The vessel did not commence to sink until after a torpedo had been fired at her from a distance of 300 yards.

The conduct of the commander of the submarine in firing when helpless women and children were trying to get into the boats alongside the Ancona was incomprehensible, Dr. Greil said. If he had ceased firing for fifteen minutes the officers could have calmed the people and many more lives could have been saved. As it was, the confusion was so great that three of the lifeboats were overturned before they could get clear of the davits, and the occupants were thrown out and most of them drowned. Eight boats got clear away before the vessel sank.

The Austro-Hungarian Admiralty declared on Nov. 14 that the Ancona tried to escape after the submarine had fired a shot across her bows, and that she stopped only after several shells had been fired at the ship. The commander of the submarine further asserted that the passengers and crew had forty-five minutes to abandon the vessel, and that after that time expired she was torpedoed.

The report that shells were fired while passengers were getting into the boats was denied by the Austrians.

Following dispatches from Ambassador Page in Rome to the State Department, confirming the report that eleven American citizens had been killed, a note was sent to the Austrian Government, asking for details. This was delivered to the Foreign Office in Vienna by Ambassador Penfield on Nov. 22. No reply having been received, the Ambassador repeated his request on Dec. 2. The details never have been supplied.

QUESTION OIL SHIP ATTACKS.

Germans Have Only British News on Communipaw and Petrolite.

BERLIN, Dec. 12, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—No information from other than British sources regarding the reported attacks by submarines on the American oil steamers Petrolite and Communipaw have been received in Germany, according to competent authority in Berlin, says the Overseas News Agency today, and Berlin is not convinced that the incidents actually occurred. Word has been received through the British wireless service, however, it adds, that both vessels have put into port, neither being more than slightly damaged.

The reports of damage, says the news agency, indicate that orders of the submarine commander to stop were disobeyed, contrary to international law, and that therefore, if the facts are as stated, there was no violation of American rights.

The Overseas News Agency recalls reports from British sources that when the French transport Calvado was sunk in the Mediterranean by a submarine last month three men who clung to the under-sea boat were kicked off by one of the submarine's officers.

"This story is a pure invention," saws the news agency.

Washington has been officially advised that the Petrolite arrived at Algiers on Dec. 10, reporting having been attacked by a submarine flying the Austrian flag, one seaman being slightly injured by a shell fragment. The submarine allowed the Petrolite to proceed after seizing a quantity of provisions, the report stated. There was no indication whether the steamer was warned before the submarine opened fire.

The Communipaw has not been reported as having touched at any port since sailing from Alexandria, Egypt, for New York on Dec. 8, as announced by Lloyd's. As the first report that she had been sunk by a submarine was received on Dec. 7, when apparently she was still in port, it has been assumed that she was confused with some other vessel that had been sunk.

ASSAILS WILSON'S POLICY.

Perkins Tells President He "Butted In" in Mexico.

The following letter has been sent to President Wilson by George W. Perkins, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Progressive Party:

Hon. Woodrow Wilson, President, Washington, D. C.

My Dear Mr. President: I am impressed with the following statement made by you in your speech at Columbus yesterday:

"The Mexicans may not know what to do with their Government, but that is none of our business, and so long as I have the power to prevent it, nobody shall 'butt in' to alter it for them."

This statement seems to me to be in sharp contrast to your actions in Mexico, actions which have caused our country so much embarrassment and humiliation. When you refused to recognize Huerta you certainly "butted in" in Mexico. I address you on the subject because I earnestly believe that in the manner in which you "butted in" in Mexico is found the root of all the trouble and humiliation to which our country has been subjected, not only with Mexico, but other foreign countries as well.

When you "butted in" in Mexico you demanded that our flag be saluted. You sent our troops to Vera Cruz. You brought our dead away and left our honor behind. You abandoned your demand that our flag be saluted. These, with countless other incidents in Mexico, caused Germany and other nations to realize that our foreign policy was so ill considered, so shortsighted, so impotent and pointless, that they had absolutely nothing to fear from us, and consequently they have treated us with scorn and impunity. The result is that our prestige today in every foreign capital is at a lower ebb than ever before reached, and I believe that very many Americans join me in the feeling that all this is directly traceable to the fact that at the beginning of the Mexican situation you did not act as you now talk.

As the contrast between your statement of yesterday and your action at the beginning of the Mexican situation is at such wide variance, it occurs to me that there may be some reason for it which you might at this time be willing to make known to the public. Respectfully yours,

GEORGE W. PERKINS,
Chairman Executive Committee Progressive Party.

GERMAN PRESS VIEWS ON NOTE TO AUSTRIA

Continued from Page 1.

is, however, not inevitably the case in this instance."

Puts Hope in Congress.

From the Cincinnati Volksblatt.

The President can effectually protect American citizens from submarine danger by issuing to them the order promulgated in England in the Russo-Japanese war, to the effect that British subjects must stay away from belligerent ships. There is no reason apparent why the President should not proceed in this manner and thereby avoid unnecessary friction with foreign countries. If the President has set his heart upon involving our country in the European war he will not accomplish his design. Congress is everything but pleased with the President's conduct of foreign affairs.

RUZSKY PREDICTS A RUSSIAN ADVANCE

Czar's Chief Commander Says His Troops Have Plenty of Shells Now.

GERMANS FORTIFY THE BUG

And Strengthen Their Brest-Litovsk Defenses to Resist the Expected Offensive.

PARIS, Dec. 12.—Speaking of Field Marshal von Hindenburg's forces facing him in the Riga-Dvinsk sector, General Ruzsky, commanding the northern Russian Army opposing the Germans in this region, is quoted in a Petrograd dispatch to the Petit Parisien as follows:

"The enemy's divisions which were sent to France have been replaced by a multitude of heavy and light guns and by kilometers of barbed wire. Their heavy artillery is superior to ours, although we have enough. Our shell crisis is over. We are getting all the ammunition we want from Petrograd.

"As to positions, advantages along this front—which is 300 versts (about 200 miles) or approximately half of that in France—are about equal. When the water freezes it is certain that the offensive will become easier and the defensive harder for both sides, but the Germans will not be able to bring up fresh troops if they take the offensive. The offensive is costly; whoever attacks must suffer heavy losses.

"Finally, it is now all a question as to who in a few months will have the larger number of effectives, Germany or Russia. You know what forces we have in reserve; so good days are coming when the Russian Army will advance."

LONDON, Dec. 12.—A Reuter dispatch from Petrograd gives details regarding the work of the Germans in fortifying the line of the Bug River, brought by refugees who escaped from the Baranovitent region. After the evacuation of Baranovitchi following the Russians' success of mid-November, the dispatch says, the Germans concentrated all their rear forces at Brest-Litovsk, where special buildings were constructed. Immediately afterward they evacuated Slonim and Kobrin and proceeded to fortify the whole Bug line, where, despite the great cold, the work is said to be continuing without a moment's pause.

"The Germans," says the dispatch, "assembled near Brest-Litovsk more than 100,000 workmen, including numerous prisoners, who were employed especially on trenches. Women and children also were forced to aid. Because of poor and insufficient food the workers fell ill in great numbers. They then were sent to Bialystok.

"The Germans are organizing the east bank of the Bug with particular care, constructing interminable lines of trenches, fortifications, and blockhouses, with artillery of all calibres. At the same time they are energetically restoring the forts at Brest-Litovsk, rebuilding the fortress according to the plans of the German General Staff, with the view of turning the stronghold against the Russians when the latter assume the offensive."

PETROGRAD, Dec. 12, (via London.)—The War Office communication issued today says:

On the western front there is no change in the situation.

In Galicia, in the Stripa region, small enemy detachments took the offensive in the villages of Marianka, Yousefovka, and Beniata, southwest of Tarnopol, but were caught on both flanks. Some of them were killed and the remainder captured.

The Retch expresses the belief that the plan of the Germans to force the Dvina River while it is frozen over is not practicable, as the Winter is extremely rigorous, with heavy snow, which hampers the movement of motor vehicles and prevents the transport of sufficient munitions.

BERLIN, Dec. 12, (via London.)—The War Office gives out the following report of operations on the Russian front:

Weak Russian forces which advanced against our positions in the region of Lake Warsung, south of Jacobstadt, and to the south of Plisk, were repulsed.

VIENNA, Dec. 12, (via London.)—The official report of the fighting in Russia says:

Near Czartorysk we drove off Russian reconnoitering detachments. Otherwise everything was quiet on the entire front.

RUSSIANS PURSUE TURKS.

Follow Up Their Success in the Caucasus, Near Bula Pass.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 12, (via London.)—The Russian War Office gives the following account of the fighting on the Caucasian front:

In the coastal region of the Black Sea, southwest of Khopa, the Turks made attempts at an advance, but all the attempts were checked with heavy losses to them.

In the direction of Hamadan our troops are pursuing the retreating enemy and have reached a point near the Sultan Bula Pass.

SEAPLANES RAID ANCONA.

Austrians Report Damage Done to Italian Port.

VIENNA, Dec. 11, (via Amsterdam to London, Dec. 12.)—An Austrian seaplane squadron bombed the railway station, the electric works and points of military importance at Ancona (on the Adriatic coast of Italy) and returned unharmed in the face of a heavy fire, according to the official statement issued today at the War Office. The text of the communication follows:

Artillery combats in the Giudicaria Valley now extend to the district west of the Chiese Valley. On the sector between the Chiese and the Concei Valleys our advanced posts withdrew before superior enemy forces. Weak Italian attacks in the Dolomites against the Sief ridge and in the district of Gorizia against the northern slopes of Monte San Michele were repulsed.

On Friday our seaplane squadron bombed the railway station, electric works and military objects at Ancona with very good results, all the aeroplanes returning unharmed despite heavy shrapnel fire.

A later dispatch says:

In the sector of the plateau of Doberdo an attack by an Italian infantry brigade against our positions southwest of San Martino was repulsed with great enemy losses. Otherwise there has been quiet along the entire southwestern front, except for isolated artillery encounters. In Giudicaria the enemy activity also has slackened.

ROME, Dec. 12.—The official communication of the War Office issued today says:

In the difficult lofty zone between the Guidicarie and Concei Valleys a succession of brilliant offensives have won us the possession of strong heights which assure us the complete occupation of the Demizegge Basin.

The attack, which began Dec. 7, was developed methodically and cautiously owing to the necessity of meeting the heavy artillery of the Lardaro group and conquering numerous accessory defences of the enemy.

On the night of Dec. 10 our Alpine infantry arrived near their objectives, the eastern and western peaks of Mt. Viesdos and Mt. Mascis, southwest of Nozzolo. The following morning after effective artillery bombardments our infantry carried by assault strong enemy positions, taking at the point of the bayonet a successive line of trenches and finally the redoubts crowning them.

On the rest of the front the situation is unchanged.

FREE HAND FOR SALANDRA.

Italian Chamber, 400 to 50, Votes Him Full Financial Powers.

ROME, Dec. 12.—After a speech in the Chamber of Deputies today by Premier Salandra, and amid an enthusiastic demonstration, the Chamber, by a vote of over 400 to 50 against, approved the bill giving full financial powers to the Government for six months.

Enrico Ferri, the former Socialist leader, endeavored to oppose the passage of the measure, but was prevented from speaking by the Deputies.

$601,987

As a sign of better times in this country we are pleased to make announcement that the above is the amount of total cash sales made in UNITED CIGAR STORES on Saturday, December 11, 1915 (our annual Double Certificate Day preceding Christmas).

United Cigar Stores Co.

Comment of This Morning's Newspapers on the Ancona Note to Austria-Hungary

NEW YORK CITY.

More Than an Ultimatum.

From The New York World.

What the Imperial Government of Germany did on Oct. 4, when in the case of the Arabic it formally expressed regrets and disavowed the act of its submarine commander, Secretary Lansing now demands of the Imperial and Royal Government of Austria-Hungary with reference to the Ancona. The language used on this occasion is no plainer than that which was heard and heeded in Berlin, but it gains force perhaps by the assumption that principles accepted in Berlin are not likely to be ignored in Vienna.

No assassin has regard for life or law, and the submarine, however serviceable it may be in actual war, is, as a commerce destroyer, nothing but an assassin. Acting on this conviction, the United States, recalling Germany's disavowal of a similar atrocity, refers to the act of Austria-Hungary's agent as the "wanton slaughter of defenseless non-combatants," demands that the tragedy be "denounced as illegal and indefensible;" that the officer who perpetrated it be punished, and that reparation be made, and in conclusion, the Imperial and Royal Government is told that "prompt accession" is expected to the views of this country based upon international law regarding a method of warfare "which is condemned by the world as inhumane and is barbarously abhorrent to all civilized nations."

Forecasts of Secretary Lansing's note have spoken of it as an ultimatum. It is more than an ultimatum. It is also an indictment. Addressed to the proudest court in Europe, it can be answered only by surrender or defiance. When, in an evil cause, Berlin surrenders, need there be expectation of Vienna's defiance?

A Righteous Demand.

From The Sun.

There is not a superfluous word in Secretary Lansing's note to Vienna, nor is there discussion or even mention of any consideration apart from the righteous demand of this Government. That demand is firmly based on the laws and the equities and the common humanities of civilization. The principles, which the ally of Austria-Hungary has already squarely recognized, require now no restatement. Nor is there a word indicating the least doubt on the part of the United States of prompt acquiescence also by the friendly nation which has been made responsible for the Ancona outrage through the wanton act of an individual in its naval service.

The next step is Austria-Hungary's. The next move is for Vienna. So clearly is the alternative presented by Secretary Lansing that any speculative discussion of ulterior aspects is unnecessary. More than that, such unofficial discussion, in the future tense and subjunctive mood, would be at this time as fruitless of results as pernicious in its reflex effect upon the situation in the quarter where the answer is to be made.

Nation's Patience Exhausted.

From The New York Herald.

In the note of the United States made public today there appears the word "demands," and the Government of Austria-Hungary is notified that the United States expects it to accede to these demands "promptly." There being no time limit set, the essential to make this note an ultimatum in form is lacking. Is it or is it not an ultimatum in fact?

Absence of any surplusage of verbiage may be taken as indication that the patience of the United States has reached the point of exhaustion. Evidently this is the interpretation which Washington seeks to have placed upon the note. When it is recalled that in essence these demands are identical with those made upon Germany so long ago that it is not easy to preserve the reckoning, the American people will refrain from becoming excited over the "Austrian crisis" until it materializes.

Whether there is to be a crisis depends upon whether the Government at Washington means action and not just mere words.

UTICA.

Nation Will Uphold Note.

From The Press.

Secretary Lasing bases his demands upon the high plane of international law and humanity and although he states his terms with unwonted vigor for diplomacy, he will be upheld by his countrymen. America is the only nation that can protest with any hope of success against such acts, and it would have been a dereliction of duty and cowardly to allow the incident to pass without notice. The reply of Austria-Hungary will be awaited with anxiety. It is hoped that prudence will prevail with the statesmen of the dual monarchy and that the answer will contain the disavowal made possible by the Secretary's note and thus prevent further complications.

SYRACUSE.

Note Has No Circumlocution.

From The Post-Standard.

The second note to Austria-Hungary upon the sinking of the Ancona has none of the circumlocution, none of the polite diplomatic phrasing, few of the guarded expressions of confidence in friendly intention and regret at what must have been a misunderstanding, that characterized the several notes to Germany. Secretary Lansing, quite properly, assumes that Austria is not only acquainted with our controversy with Germany, but that she expects to be bound by the pledges of her ally. He very evidently feels, although he only suggests it, that when Germany declared it to be her purpose to abandon attacks upon "peaceful liners," she spoke for Austria, too.

Wherefore, Secretary Lansing "demands" that the Austrian Government disclaim responsibility, that the submarine commander be punished, and that reparation be granted for the "wanton slaughter of defenseless noncombatants."

The humane law which Germany has been induced to accept in the British Channel, Austria must abide by in the Mediterranean.

PHILADELPHIA.

In Effect an Ultimatum.

From The Public Ledger.

The note is in effect an ultimatum. It is, in brief, precisely the kind of note which should have been sent to Germany months ago. Doubtless the reply to it will be considered at Berlin as well as Vienna. The Lusitania case and the Ancona case cannot be separated; both are part of a policy to which the United States cannot assent. It is for Berlin and Vienna to decide whether friendly relations with the United States are worth preserving.

The Administration may have failed in firmness hitherto, but this time it has burned its bridges behind it. From the stand it has now taken there can be no withdrawal, except at such a sacrifice of the national honor as no Administration would dare to suggest.

Notice to Germany Also.

From The Inquirer.

There is a reminiscence of the "omit any word or act" of the first Berlin note in the communication to Austria, but if we had made a "demand" on Germany, instead of expressing a lively hope after the Lusitania crime, the whole situation might and doubtless would have been cleared up long ago. There would have been no Arabic, and probably no Ancona.

Truth to tell, our Government has been exceedingly weak in dealing with Germany. Perhaps it is beginning to recognize this fact. In any event it gives evidence that it is not going to stand any nonsense with Austria, and the "demand" that Austria "denounce" the sinking of the Ancona as illegal and indefensible, that the submarine's commander be punished, and that the "demand" shall be acceded to "promptly" ought to convey to Germany, as well as to Austria, the information that the United States will not brook any further delay.

Will Understand This Time.

From The Record.

The note is short, sharp, and to the point. The conduct of the submarine commander who slaughtered defenseless noncombatants, men, women, and children, in defiance of international law, is condemned without mincing words.

The President's patience, as well as that of the American people, appears to have reached its limit. As there are no representatives of this Government now in a position to convey to the Austrian Government an intimation that we do not mean what we say, there is every reason to believe that the fact that the United States is thoroughly in earnest will be understood this time, not only in Vienna, but in Berlin, whence the Austrian Government gets advice, if not instructions. What will Berlin tell Vienna to do?

WILMINGTON, DEL.

The Door Is Closed.

From The Morning News.

The note serves as warning to the central powers that this country does not intend to continue indefinitely note-sending and negotiations respecting violations of international law.

The door is closed to the Imperial Government, to be opened only with a message acceding to the demands of this country. The note will meet with the approval of the American people.

BALTIMORE.

Not Asks, but Demands.

From The American.

The language of the Ancona note is in keeping with the President's strong words in his message denouncing as traitors those hyphenated Americans who have been stirring up trouble in this country. But in neither instance could the language be too virile or the acts be denounced with too much vigor. This Government, through its State Department, now demands—not asks, but demands—that Austria denounce the sinking of the Ancona as an illegal and indefensible act, and that reparation by payment of an indemnity be made for the citizens of the United States who were killed or injured by the attack on the vessel. Condemned by the whole world as inhumane and barbarous, the Ancona tragedy demands expiation. Austria must be prompt in its reply, and upon that answer will depend the future relations of this Government with that hyphenated nation.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Produces Grave Situation.

From The Post.

The note would have been of a very grave character even if the relations between the two Governments had been unmarred by the incidents resulting in the recall of Ambassador Dumba. Coming upon the heels of that unpleasant episode, the curt and peremptory demand of the United States may well prove disquieting to those who had hoped that this country would not be drawn further into European complications.

Yet the people of the United States stand practically as a unit, 100,000,000 strong, behind the Government in its demand that the lives and rights of Americans shall be respected. The nation cannot endure the repeated and willful violation of its rights. It can remain friendly with the powers of Europe only upon the basis of a "common regard for law and humanity," as the note expresses it.

RICHMOND, VA.

Indicates End of Patience.

From The Times-Dispatch.

Publication of the American note to Austria-Hungary concerning the sinking of the steamship Ancona and the consequent slaughter of American citizens confirms the opinion held by observers who have been guided by facts rather than by optimistic theories, that relations between the United States and the Teutonic Allies are strained well nigh to the breaking point.

The situation is graver than it has been at any time since the days immediately following the sinking of the Lusitania. Patience with those nations that make war on helpless women and children and otherwise follow inhumane and barbarous methods is exhausted, and the note indicates the end of that patience in no soft words.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Public Sensibilities Dulled.

From The Observer.

It is very hard to excite the public on the subject of a possible break in diplomatic relations with Austria. One who is constantly skirting the edge of a precipice loses all sense of danger. There have been so many Mexican crises and so many German crises, all of which vanished when the crucial moment came, that the average man is now an optimist on the subject and believes, like Micawber, that when the worst comes to the worst something will turn up and save the day.

After the threatened break with the Imperial German Government the negotiations with Austria partake of the nature of an anti-climax. However important they may be, the public does not feel it. So far as the President is concerned, his personal popularity would be enhanced by a situation that again made him loom up vividly on the world stage as the spokesman for American honor.

RALEIGH.

President Is Justified.

From The News and Observer.

The text of the note is sharp and in no uncertain terms. The demands made upon that Government are those Americans will heartily indorse. In its tone throughout the note speaks as patriotic Americans would have their Government speak, come what may.

President Wilson is fully justified in the position taken, the sentiment of the American people being in accord with him in demanding that law and humanity be observed, and that the rights of American citizens be protected at all hazards.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Sees a Crisis at Hand.

From The Springfield Republican.

So severe and even peremptory are the demands of the United States Government in the case of the Ancona that a crisis of the first magnitude in the relations between this country and Austria-Hungary seems to have arisen. What diplomatic resources the Vienna Government may have for prolonging negotiations is not generally known, but, unless satisfaction of some sort can be given to the Washington Government very soon, the situation now created would seem logically to require a rupture in the diplomatic relations between the two countries.

The real danger of the situation is cumulative; the existing friction between the two countries is a growth whose origin antedates the torpedoing of the Italian liner. The crisis, perhaps, is as grave on that account as any that has arisen during the war.

MANCHESTER, N. H.

The Sole Alternative.

From The Union.

In brief, the situation amounts to this: The United States—and this means the American people, as well as the Government—is no longer in a mood for trifling with this subject of violation of neutral rights, this destruction of American lives and property, this flagrant defiance of international law This country demands a definite understanding with Austria-Hungary that the latter not only disavow the sinking of the Ancona and the attendant loss of American lives, but also give assurance against anything of that kind in the future. A just and reasonable alternative is the severance of all diplomatic relations between the United States and the dual monarchy. This is the sole alternative which promises anything like the maintenance of our national dignity. If it must come, so be it.

BURLINGTON, VT.

No Debate.

From The Free Press.

The fact that Austria presumed to offend after Germany had yielded recognition of our rights naturally called for what is regarded as the most forceful protest issued by our Government since the European war began. All this should be insisted upon without debate.

PITTSBURGH.

Aggravated by Defiance.

From The Dispatch.

The increased sharpness of the note to Vienna is warranted by the knowledge Austria-Hungary possessed of the American attitude on submarine operations as made known to her ally, Germany, and acquiesced in by Berlin. The sinking of the Ancona, with passengers, including Americans, yet on board, in the face of what Austria must have known regarding the correspondence between Washington and Berlin, was aggravated, if that were possible, by seeming deliberate defiance.

This Government cannot consistently permit Austria-Hungary to contumaciously disregard the principles of international law that the United States has prevailed upon her ally to respect.

CINCINNATI.

An "Offensive Ultimatum."

From The Commercial Tribune.

Secretary of State Lansing in his note to Austria on the sinking of the Ancona has couched his communication in such frankly truculent language that it assumes the form of an offensive ultimatum. There can be little doubt that Franz Josef's Government will refuse to denounce the action of the submarine commander, who undoubtedly was given wide latitude in his orders to destroy the shipping of enemy nations. Thus it readily may be seen that this country is nearer a break with the Teutonic Alliance than at any time since the outbreak of the war, provided, always, this is not another of those flashes in the pan which have characterized Wilson's foreign policy from Vera Cruz to the Mediterranean.

It is by no means impossible that the present situation deliberately has been brought about by Austria. The United States is the only influential neutral nation which has taken such a decided stand against the slaughter of noncombatant men, women, and children. A break with us would give the Teutonic Allies a free hand in this method of horrification. It may be they have reached the conclusion that such a privilege is worth more than our friendship, especially since they can figure no manner in which we might seriously injure them in their fight against the Entente Allies.

LOUISVILLE.

No Mulling, No Circumlocution.

From The Courier-Journal.

There is no mulling of words or diplomatic circumlocution. It is assumed that Austria-Hungary is familiar with the course of our negotiations with Germany on this same subject, and as the result of these negotiations she must promptly meet our demands or accept the consequences, which cannot stop short of a severance of all diplomatic relations.

ST. LOUIS.

Mere Warning Not Enough.

From The Globe-Democrat.

Mr. Lansing's note sets at rest the rumor that in the private negotiations between him and the German Ambassador this country agreed that a mere warning should be sufficient.

Austria may decline to denounce the sinking of the Ancona as an illegal and indefensible act, punish the offending officer, and pay indemnity. In that event diplomatic relations will, no doubt, be severed.

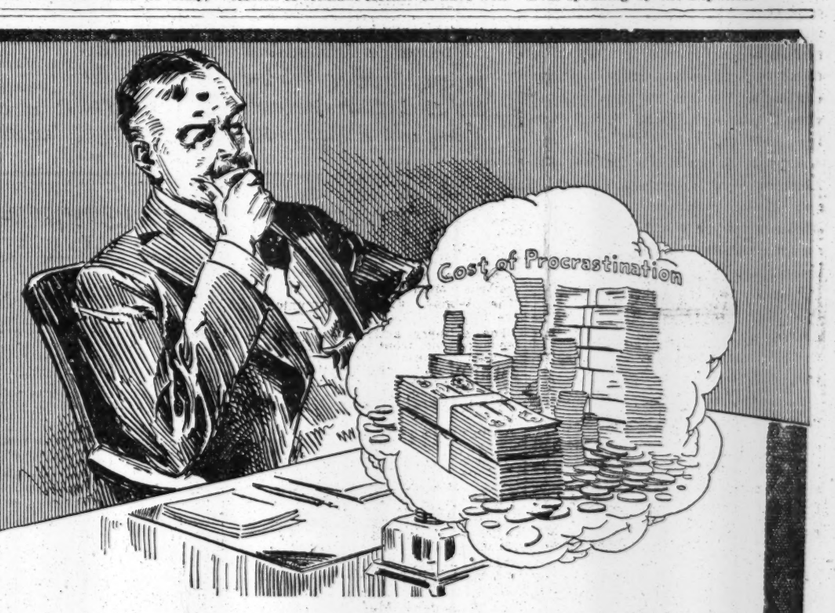
BUTTE, MONT.

No Possible Defense.

From The Miner.

No one can say that the Washington State Department has taken snap judgment upon the Austrian Government, for on the contrary it has waited a full month to collect all the facts surrounding the matter, and it has not proceeded to make its demands upon Vienna until thoroughly satisfied of the justness of its position.

There is nothing equivocal about Secretary Lansing's note, and it is by long odds the strongest demand that has been made upon any European nation since the outbreak of this war, but this peremptoriness is warranted by the fact that the Austrian Government was fully informed before it committed this barbarous act of the limitations which the United States had placed upon the activities of submarines in this conflict. There is no opening left for any other answer from Vienna than a notification from that Government that it will comply with the demands made upon it by the United States.



$15,000 Lost by Fiddling Around

(An Actual Case.)

He fiddled around for six years on the sprinkler proposition, deciding each year to "let it go until next year". Finally he decided to investigate.

He found that a Grinnell Sprinkler System would cost $10,670. He discovered that such a system would reduce his annual fire insurance premium from $3,945 to $862. Pencil and paper soon told him that he had lost $15,000 net while he was fiddling around, procrastinating, during those six years!

How about you? Are you vaguely theorizing that a Grinnell Sprinkler System is not for you? Do you know for certain that you are not losing hundreds, or thousands, of dollars a year in high insurance premiums? Have you considered what you might save if you moved into a building where you could have Grinnell protection?

Grinnell equipment makes your combustible goods as fireproof (in effect) as the fireproof walls and floors that enclose them. "Grinnells" prevent the demoralization by fire and the great intangible losses which insurance does not pay for.

Each Grinnell System is shop assembled. It is not manufactured laboriously and noisily on your premises, but is brought in complete, except for a few last joints and connections. It is installed without the slightest inconvenience to tenants.

If you are a landlord, include a Grinnell System and low insurance rates among the attractions which you offer tenants. If you are a tenant, be sure you get into a Grinnell equipped building, for "Grinnell" stands for quality.

Note the shape of this Grinnell Head

GRINNELL

AUTOMATIC SPRINKLER SYSTEM

The Shop-assembled System

General Fire Extinguisher Co., New York Branch, No. 1 Liberty St.

VECTO
To Stop Cold in the Head Get Ahead of the Cold
25c a tube—all druggists.
Write for free booklet on colds.
Vecto Chemical Co., 52 B'way, N.Y.

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The duties of a Trust Officer

THE Trust Officer is charged with the management of all property turned over to a Trust Company in any trust capacity.

The Trust Officer must have the following qualifications:

1. A general working knowledge of the law relating to the administration of estates.
2. Long experience in the care and investment of Trust funds as regulated by law.
3. Knowledge of the management of real estate.
4. General business experience.
5. Knowledge of values of stocks, bonds and other investments.
6. Knowledge of and experience in the reorganization of Corporations.

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ALLIED AVIATORS WIN A SEA FIGHT

Rout German Airmen Who Try to Sink a Stranded British Ship.

BRITISH ATTACK NEAR LILLE

Detachment Armed with Bombs Penetrates the German Trenches, but Is Driven Out.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—The escape of a British cargo boat, which ran aground off the Belgian coast and became the target of German aeroplanes, which were beaten off by allied aviators, is the most striking feature of today's dispatches from the western war area. A report from the British General Headquarters says that sixteen aeroplanes on Wednesday made a successful attack on a German dépôt in the Somme district. Berlin reports the failure of a British surprise attack southwest of Lille, which the British report characterizes as the successful effort of a "bombing party."

Field Marshal Sir John French's communication says:

On Wednesday sixteen of our aeroplanes bombed a stores dépôt at Miraumont, (Somme district,) and the aerodrome at Hervilly. The attack was carried out in a high westerly wind, which made flying difficult. All the machines returned safely, and considerable damage is believed to have been done both objectives.

Our artillery has continued the bombardment of portions of the enemy's lines at Wez-Marquart and La Bouteillerie. The parapet was breached in several places. A fire started by our artillery yesterday in Cité St. Elie was still burning this afternoon. The enemy's shelling of Armentières in reply to our bombardment caused two fires, which were quickly got under control.

A successful bombing party was carried out by us last night about Neuve Chapelle. The German trenches were entered, although strongly held, one German machine gun was destroyed by bombs, and a number of casualties were inflicted on the enemy, and the party returned to our trenches safely. One officer and four soldiers were wounded.

The weather since the last communication has been stormy and wet.

Following is the official communication issued by the French War Office tonight:

In Belgium there was marked activity on the part of trench guns, which at several points silenced the bomb throwers of the enemy.

A British cargo boat having run aground this morning off the Belgian coast, three German hydroaeroplanes attempted to sink her with bombs. Several of the allied aeroplanes, one of which was French, attacked them and put them to flight. During this time French torpedo boats from Dunkirk refloated the vessel under the fire of a German battery.

In Champagne, in the sector of Massiges, we replied to the enemy's fire of gas shells by a destructive fire on the enemy trenches at the Chaussón ridge. In the sector of Hill 193 we effectively bombarded three lines of German trenches as well as the tunnels leading to these.

Intermittent cannonading has occurred in the Vosges, where a violent snow storm has hindered the operations.

The official statement issued this afternoon reads:

There is nothing to add to the previous communication.

The Belgian official communication says:

The artillery action has been intense on the front occupied by the Belgian Army. We successfully counter-shelled the batteries at Lughen, dispersed workers to the north of Dixmude, and cannonaded the German advanced post at Denthoun.

Berlin's report of the western fighting follows:

East of Neuve Chapelle, southwest of Lille, an endeavor by a small British detachment to penetrate our position by a surprise attack broke down before our entanglements.

In the Vosges there has been sporadic patrol fighting without significance.

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Phoenix Silk Hosiery for Men packed 1 in an individual gift box **50c**; 2 in a box, **$1**; 4 in a box, **$2**.

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Buyers read the Business Page of The New York Times because it gives them the day's business news.—Advt.

FOR JEWISH WAR VICTIMS.

Vice President Marshall to Speak at Mass Meeting on Dec. 21.

The plight of the Jew in war-ridden Europe, described by the Rev. Judah L. Magnes in a statement yesterday as the "most pitiable since the war began," will be set forth at a mass meeting to be held in Carnegie Hall on the evening of Tuesday, Dec. 21, under the auspices of the American Jewish Relief Committee, for the purpose of inaugurating a campaign throughout the United States for the relief of Jewish sufferers in Europe during 1916.

Vice President Thomas R. Marshall will deliver the principal address, and among the other speakers will be Senator William J. Stone of Missouri, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee; Dr. John H. Finley, State Commissioner of Education; President J. G. Schurman of Cornell University, and Bishop Greer.

The American Jewish Relief Committee, of which Rabbi Magnes is Acting Chairman, is in receipt of reports from the Jewish Colonization Association of Petrograd, the German Jewish Protective Association of Berlin, the Israelite Alliance of Vienna, and the American Jewish Relief Committee of Palestine, all of which describe the suffering and misery among Jewish war refugees throughout Europe as appalling. With these facts in mind the committee, which has already distributed a fund of more than $1,500,000 for relief, has decided that further steps must immediately be taken if the relief measures already adopted are to be made effective. The contributions now in hand are sufficient only to continue the committee's work up to Jan. 1 next.

On the original American Jewish Relief Committee were 100 members, drafted from every large city in the country. As an outcome of the Carnegie Hall meeting it is expected that branch committees will be organized in all important cities to carry on the work on a larger scale next year. Tickets are free and may be had on application to the American Jewish Relief Committee at 174 Second Avenue.

TEST GIANT WAR PLANE.

New U. S. Army Flier Is All Steel and Has Two Gun Turrets.

READVILLE, Mass., Dec. 12.—A big steel battle plane of a new type was put through an exhaustive flying test here today by Lieutenant Byron Q. Jones of the United States Army in the presence of other army officers and members of the Aviation Corps of the Rhode Island National Guard.

The new aerial fighting machine is twice the size of the ordinary aeroplane, and has a torpedo body and two gun turrets. It is built of Vanadium steel throughout, and is driven by 140 horse power motors, such as recently have been sent to some of the warring nations in Europe.

The first public test of the aeroplane is declared by the builders to have been satisfactory.

FIND 15,000 IN DISTRESS.

Destitution Among Refugees from War in German Alsace.

BERNE, Switzerland, Dec. 12, (via Paris.)—According to an official statement, there are in German Alsace 25,000 refugees distributed in villages outside the war zone, of whom about 15,000 are in distress.

Petrograd Has 2,300,000 Inhabitants

PETROGRAD, Dec. 12, (via London.)—A census of the population of Petrograd that has just been taken shows a total of 2,300,000 inhabitants.

FATHER VAUGHN SEES A BLESSING IN THE WAR

Tells Londoners if It Had Been Deferred Ten Years England Would Have Been Crushed.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 13.—"Why does not God stop this war? If He were Almighty and all-loving He would have done so long ago," was a remark quoted by the Rev. Father Bernard Vaughn yesterday in opening his sermon before a large congregation. He added that this was a sample of the blasphemies sent to him by post. His answer was that God did not stop the war because, being almighty, he could draw out of it, and, being all-loving, He did so.

"Personally," said Father Vaughn, "I feel that it would take eternity to thank God for not having stopped this war, as He might have done. If it had been deferred ten years my beloved country would have been a Mongolian desert. Talk of Belgium, speak of Poland, of the Serbians, and the Armenians—that is child's play to what would have become of hated England. Our dear island home, with its catnedrals, ministers, and abbeys, would have been utterly destroyed. We should have had nothing left to us but our eyes to weep with. But God, being almighty and wise and loving, spared us.

"I have been asked this question: 'Can you deny that Christianity has been proved by this war to be a ghastly failure?' I answer in the Socratic method by putting another question: 'What is Christianity?' It is a body of doctrine and code of morality making for the salvation of peoples embracing it. Christianity has not failed because it has not been used."

It was fashionable today with those who kept borrowing their philosophy, theology, and methods of mentality from Prussia, he said, to say there was no such thing as sin, but in these matters England had been tyrannized over by Germany, and he thanked God that this war had come about because He had made England turn from Odin back again to Christ.

WOMEN ARE TO MAKE AUSTRIA'S MUNITIONS

Even Housewives Are to Be Put in Factories So All the Men May Go to the Front.

ZURICH, Dec. 12.—The Austrian military authorities are preparing for a systematic mobilization of a great army of women workers for the munitions factories, where, owing to the number of men who have gone to the front, work is proceeding in a slow and unsatisfactory manner.

It is expected that the employment of women will release still more men for the front, and it is declared that every capable fighting man is now required there. It will also enable the factories to supply material to Austria's allies. Even mothers having the care of households are urged to work half the day in the factories.

The Ministry of War has opened a special department to receive applications for this work.

110 KILLED AT HAVRE.

Hint That Infernal Machine from America Possibly Caused Explosion.

PARIS, Dec. 12.—One hundred and ten persons are reported to have been killed in yesterday's explosion in the Belgian munitions factory at Havre, says a dispatch from that city to the Temps today.

"The exact cause of the explosion has not yet been determined," says the newspaper. "The investigation conducted has developed that one of the buildings contained boxes of ammunition which came from the United States some time ago. It was discovered that in one of these boxes was an apparatus designed to cause deflagration. The box of explosives was rendered harmless, and the laboratory examination which followed disclosed interesting facts. All the other cases are being carefully inspected.

"While the workmen are known to be exceedingly careful, it is recognized that, in the handling of explosives, imprudence always is possible, and it may be that the explosion was due to no other cause than this. It is also pointed out that a German prisoners' camp is located not far from the factories, and that nine months ago yesterday the Desmarais Oil Company's plant, also near the prisoners' camp, was burned."

BERLIN DISAVOWS RINTELEN'S PLOTS

Continued from Page 1.

being challenged, "but shall in respectful silence let it flee."

The Boersen Zeitung attacks the United States in a long article in which it compares that country to Italy and Great Britain as filled with "holy egotism," but says Italy is the only one courageous enough to take an open stand. The pursuit of wealth is the highest aim in life in the United States, it declares, and everything else must be subordinated to it.

The Boersen Zeitung, alluding to President Wilson's policy, explains as follows:

"The Presidential election, which takes place next year, casts its shadow before. Elections are very expensive and parties must think in advance of assuring themselves of the assistance of persons and groups with large capital. These are today the traffickers in munitions, and their wishes must therefore be consulted to the greatest extent, even at the risk of offending the influential circle of the German-American voters."

Speaking of the recall of Captains Boy-Ed and von Papen, the Cologne Gazette says:

"The relations of Governments are more important than consideration for individuals. Therefore the sacrifice will be made to these relations of recalling diplomatic persons with whom the other Government believes it cannot work comfortably further in pending affairs. The recall is, then, an act of international obligingness and nothing more."

A PRISONER AT TRINIDAD.

May Be Bethlehem Fire Suspect Taken Off Liner Vauban.

Captain Bullen of the steamship Tennyson, which arrived last night from Rio de Janeiro, said that he had not sighted a single warship on the voyage.

"When we called at Trinidad," he said, "I was informed that the authorities had an important German prisoner of war there, perhaps the one said to have been taken off the liner Vauban by a British cruiser."

The German taken off the Vauban is supposed to have been a suspect in connection with the disastrous fire at the Bethlehem steel plant.

SEIZED AS PLOTTERS' AID.

Alleged Employe of Baron von Brincken Caught in Canada.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Unofficial information reached Washington tonight that Canadian authorities had arrested Johannes Henrikus van Koolbergen, a civil engineer of Mill Valley, Cal. He is wanted by the Department of Justice as a witness in the cases of Baron Willhelm von Brincken and C. C. Crowley, now under arrest in San Francisco, in connection with an alleged conspiracy to violate neutrality laws with representatives of the German Government. There has been no official report of the man's capture.

According to information here, Van Koolbergen participated in a trap set by Canadian military authorities and Canadian Pacific Railway officials, and allowed himself to be employed by von Brincken, who was an old Boer war acquaintance.

SAYS FRENCH BOAST HURT THE ALLIES

American Observer with the Germans Derides Joffre's Famous Order.

SULLEN BRITISH PRISONERS

They Didn't Respond to His Handshake—"Came from the Humbler Classes."

By JAMES O'DONNELL BENNETT.

GREAT HEADQUARTERS OF GERMAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Nov. 9.—Next to the pocket diary of the whining soldier who is captured or killed—and in either case searched—the most embarrassing documents that can fall into the hands of the enemy are the prebattle orders of a commander with a knack in making flamboyant phrases.

General Joffre's order to the troops preliminary to the great offensive was a specimen of this kind of thing. It unfolded in detail the dire consequence which the offensive was to inflict upon the Germans, indicated the scope of the plans, and emphasized the importance of a swift and overwhelming following up of the preliminaries of the operation.

In the issue of the matter all this had the worst possible effect for three reasons: First, it showed how far short of the hoped-for results the offensive had fallen; second, it made the General ridiculous, and, third, which was most important of all, it left him no loophole to wiggle out of when the French and English, realizing that the offensive had failed as to its large purpose, asserted that it never had been meant to do more than try out and dent the German lines. That is why the Germans printed the text of Joffre's order so prominently in their own newspapers.

Lord Cavan's Overconfidence.

For the same reason Lord Cavan's order to the grenadiers, which included the high phrases about the destiny of unborn generations of Englishmen depending on the issue of the impending battle, was made much of in the German press. In view of the fact that German soldiers are still strolling about the streets of Lille of an evening buying pretty things for their wives, the fine phrases had a tendency to make the noble Lord ridiculous.

Some of the most curious documents I have seen taken from French and English papers are "bulletins of information" containing statements calculated to cheer or inflame soldiers, or to give them an impression of the ease of the task confronting them. For example, French orders found on prisoners captured in the Champagne said: "If the Germans once smell our gas bombs they will be overpowered, and you can go straight into the trenches to finish the work."

There was something in that. Not far from Lille I met a joyful German soldier who had come out of battle a few hours before and who was still in so high a state of excitement that he was communicative. Part of his narrative was devoted to a hearty tribute to the efficacy of the Anglo-French "stinkbomben," as he called them, but, radiating pride and confidence, he ended his story with the words: "They stink, yes, but not so good as we stink."

Stories of Atrocities.

Of the second type of documents—those intended to inflame soldiers—there are many quaint specimens. Some hint that the enemy are poisoning wells, others that they have been shooting prisoners on other fronts and will do the same in case they taken prisoners on the French front. Many a crazy lie is thus disseminated for its moral effect, or effect upon morale, and the remarkable part of this kind of propaganda is that a commanding officer can be found who, by issuing such stuff, confesses that he has under him soldiers so credulous and stupid as to believe it.

At first I could not believe that some of these "bulletins of information" about poisoned wells and shooting prisoners had really been issued, but finally I came on a bulletin of information that had been circulated among French troops. Here is a transcription:

Bulletin of Information.

Information to be Given to the Troops.
Five Thousand Prisoners Shot by Germans.

Petrograd, July 20.—General Headquarters communicated the following:

Soldiers of the Seventh Austrian Corps who were taken prisoners in the first days of July in the region of Cholm state that, according to the account of the supply troops, the Germans have shot 5,000 Russian prisoners at Rawa-Russka. Soldiers add that supply troops with whom they have spoken have seen a large cemetery in which the 5,000 victims are buried.

Commenting on this, a German Colonel said: "Do they think, or pretend to think, that we Germans are not only savages but imbecile savages? When we make 5,000 Russian prisoners they mean more to us alive than dead because we cannot put dead men to work mending roads."

Childish though the faked bulletin of information is as a means of inspiriting troops, it is not more childish than the frequent slander that troops are sent drunk into battle. So far as the German troops are concerned, they are much more likely to work themselves into battle ardor by means of a song than a drink. From Leuthen to Sedan that has always been their way. Just before Leuthen Great Frederick heard "borne on winds amid the field music the sound of psalms—many voiced melody of a church hymn well known to him":

Grant that with zeal and skill this day I do
What me to do behooves.

Turning to Ziethen, he said: "With men like these don't you think I shall have victory this day?"

Prisoners Voluble in Groups.

When prisoners of war are questioned after being searched, the most effective way of extracting information is to talk with them in groups. A man examined aside is cautious and keeps his head. A group is voluble and excited, and each man in it is eager to set the other right. "Then it happened so and so," suggests the officer who is chatting with a group of prisoners. "Yes, it happened that way," one of the men responds. "No, no," another interjects, "it was this way," and he gives a different account of the matter. "Well, I was at such and such a place," a third insists, "and what I saw was this and that." Every man is anxious to shine, and every man wants to seem important by contributing a fact that he thinks important. And so, from the various and varying narratives something coherent and valuable can often be deduced.

French officers talk very little when they are taken prisoner. The men are different, willing to talk, and capable of talking well.

Some of these latter said that this would be the last great attempt to break through, and they were disheartened.

Belgian prisoners were especially forlorn, and especially frank. They expressed only the wish to have the war over and the hopelessness of continued effort on their part. "End it," they said, "and let us get home." Their losses in prisoners and killed had been out of all proportion to the number fighting. The little group which I encountered had originally been a scouting party of forty-seven. Twenty had fallen near Dixmude. The rest were prisoners. They were wearing new uniforms, made, they said, from American cloth.

Didn't Care for Bennett's Handshake.

Basing their judgment on a survey of several hundred English prisoners, some German officers told me that the new English levies did not seem to them comparable to the first, and several of the English lads volunteered the statement that their officers were brave, but inexperienced, and so got them into tight places.

To me the English troops seemed weedy and juvenile. The incessant use of the word "Sir" by those with whom I talked indicated that they came from the humbler class. At first I tried to meet them with a handshake and some words of comradeship in their own language, but the effort only embarrassed them, though I am sure that my attempt to be a good fellow with them was neither pompous nor patronizing.

One English prisoner of more than the average intelligence told us that in front of some of the English positions the dead had been lying unburied since May.

"Good heavens," said a German officer, "that kind of thing has the worst influence on the morale of troops." Turning to the group of prisoners for whom the intelligent man had been principal spokesman, he added: "Why was it allowed?"

The English wearily shrugged their shoulders and answered: "Can't say, Sir."

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AMERICANS JOIN LEGION.

Twenty Enlist in the British Army at a Toronto Rally.

Special to The New York Times.

TORONTO, Ontario, Dec. 12.—"The American Legion in Canada's army will be a pledge of North America to the world's democracy," said Lieut. Col. Labatt, organizer of the legion, at a recruiting rally this afternoon. Twenty young men responded to the call for recruits, taking seats on the platform, where there was already seated a Texan who had served with the Princess Patricia's, but had been invalided home because of wounds, and was returning with the Ninety-seventh Battalion, the army name of the American Legion.

Judge Riddell said he had spoken at many points in the United States since the war started.

"Of course," he said, "the United States Government is neutral, but I have yet to find an American who is neutral."

During his speech he referred to Colonel Roosevelt, and immediately there was a roar of applause, with fluttering of Stars and Stripes and union jacks all through the audience. He quoted Colonel Roosevelt as saying that if Americans denounced the Turks and Germans and stopped there they disgraced themselves. "So," said Judge Riddell, "if you American young men do not enlist as a result of this meeting, then you disgrace yourselves."

Dr. J. A. MacDonald said that no life could be sold at a higher price than sacrificing it for freedom in the present war.

Lieut. Col. Labatt expects to have the American Legion up to full strength—1,100 men—within a fortnight.

The Ninety-seventh Battalion of the Canadian expeditionary force, now being recruited in Canada, will be composed in all ranks of men born in the United States. G. S. Bullock, Chairman of the American Citizens' Recruiting Committee at Toronto, says, in a letter to THE NEW YORK TIMES:

"Young men of an adventurous spirit from across the line are daily turning up and offering themselves for enlistment. They cross the border, report to the nearest recruiting sergeant as being eager to join the American Legion, and are then sent on to recruiting headquarters in Toronto, where they are welcomed with open arms.

"We have already men from West Point, Annapolis, Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Cornell, University of Pennsylvania, some of the various military academies, and a very fine sprinkling of men from the various regiments of the National Guard.

"The calibre of the men is excellent, and it looks as if the legion is going to give a good account of itself when it comes to grips with the enemy. We Americans up here are proud of them. We who are of them are proud to do our bit in the great fight for right."

The Toronto Globe of Dec. 7 says in an editorial:

"The tables are turned. A half century ago, in the awful tragedy of the civil war in the United States, many thousands of Canadians crossed the line, enlisted in American regiments, and fought for freedom and humanity on the great battlefields of the Republic. Today a new battalion is being organized in the Dominion, the Ninety-seventh of Canada, composed wholly, throughout all ranks, of men born within the United States."

TURKS HIT ALLIED SHIPS.

Their Dardanelles Batteries Land Shells on Two Cruisers.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Monday, Dec. 13, (via London.)—The Turkish War Office issues the following statement as to the fighting on the Dardanelles front:

Near Anafarta the usual artillery duels continue. Our artillery twice hit an enemy vessel, and near Kemikli Liman three shells struck an armored cruiser. Near Ari Burnu there have been vigorous bomb encounters. Three cruisers, one armed pontoon, and the land batteries opened fire, which lasted one hour, causing only unimportant damage. Our artillery replied, and twice hit one of the cruisers, which was obliged to withdraw, and destroyed a bomb-thrower's position near Kanlisiat. Near Sedd-el-Bahr our artillery silenced some bomb-throwers.

PARIS, Monday, Dec. 13.—The Athens correspondent of the Havas Agency, telegraphing Sunday, says:

"In the Dardanelles the Turks renewed their attack, which the Allies repulsed successfully. According to Mytilene dispatches, Turkish batteries yesterday bombarded, but without hitting them, two allied cruisers moored near the shore. The cruisers withdrew without replying.

"An Imbros dispatch says the Entente Allies are building huts to accommodate their troops."

BIG TURK TRANSPORT SUNK.

Turkey Now Has Only Seven Such Vessels Left, It Is Said.

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 13.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Athens says that advices received in the Greek capital from Constantinople are to the effect that the Turkish transport Rechid Pasha, a vessel of 8,000 tons, has been sunk near Sylivria, in the Sea of Marmora, by a French submarine.

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ITALIANS FIGHTING FOR ITALY ALONE

Their Policy of "National Aspirations" Distinct from That of Other Allies.

WANT LOST PROVINCES BACK

Interested in Balkans Only So Far as War There May Favor Italy's Aggrandizement.

ROME, Nov. 20, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Premier Salandra made a speech at Turin the other day in which he said two words that summed up Italy's purposes in the present European conflict—"national aspirations." These two words are worth remembering by any one who wishes to understand Italy's rôle in the present conflict, and how it differs from that of England, France, Russia, and the other parties to the great struggle.

First and foremost of these aspirations is to get back Italy's two lost provinces in the north—Trent in the west and the rich strategic country north of Venice, sweeping around the head of the Adriatic down to Trieste. These two provinces are the Alsace and Lorraine of Italy. But Italy's national aspirations do not end with getting back her lost provinces. Just across the Adriatic lies Istria, that great stretch of country which used to be a Roman province and later was part of the Venetian Republic. Italy does not forget that this valuable shoreland along the Eastern Adriatic was once Italian, and national aspiration feels that it should again be Italian. And beyond that lie the Aegean Islands and the route to the East, with Italy as the great power lying nearest this dazzling field, and the great power having the largest coast line on the Mediterranean. In this, too, Italy does not forget that old Rome was mistress of the East and West, and that a Roman Emperor, Constantine, founded Constantinople and gave it his name. These aspirations are vaguely defined, and are not a distinct part of the present national aspiration movement, but they all go together in the popular hopes and dreams of an expanding and greater Italy.

How far Italy will go into the Balkan campaign will depend upon how far the leaders think it will contribute to their policy of Italy's national aspirations. They will not go into it as France has gone, to save Serbia. In fact, Italy's interests do not tend toward building up a strong Serbia, for Serbia, like Italy, has her aspirations for control of the eastern coast of the Adriatic. Greece, too, is the small rising power of the Eastern Mediterranean which might some day check Italy's aspirations of becoming again the great predominating power of the Eastern Mediterranean. So that there has been no marked enthusiasm in Italy about entering the Balkan conflict. The military leaders, like General Cadorna, Commander in Chief, have strongly opposed any participation, saying Italy's road lay to the north—the rescue of her two lost provinces.

Allied influence has been strong from outside, however, and a landing in Albania or a movement toward Macedonia may bring Italy into the Balkan theatre of war. But in that case it will be because participation in the Balkan struggle holds out one more prospect for realizing Italy's national aspirations in the territorial upheavals finally resulting from the struggle now going on in the Balkans.

CONDEMNS AMERICAN SHIP.

German Court Treats the Pass of Balmaha as an Enemy Craft.

HAMBURG, Germany, Dec. 22.—The prize court, which has before it the case of the American ship Pass of Balmaha, has decided to treat her as "an enemy vessel." It is announced that the evidence has established that the ship was under the British flag until the end of 1914 and was sold to an American company after the outbreak of the war.

The Pass of Balmaha was captured while she was on her way to Archangel, Russia, with a cargo of cotton, which has been sold for 2,500,000 marks (about $625,000). A judgment covering the proceeds will be announced on Dec. 18. Henry H. Morgan, the American Consul General, attended the hearings in the case.

The court rejected the indemnity demands of the owners of four Danish sailing ships, one Danish steamer and one Norwegian steamer which had been sunk while carrying wood to England.

"It is just as important that your will be executed by an experienced and responsible executor as that its meaning should be clear and its legality unquestioned."

Ask your lawyer to write this Company into your will as Executor and Trustee, and thereby assure experienced and responsible management of your estate and the safety of your heirs' interests.

Our officers will be glad to talk over this important matter with you.

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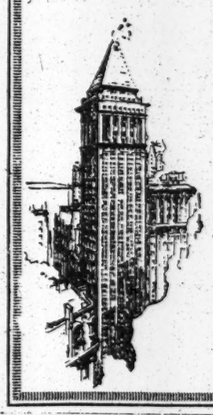

BRITISH RALLY TO NATION'S CALL

Continued from Page 1.

scenes similar to those in London. Long lines of men waited for hours to enroll themselves, and the recruiting offices were open night and day until the officers, doctors, and clerks, were worn out with their long hours of work. Indeed, the whole country seems to have risen at the call.

Lord Derby is to meet the Parliamentary and Labor Recruiting Committee tomorrow, when he will be able to give them some idea of the results of his seven weeks' work.

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 13.—The Daily Telegraph says the voluntary scheme was a success. No official figures, however, are yet available, and the aggregate of enrollments may not be known for a few days to come.

The Earl of Derby's report is already in the hands of the Government. It appears that until the end of November the result of the scheme was still very doubtful. In fact, it was regarded by its sponsors as a failure; but the splendid response since saved the situation.

One peculiar feature of the recruiting is the apparent reluctance of the men enrolled to wear the khaki armlet issued as a symbol of their pledge to serve. Lord Derby had especially requested that all the men should wear the armlet Sunday. Although many thousands of them had been issued, only a very few were seen in the streets.

Heavy Bombardment Near Ypres.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—A Reuter dispatch from Amsterdam says the Telegraaf learns from the frontier that for the past twenty-four hours there has been an uninterrupted cannonade audible from the direction of Ypres. The bombardment was so heavy between noon and 2 o'clock that the fire could be distinctly observed on the horizon.

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PLOT AGAINST PEACE TALK.

Non-Socialists Reported to Have Opposed Reichstag Debate.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 13.—The London Times says that to judge from reports in Berlin papers of the Reichstag peace debate a very bad impression was made by a conspiracy of non-Socialist parties to stop the debate before the speech of the Socialist leader, Herr Haase, who said:

"After the uncertain and ambiguous generalizations of the Imperial Chancellor and after the words of Dr. Spahn it is necessary to establish the fact that not the whole Reichstag is in agreement with these utterances. I declare for my own part, and I believe a majority of the people will be of my opinion, that I reject with all emphasis the views which have been expressed here. [Loud applause and clapping of hands among some of the Socialists.] Do you really want the result of this butchery to be a Europe which has been turned into a heap of ruins? We desire peace which is based upon the rejection of all schemes of conquest."

LONDON TO URGE HIS PLAN.

Quotes English Support for a Conference of Neutrals.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Representative Meyer London, the only Socialist member of Congress, announced today that he had received word of favorable English newspaper comment on his proposal for a conference of neutral nations to offer mediation to the warring countries, and he would "keep on urging the need of a congress of neutrals."

"At no previous period in the history of this Republic," said Mr. London, "has such an opportunity to serve humanity presented itself to the people and the President of the United States. The belligerents are evidently ready to listen to offers of mediation. The recent declarations by the German Chancellor and the British Premier can have no other meaning."

Mr. London quoted a cable dispatch received from "an American newspaper correspondent in London," who says that "quite unprecedented deference, not to say complaisance, characterizes the British reception of Mr. London's joint resolution, calling upon the President of the United States to convene a peace congress of neutral nations."

"It is all more striking," says the cable message, "when compared with the comments made upon the Henry Ford peace expedition." The message quotes The London Star as saying the London suggestion is "within the range of practical politics."

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WIFE SAYS GERMANS PAID CONSUL IN PLOT

Gonzales of Costa Rica Accused of Taking $20,000 to Change Supply Ship's Registry.

JOINS HIM WITH HUERTA

Alleged to Have Been Near Ex-Dictator Just Before Failure of Mexican Revolution.

Josephine E. Gonzales, wife of Don Z. Manuel Gonzalez, former Consul General for Costa Rica at New York, has filed an affidavit in the Supreme Court in a suit for alimony in which she alleges that Gonzalez was removed from office because of aid he gave Germany in placing the Norwegian ship Gladstone under Costa Rica registry as the Marina Quesada.

She said last night that she had evidence to show that the removal was made at the request of Great Britain and France.

Four weeks ago Mrs. Gonzalez, who is a native American, began an action to enforce the payment of $20 a week alimony. Gonzalez replied with an affidavit saying that his wife had been the cause of his removal, and that he could not afford to pay her $20 a week. In reply, she has filed her affidavit in the Supreme Court. In this she asserts that he can afford to pay her, because he received a sum, which she says was either $10,000 or $20,000 for aiding the voyage of the Marina Quesada, which cleared from Newport News in December last with supplies for German commerce destroyers, and which figured largely in the trial and conviction of Dr. Carl Buenz and other Hamburg-American officials for conspiring to defraud the United States.

Mrs. Gonzalez said last night that her husband had been concerned with the recent attempt by Huerta to start a new revolution in Mexico, with which, it has been alleged, Germany had to do. She also charges that her husband had numerous sources of income, with the details of which she is not familiar.

Out of Office Last April.

Señor Gonzales ceased to be the Costa Rican Consul General at New York on April 8 of this year, to be succeeded by Don Eduardo Castro-Beeche, who was succeeded four weeks ago by Don F. M. Montero. Minister Brenes Mesen of Costa Rica retired a month after Gonzales, and was succeeded in Washington by Minister Manuel Castro Quesada on Aug. 31 last.

In her apartment at 320 Manhattan Avenue, Mrs. Gonzales told of her troubles with her husband, whom she last saw on Oct. 14.

"We were married on Aug. 8, 1914," she said. "Soon after he began to have mysterious callers and telephone calls. I was jealous and pressed him to tell me what he was doing. Finally late in December he told me that he had aided in having the Gladstone put under Costa Rican registry so that she could carry munitions and supplies to German ships. I did not believe then he had done anything wrong, because I knew so little about those things. I asked him how much he got for doing it, and he said he received $20. I have since found out that he got $10,000 or $20,000, I don't know which. I know that he got the Minister mixed up in the deal.

"I have found out since my husband left me that when Hippolite Huerta, brother of General Huerta, came to New York just before General Huerta started away to begin a revolution in Mexico my husband met Huerta's brother in conference at the Hotel Astor.

Her Influence Sought.

"Soon after my husband told me of the part he took in clearing and changing the registry of the Marina Quesada I began to be besieged by persons who wished me to use my influence in ammunition deals. I refused to have anything to do with them.

"My husband and I separated on March 7 of this year, and on March 14 he sent me a letter saying he would not return to me, and offering me $20 a week if I would agree to a separation. I accepted the offer of $20, and he paid it for some time, but soon ceased and said he had no money. That is why I apply to the court. I contend that his work for the Germans lost him his job, for I have heard that after the story of the Marina Quesada became known, France and England asked Costa Rica to remove him and sent word to this country how they felt about it. It was common talk in Costa Rica that this was the cause of his removal, and I don't believe he will go back there.

"Since he has left me I have not been in close touch with his affairs, but I have learned from detectives that he has been in deals for ammunition, rifles, mules, horses, and other things that go to Europe for the armies. I know that he has had dealings with representatives of England and France, as well as of Germany. I don't know how much he has made, but I know he is not working for nothing. He lives well, and so do his daughters."

Mr. Gonzales was called by telephone last night at Columbus 1013. He said that if his wife chose to bare her family troubles it was her affair and that he would make no reply. He refused to discuss the statement that he received money from the German Government except to say that it was absurd.

"I care not what she does," he said. "Only I say that I never issued any papers for the Marina Quesada. That is all."

At the time of the sailing of the Marina Quesada, Signor Gonzalez was President of the Latin American Consuls' Association. He has lived in this country for eleven years. His first wife died ten years ago and his three daughters, said to be from 23 to 28 years of age, divide their time between New York and Costa Rica. He is of a prominent Costa Rican family.

Mrs. Gonzalez filed her affidavit on Dec. 1. On Saturday last she received notice from Justice Whittaker that her husband had been ordered to pay her $10 a week alimony.

Bulgars Bar Business in Serbia.

PARIS, Dec. 12.—An Athens dispatch to the Havas Agency says: "Advices from Sofia are to the effect that the Bulgarian Government has prohibited business transactions in conquered territories until new authorities have assumed their functions."

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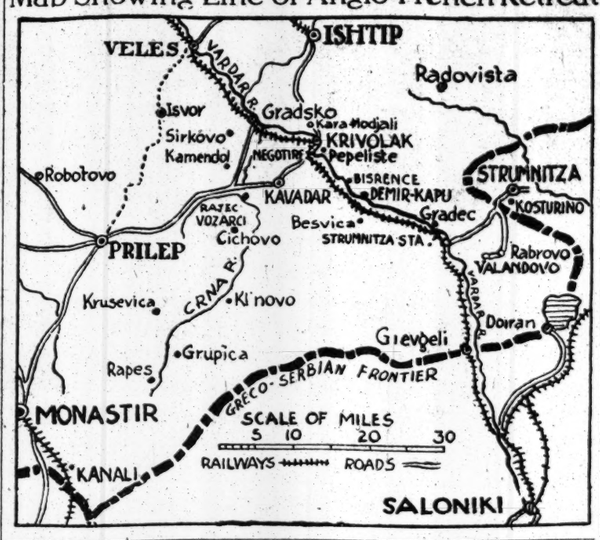
Map Showing Line of Anglo-French Retreat



AMERICANS ESCAPE FROM GIEVGELI

Continued from Page 1.

withdrew slowly twenty miles in one week and established his advanced position at Demir-Kapu, with his first line at Gradec. The British also withdrew from their first line to their second line of defense. Kosturino, in the Bojimia Valley, and the important Hill 516 are also believed to be lost.

Demir-Kapu, meaning the Gate of Iron, is the entrance to a beautiful and celebrated valley. Starting at Demir-Kapu and ending two kilometers north of Gradec, it rises on either side of the Vardar River and railroad line, in places less than 300 yards wide, formed by sheer hills, rocky, treeless, and exposed. For five miles along the crests of this narrow pass the French artillery is now placed.

Last week your correspondent visited Gradec, then occupied only by two companies of infantry. All the inhabitants had fled. It was a mud village which last year had been practically destroyed. Until now it had been known chiefly for its ancient church, richly decorated with painting on the walls inside and without. At the request of the commanding officer, Merse, I took many photographs to send to his wife to show here where he expected to spend the Winter.

Hill 516 is the most important position, as it commands the Valley of the Vardar. Last week, while I was visiting this hill, the Bulgarian fire was already so accurate that shells fell within 100 to 40 feet of us. If it is true that it is now occupied by the Bulgarians, this explains the withdrawal of the British line, which on that day, Dec. 3, was shelling from a hill a quarter of a mile distant and below us.

This afternoon a Greek military mission from Athens and General Sarrail discussed the question what course will be followed should the Bulgars cross the Greek border.

(Copyright, 1915, by Richard Harding Davis.)

[Mr. Davis's dispatch is dated on Saturday. Advices received in London that morning from Reuter's Saloniki correspondent, announced that there was good authority for the statement that Gievgeli had been occupied by the Germans the previous day. Subsequent dispatches stated that the announcement was premature and at latest accounts the Allies still held the town.]

GREECE WILL CLOSE FRONTIER TO BULGARS

Teutons and Turks, However, May Follow Allies On to Her Territory.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, Dec. 12, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—I have learned from the highest sources that under no consideration will permission be granted to the Bulgars to enter Greek territory. Greece is prepared to go to any extreme rather than submit to the indignity of seeing her "hereditary enemy" setting foot on her sacred soil.

Bowing to the will of the Allies, Greece has generously accepted their principal demands, but in order to safeguard her own position of strict neutrality she feels bound to register a protest against the utilization of her territory for warlike purposes. In effect, she says to the Allies:

"I cannot prevent you from doing this, but you must be responsible for the consequences, moral and material, whatever they may be. As a neutral nation the only weapon left to me is the weapon of protestation."

If there is anxiety tonight in Greece it is because of new complications which may have to be faced by the Government in pursuance of its policy of unbending neutrality. If the army of the central powers is content to leave the Greek frontier between themselves and the Anglo-French forces, so much the better for neutral Greece. If not, it is hard to say what will happen before the Balkan campaign is fought to a finish.

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 13.—"In the event of the allied troops being forced into Greek territory, they will be pursued," says the Athens correspondent of The Morning Post, "not by Bulgarians, but by Austrian, German, and Turkish troops, in order not to arouse Greek public opinion. For this purpose Turkish troops, said to consist of three divisions, have already joined the enemy forces at Gievgeli and Doiran."

SUGGEST NEUTRAL ZONE.

Bulgars Would Not Cross It Into Greece, but Teutons Would.

BERLIN, Dec. 12, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—A dispatch to the Tageblatt from Sofia says that the proposal of the Bulgarian Government to Greece for a neutral zone of 2½ kilometers on each side of the Greco-Serbian border is designed to counteract "all the efforts of the Entente at Athens to create distrust of Bulgaria's policy, as the establishment of the zone of neutrality would make impossible any conflict between Greece and Bulgaria.

"This arrangement," adds the dispatch, "would not affect the attitude of the Germans and Austrians regarding pursuit of Anglo-French forces across the Greek frontier."

A neutral zone of this sort has existed on the Greco-Bulgar frontier since the Bulgarian mobilization began, and the present proposal, according to the Tageblatt's advices, is for its extension to the line dividing Greece and Serbia. The zone would remain unoccupied by either Greek or Bulgarian troops.

ALLIES CAN'T QUIT BALKANS.

Consequences of Such a Step Pointed Out in London Papers.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 13.—The Daily Chronicle gives prominence to an article "from a correspondent," who discussing the question "Why the Allies will not abandon Saloniki," says:

"To realise why the Allies have decided to hold Saloniki it is only necessary to think out the consequences of evacuation. Those consequences would be disastrous, morally, strategically, and politically. In the first place it would admit openly a serious check. The result would be exhilaration in Germany and corresponding depression of feeling in the allied countries.

"Secondly, complete abandonment of the Balkans, for that is what it would mean, might decide Rumania against us. The throwing that State really at heart is friendly toward us into the ranks of our enemies would be the most considerable disaster that would befall us.

"Thirdly, it would mean the abandonment of Serbia to her fate. Apart from the dishonor of such a course, it would have the very real drawback of leaving her in possession of the enemy as a hostage of which important political use might be made hereafter.

"Fourthly, our withdrawal from the Balkan theatre would, in fact, be a guarantee of safety of a vital portion of the German flank. The enemy's communications now stretch in a long line from the Danube to the Persian Gulf. Roughly parallel to that line of communication and at a relatively short distance from it the whole way along runs the sea, which constitutes the Allies' chief communication. Thus it is in our power to deliver a lightning stroke at the long enemy flank at any point we choose, in the Balkans or elsewhere.

"Finally, to leave Saloniki would almost certainly mean the handing it over to the enemy as a submarine base. It would not be a gross exaggeration to say that the Germans at Saloniki might threaten the whole of our sea communications east of Malta."

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IRISH SAVE ARMY FROM BULGARIANS

Continued from Page 1.

the country it had been necessary to place eight field guns for the purpose of defense in positions from which it was impossible to withdraw them when the retirement took place.

Our casualties amounted to 1,500 men.

The special correspondent of Reuter's, with the British Headquarters Staff, thus describes the retreat:

"Last week General Sarrail had already prepared to evacuate advanced positions along the Cerna front. On Saturday Krivolak was abandoned, and after establishing a first bridgehead at Demir-Kapu, the French made a second bridgehead at Gradec after withdrawing all stores and destroying tunnels and bridges on the railway. Meanwhile the Bulgarians and Germans, in constantly increasing strength, began to bear heavily on the point of of junction of the Franco-British lines, especially threatening the Strumitza Road which forms the main artery of our position.

"The Germans soon began to make things hot for our first line. They had weather conditions in their favor, and under cover of mist, which prevented our longer-ranged field guns from registering with accuracy, they brought numerous mountain guns to positions impracticable for our less mobile pieces and opened a murderous fire at close range. Exposed to this hot gruelling and threatened partly on our flank owing to the French retirement, our positions soon became untenable, and the men of the Irish division were withdrawn to a second line, prepared a long time in advance.

"During these engagements the fighting was often at very close quarters owing to the mist, but the gallant Munster Fusiliers, the Dublin Fusiliers, and the Connaught Rangers repeatedly drove the enemy off with the bayonet with heavy losses.

"The superiority of numbers of the enemy and his mountain guns, however, in the long run prevailed, and we retired to our second line, the French having in the meanwhile abandoned the bridgehead at Gradec and Hill 516. The importance of our stand in these positions is difficult to exaggerate, because had the Bulgarians succeeded in pushing through they would have cut off the retreat of the main body of the French forces, as well as the British, and would probably have inflicted grave reverses.

"Since Tuesday the pressure of the Bulgarian offensive has relaxed and our new positions are very strong."

The bulletin issued by the French War Office yesterday says:

Continuing their withdrawal movement, our troops during the night of Dec. 10 and 11 retired without fighting on the Smokgica-Lake Doiran line. In the course of the day of Dec. 11 several Bulgarian attacks were repulsed.

The French were facing four Bulgarian infantry divisions and one division of cavalry, according to a Reuter dispatch from Saloniki.

A dispatch to the Paris Havas Agency from Saloniki, dated yesterday, says:

"An intense action continues along the Entente allied front, the Bulgarians attacking in dense mass formations. The Allies' retreat continues methodically.

"The situation of the British north of Doiran has noticeably improved, thanks to the arrival of reinforcements from Saloniki. Fresh British troops are landing daily."

Gievgeli, close to the Greek border, was being bombarded by Bulgarian and German artillery on Saturday, their forces having pushed to within four miles of the town, according to a Havas dispatch to Athens filed on that day. The occupation of Gievgeli by the invaders was deemed imminent.

As already mentioned, dispatches from Athens and news available in London indicate that the matters which were left to the Greek and allied military authorities at Saloniki are being amicably arranged and that the Allies will be allowed to retire to that city without any interruption on the part of the Greeks, and will be permitted to remain there.

Telegraphing from Athens yesterday the Paris Havas correspondent said that Premier Skouloudis, in replying on Saturday to the representatives of the Entente powers who pressed him for a prompt solution of the military problems in Macedonia, repeated that Greece was disposed to make every concession not incompatible with her sovereignty and the neutrality of the country.

"It is certain," the dispatch adds, "that the Entente diplomats, as a result of the discussion which followed the interview, were convinced that the Greek Government was sincerely seeking a satisfactory solution of the problem. Assurance has been given in Governmental circles that the Entente powers will abstain in future from the use of coercive measures."

What the next military move will be is known only to the allied staffs, but it is generally believed that the Anglo-French forces will fall right back to Saloniki, where reinforcements are arriving and which will be fortified. There are also reports that the Allies have landed a division at Kavala, ninety miles along the coast from Saloniki and near the Bulgarian frontier, but there is no confirmation of this. If it is true, the object doubtless is to secure the railway and prevent the Bulgarians from sending troops westward into Greece.

The Austro-Hungarians continue their attacks on the Serbians in the Albanian Mountains and on the Montenegrins in their hills, but apparently their advance is much slower than it was in Serbia, the positions being easier to defend. They are, however, taking many prisoners, having captured 6,500 in two days, it is declared.

SAY ALLIES FLEE IN PANIC.

Bulgar and German Reports Call Anglo-French Losses Enormous.

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 13.—Bulgarian troops, advancing against the Anglo-French expeditionary force in Southern Serbia, have reached a point about fifteen miles from the Greek border on the Saloniki railway line, according to a statement issued in Sofia and received here by wireless from Berlin. Heavy losses have been inflicted upon the British and French in the course of their retreat, it is declared. The text of the statement is as follows:

Our advance on both sides of the Vardar and south of Kosturino continues. The French and British are resisting desperately, but are falling back rapidly. Our pursuing column made its way through the mountain pass near Demir-Kapu, and reached Mirovca station.

Calkali, Tatarel, Rabrovo, Valandovo, and Hubovo, where the headquarters of General Sarrail, commander of the French forces, were stationed, have been occupied. At Hubovo station 500 cases of French cartridges, with other booty, were captured. At Mirovca station 20,000 kilograms of wheat and casks of butter and wine, with five English machine guns and many rifles, were taken.

Our losses have been inconsiderable, while those of the enemy have been enormous.

On their retreat the British and French took the population with them.

The eastern half of Dtruga already is in our possession.

BERLIN, Dec. 12, (via London.)—The War Office today issued the following concerning the operations against the Anglo-French troops in Serbia:

The French and British, after having suffered decisive defeats inflicted upon them in a series of bold, powerful blows dealt by the army of General Todoroff, are in a deplorable position, and are retreating toward and over the Greek frontier. The losses of the enemy in men, arms, and material of all kinds are, according to the report of our ally, extraordinarily heavy.

BERLIN, Dec. 12, (by Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—"Reports from Sofia," says the Overseas News Agency, "declare that as a result of their defeats near Rabrovo and Valandovo the French are preparing new positions on Greek territory near Majadagh. The Doiran front is being evacuated at several points.

"The retreat of the Entente troops is declared to be panicky, and they are unable to carry their war material and provisions with them as they retire."

Belated reports of the fighting, in which the Bulgarians captured ten cannon from the British south of Strumitza, and details of their successes against the French during the retreat of the latter down the Vardar Valley, are contained in a report from army headquarters at Sofia under date of Dec. 8, received here today. The statement is as follows:

The Bulgarians stormed French positions at Petrova and Mirovca, and the French were thrown back on the Vardar. French prisoners taken belong to the Forty-fifth, 188th, and 284th Infantry. Only small detachments escaped by retreating.

Bulgarian troops advancing through the Vardar Valley threw the French rear guards back near Klisura, and followed the retreating French to Davidova. They took 100 prisoners and two machine guns. Many of the French troops were dispersed in the mountains.

The Bulgarians advancing on the left bank of the Vardar, after taking strong positions at the mouth of the Doluovoda, pursued the enemy to Gradec, where fierce hand-to-hand fighting occurred in the streets. The French were driven from Gradec, and retreated toward Udomo in disorder, leaving numerous prisoners. The French suffered enormous losses, the Bulgarians twice attacking them with the bayonet. The French killed and prisoners were from the 344th, 371st, and 372d Infantry. The Bulgarians continued the pursuit in the direction of Valandovo and Rabrovo-Kiri.

The Bulgarian troops took strongly fortified Anglo-French positions near Platovo. British prisoners to the number of 400 and ten cannon were taken. The French killed and prisoners were from the 175th and 176th Infantry and the Second Zouaves.

CAPTURE 6,500 SERBS.

Teutons Said to Have Rescued 25,000 Captive Austrians.

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 13.—The capture of 6,500 prisoners and 40 guns in the Montenegrin and Albanian campaign by Austro-Hungarian forces is reported in the official bulletin issued by German Army Headquarters in Berlin yesterday. It says:

During the last two days more than 6,500 prisoners and stragglers have fallen into the hands of the Austro-Hungarian columns advancing in the Albanian border mountains.

Between Rojoj, which was captured yesterday, and Ipek the enemy was forced to leave behind forty guns.

The Austrian official report as given out in Vienna says:

Our offensive against Northeast Montenegro yesterday led to the occupation of Korita and Rozaj. In rear-guard fighting twelve kilometers (about seven and one-half miles) west of Ipek we captured 6,000 prisoners, and on the ground between Ipek and Rozaj forty Serbian guns.

BERLIN, Dec. 12, (by Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—Twenty-five thousand Austro-Hungarians who had been made prisoners by the Serbians were set free by the Teutonic forces during their drive through Serbia, a statement issued by the Overseas News Agency today says. Many others died during epidemics, and the fate of still others is unknown.

"Serious fears are entertained regarding missing prisoners," continues the news agency, "since Bulgarian officers have alleged that Austro-Hungarian prisoners were mercilessly treated by the Serbians during the campaign, the Serbians leaving them without food, and even killing prisoners in several instances. It has not been learned, however, whether the offenses alleged were committed by irregulars or by roving bands.

"The Teutonic armies have reached the Albanian frontier along nearly the entire front, and a large section of Montenegrin territory has been occupied. Since the final battles at Plevlje and Ipek there have been only minor engagements with the retreating enemy, in which the Serbians and Montenegrins have shown decreased resisting power."

PARIS, Dec. 12.—The Montenegrin Consulate today received the following communication:

The advance guards were engaged on the 10th all along the front. We took thirty prisoners.

ALLIED UNITY COMPLETE.

Identical Joint Orders Now Sent to British and French Commanders.

PARIS, Dec. 12.—Earl Kitchener, the British Secretary of War, the Temps says, was unfavorably impressed, in the course of his Mediterranean visit, by the serious delays and diplomatic difficulties which interfered with the expedition to Saloniki. The attempts to rescue the Serbians which failed, it seemed to him, might have been tried elsewhere with more chance of success.

These ideas were discussed at the Calais Conference and then examined by the War Council of the Allies held under the Presidency of General Joffre, says the Temps, which adds:

"Three days ago Earl Kitchener and Sir Edward Grey returned to Paris, and the result of the agreement regarding the Balkan campaign was the dispatch of identical instructions by the Foreign Ministers of France and Great Britain to the diplomatic representatives of those countries at Athens. General Sarrail, the French commander, and General Sir Charles C. Monro, the British Commander, thus received instructions countersigned by the War Ministers of France and Great Britain and the French Commander in Chief.

Complete unity is now established between the two Governments and is immediately reflected in their military action on the Vardar. The happy effect of this co-ordination is now making itself felt.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Dec. 12, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The agreement between the British and French Governments to remain at Saloniki and send reinforcements with a view to an offensive when conditions become favorable, is generally welcomed.

The week-end has seen a considerable amelioration of the Balkan problem. In the first place France and England with the agreement of Italy and Russia have taken more completely united and positive action than hitherto. Secondly, the Greek Government has promptly yielded to their demands. Both in France and England the change will be reflected in better political feeling.

The British Ministers came to Paris prepared to sweep away the remains of those differences of view with regard to Saloniki which have been an open encouragement to the tortuous policy of Greece. On Thursday M. Briand and Sir Edward Grey elaborated the demands which have since been put forward at Athens by the Ministers of the Entente, while Lord Kitchener and Generals Joffre and Galliéni were defining the future action of the expeditionary corps and the guarantees required for its freedom of action in and around the Saloniki base.

On Friday morning the work was practically finished, for there could be little doubt of the Greek reply when once the decision to hold Saloniki, to reinforce the joint army and take any other necessary measures had been announced in identical terms by the two Foreign Ministers through their representatives in Athens and supported in orders also substantially identical by the French Generalissimo and the British War Minister.

Greece's improved attitude is thought to be due in part to irritation that Bulgaria, "the hereditary enemy," as King Constantine called her, should have taken possession of Monastir with the apparent intention of retaining all southern Macedonia.

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One of the very largest department stores of Pittsburgh, Pa., desires to negotiate for the purpose of renting out a Sporting Goods and Automobile Accessory Department in all its branches. Only parties of absolute financial responsibility and experience in that line are invited. The opportunity, to the right parties, to enter the Pittsburgh field in this line is unequaled. Only principals invited to correspond.
Y 270 Times Annex.

FLAT ROLL DESKS
Office Furniture
In great variety of style and price

T. G. SELLEW 111 FULTON STREET New York.

CHICAGO LIMITED
Leave New York 2 P.M. Arrive Chicago 2 P.M.
Via Lackawanna-Michigan Central.
Lackawanna Railroad
ALL steel, electric lighted sleepers.
Ticket Offices:
Broadway
Cor. Wall St. Cor. 13th St.
Cor. Park Pl. Cor. 42d St.
Brooklyn—505 Fulton St.

Friends an Asset

The Harriman National Bank regards the good will of the community as its most valuable asset, and, therefore, bends its efforts toward keeping old friends and making new ones.

To this end, while extending a general invitation to responsible corporations, firms and individuals to do business with the bank, it does not mislead them with promises today which tomorrow it may be unwilling to fulfill, and it makes no promises of any kind, at any time, which it has not the ability to perform.

Earnest of this principle of the Harriman National Bank is given in the personnel of its directorate, composed of bankers, merchants, railroad men, and representatives of other important interests, whose responsibility, standing and reputation in the community are guarantee of the faithful performance of their duties as directors of the bank, as well as of their knowledge of the needs of customers.

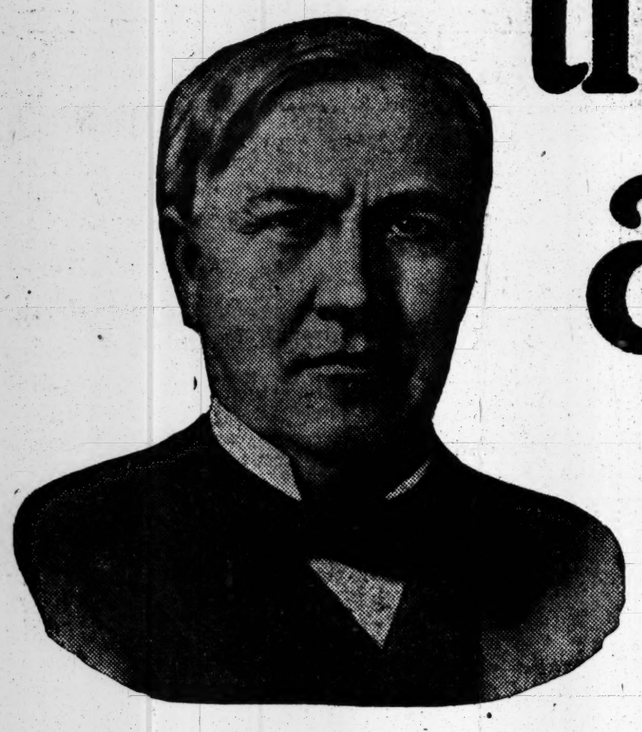
We believe that the good opinion of the community and neighborly feeling for the bank are worth having. We desire our neighbors to be our friends, so that even if we cannot do business with them, either for reasons on their part or reasons on our own, nevertheless we may profit by their report of us.

The friends of the Harriman National Bank number more than its depositors, and we fully acknowledge our indebtedness to them for their share in the splendid growth of the bank.

BANKING HOURS FROM 8 A. M. TO 3 P. M.
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS 8 A. M. TO MIDNIGHT

HARRIMAN NATIONAL BANK
FIFTH AVENUE AND 44TH ST., NEW YORK

Edison Has Made the "Talking Machine" a Thing of the Past

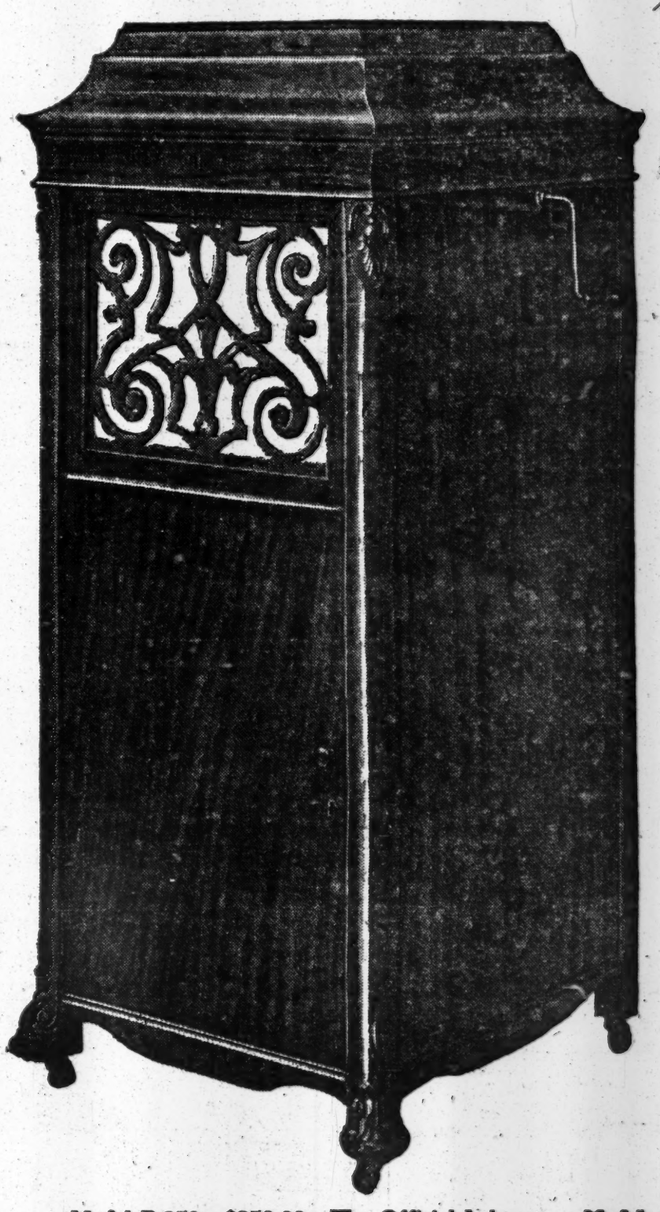


WHEN Edison invented mechanical sound reproduction 30 years ago, the world marveled at his genius. The "talking machine" was the wonder of the age. But Edison himself was not satisfied. He had not reached his goal. This was not real music but only mechanical approximation.

Others, however, eager for commercial gain, closed their eyes to its imperfections. They adapted Edison's original ideas and exploited them by cleverly turned phrases. Even today, "new" talking machines are announced which are really nothing but adaptations of Edison's thirty-year-old idea.

But meanwhile Edison cherished a higher ambition, one really worthy of his genius. For the last five years he has labored tirelessly and conscientiously, 18 to 20 hours a day, in his search for a true musical standard. He dug deep into the hidden secrets of acoustic science—research of which he alone was capable. He ignored mere mechanics—for the mechanical timbre is the glaring defect of the familiar "talking machine." He aimed at the goal for which every music lover has hoped—

Music Re-creation



And now he has found it. He opened the doors of his laboratory and revealed a new musical instrument—the New Edison Diamond Disc. Mind you—not an adaptation of old imperfect standards—not a talking machine—but a real musical instrument that *is distinctly new*. It has made the "talking machine," which for thirty years people have considered the limit of human possibility, *a thing of the past*.

Now—which will you have in your home? Which will you choose for your Christmas gift? This new musical instrument or the old-fashioned "talking machine"? Do you want the actual tones of the original artist alive with that subtle breath of reality, or—the cold, metallic tone of the "talking machine" which makes even the greatest music unmusical? Do you want that eternal bother of changing needles, which wear out valuable records, or do you want the permanent rounded diamond cone which eliminates all the fuss and prolongs the life of the record indefinitely? Do you want the fragile record which you must fondle like a costly piece of china, or the unbreakable Edison re-creation disc?

These are things which you must investigate and decide *now*. And investigate and decide in a way which will enable you to *avoid regrets*.

Attend Edison Re-creation Concerts

Come in and hear the New Edison Diamond Disc at the special concerts given at each of the dealers listed below. Even if you are not thinking of purchasing, you should attend these concerts. If the familiar mechanical approximation of tone has seemed wonderful to you, then this new gift of the wizard's genius will be a revelation.

Don't let anyone tell you that you can't hear certain artists on the New Edison Diamond Disc. You can. The Edison can be made to play other makes of records. And although the music of these records is not as true to the original tone as Edison's own re-creations, because of his superior method of sound development, they really sound better than on the instrument for which they were made.

No Needles to Change

New Edison Diamond Disc

Unbreakable Records

Model B-250—$250.00—The Official Laboratory Model

The New Edison Diamond Disc may be had in a wide variety of styles at prices from $100.00 to $450.00. Ask about our Special Holiday Offer. Easy terms if desired.

Daily and Evening Concerts from now until Christmas at all of the Dealers listed below:

The Edison Shop
473 Fifth Ave.
Between 40th and 41st Streets
DAILY AND EVENING CONCERTS

THE EDISON SHOP
861 BROAD ST.
NEWARK NEW JERSEY

Alphonzo Smith, Jr.
Piano House
23-27 Flatbush Avenue
Brooklyn

Go to the Houses with a Reputation for Service
B. Guy Warner
1223 Bedford Ave., CORNER OF
Phone 7625 Bedford BROOKLYN OPEN EVENINGS

Hardman, Peck & Co.
433 Fifth Ave.
Brooklyn—524 Fulton Street

CHRISTMAN SONS, Inc.
753 SIXTH AVENUE
Between 42nd and 43d Streets

GEORGE FENNELL & CO.
2929-31-33 Third Ave.
Bet. 151st and 152d Sts.
THE BRONX

Edison Diamond Disc Studio
3841 BROADWAY
Corner 160th St.
OPEN DEC. 14TH.

Fred. G. Loeffler
260 Bergenline Ave.
Union Hill, New Jersey

10 FIFTH AVE.
The Diamond Disc Shop
In Greenwich Village atmosphere and location give it a unique place among Metropolitan stores. Here you can enjoy unhurried and efficient service.
STUR. 4700—Opens and under the management of
MR. CHARLES EDISON

DE PINNA

FIFTH AVENUE
AT THIRTY-SIXTH ST.

Annual Clearance

Monday and Tuesday December 13 and 14

The one important sale of the Fall and Winter in the De Pinna establishment offers an opportunity to choose from the regular stocks at greatly reduced prices.

Misses' Department
(Ages 14 to 18 years).

Tailored suits for morning or afternoon wear. In the newest fabrics—some fur-trimmed; formerly up to $80.
Sale Prices, **$16.50 and $27.50**

Coats and sport coats in the latest velours and rough materials; formerly up to $58.
Sale Prices, **$16.50 and $27.50**

Dresses of serge and gabardine, including our regulation sailors; formerly up to $55.
Sale Prices, **$14.50 and $24.50**

Girls' Department

Suits for school and afternoon wear; ages 10 to 14; modish two- and three-piece models. Formerly up to $58.
Sale Prices, **$14.50 and $22.50**

Girls' Coats, dressy and serviceable, sizes 3 to 14 years. Formerly up to $55.
Sale Prices, **$12.50 and $19.50**

Girls' Dresses, including our regulation Sailors; ages 6 to 14 years. Formerly up to $40.
Sale Prices, **$12.50 and $19.50**

Girls' and Misses' Trimmed Hats

Balance of the De Pinna stock. Formerly up to $25.
Sale Price, **$3.75**

All of the De Pinna tailored and velour hats reduced to $3.75 and $7.50.

BOYS' SUITS AND COATS

Norfolk suits; this season's approved woollens; 8 to 15 years. Formerly up to $18.
Sale Price, **$10.50**

Winter overcoats and reefers of imported cheviots, chinchillas and kerseys; 3 to 8 years; formerly up to $22.
Sale Prices, **$9.50 and $13.50**

School coats of imported cheviots and mixtures; 8 to 15 years; formerly up to $25.
Sale Price, **$16.50**

Boys' and Young Men's Haberdashery

Woven madras Shirts, sizes 12 to 15; formerly $1.50.
Sale Price, **95 cents.**

Striped silk Shirts, sizes 12 to 15; formerly up to $6.
Sale Price, **$3.75**

Boys' Blouses, woven madras; sizes 8 to 13; formerly $1.50
Sale Price, **95 cents**

Boys' and Young Men's Pajamas, woven madras, all sizes; formerly $1.50.
Sale Price, **$1.15**

"Anniped" Shoes

Girls' high cut button shoes, black vici kid and black and tan Russia, 8 to 10½. Formerly $3.50. *Sale Price,* **$1.75.**

Tan Russia calf lace or button shoes for girls. Sizes 11 to 2. Formerly $5.00. *Sale Price,* **$2.95.**

Boys' lace shoes, black and tan Russia calf. Sizes 1 to 5½. Formerly up to $4.00.
Sale Price, **$2.95**

Russia calf lace shoes. Sizes 9 to 9. Formerly up to $5.00. *Sale Price,* **$3.50.**

Boys' black calf button, tan Russia calf lace and patent leather button shoes; 2½ to 5½. Formerly up to $5.50. *Sale Price,* **$3.75.**

Same for young men: Sizes 6 to 10. Formerly up to $6.50. *Sale Price,* **$4.50**

No Reduced Goods Sent on Approval or Oredited.

DE PINNA
Exclusive Outfitters for Young People.
Fifth Ave. at Thirty-Sixth St.

SAY LEAP, NOT AUTO, KILLED MISS GIBSON

Police Find Man Who Tells of Seeing Body Shoot Off Roof to Street.

SUICIDE, CORONER THINKS

Supposed at First That Girl Had Been Run Down by Car That Sped Away.

Jeanette Gibson, the 19-year-old girl whose body was found on Friday night lying at the curb in front of her home at 81 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, and who, it was generally believed at the time, was struck by an automobile that got away, really committed suicide by jumping from the roof of the four-story apartment house in which she lived, in the opinion of Coroner Ernest Wagner and Acting Captain John McCloskey of the Sixth Branch Detective Bureau.

These officials based their opinion on the testimony of a witness, who said that he saw the young woman's body fall through the air. Other evidence seemed to corroborate the witness.

Despite this official opinion, Dr. H. S. Jobbellman of the Swedish Hospital, where the girl died without regaining consciousness, rejected the suicide theory. He said the injuries to her body were not such as would have been made by a leap or fall from a height, and were such as would have been made had the girl been struck by a swiftly moving vehicle and hurled against a stationary object.

The original deduction was that Miss Gibson had been knocked by the automobile against a telephone pole, and Dr. Jobbellman's opinion coincided with this theory.

The developments that led to the adoption of the suicide theory by the Coroner and Police Captain were these:

When the account of the girl's death appeared in the newspapers of Saturday morning, Dennis Deegan of 249 Clifton Place, Brooklyn, operator of an elevator in the Pratt Institute, told a fellow-employe named Hill that he had seen Miss Gibson's body shooting from the roof of the house to the street and that, therefore, she could not have been struck by an automobile.

Hill, who was once a policeman, went to Captain McCloskey with the story, and Deegan was sent for, but had gone fishing. He did not return to his home until last evening, when, answering a summons, he went to the Classon Avenue Station and repeated his story to Captain McCloskey, Coroner Wagner, and Assistant District Attorney Rubin Wilson.

Deegan said he was passing the Gibson home on Friday evening on his way to night work when he was startled by what seemed to be a bundle of clothes that flew past him from above, struck the sidewalk, and rolled into the street. Deegan ran to the supposed bundle of clothes and reached it at the same time as Emil T. Kraeger of 245 Emerson Place, who was the first to discover that it was a woman.

Upon learning this, Deegan ran to the home of Dr. Homer B. Jones of 332 Lafayette Avenue, but the physician was engaged at the moment in the treatment of his daughter, who was seriously ill, and instructed Deegan to summon an ambulance. Deegan did not do this, but returned to the street and found that the body had been removed into the apartment house in which Miss Gibson lived. Thinking that his services were no longer required, and being already late for his work, Deegan went away.

After hearing Deegan's story, Coroner Wagner and Captain McCloskey questioned Dr. Forbes J. Munson of 328 Lafayette Avenue, who admitted that he had been treating Miss Gibson for epilepsy. William H. Gibson, the girl's father, was also questioned, and said that his daughter had suffered from epilepsy and from attacks of despondency. He admitted that she had been much depressed on Friday evening. Dr. Jones corroborated Deegan's call upon him.

Supporting the original theory of the automobile as the cause of death, Dr. Jobbellman and Mr. Gibson pointed out that the girl's body might have been hurled through the air after being struck, and that Deegan might have seen it strike the sidewalk under the impression that it had come from the roof of the building. It was also recalled that Kraeger, who must have been near the scene of the accident or suicide, had said nothing about his seeing the body descending through the air.

When told late last night of the adoption of the suicide theory by the police and Coroner, Mr. Gibson said:

"The police are simply stuck in their search for the automobile that killed my daughter, so they have taken this suicide theory to clear themselves. I do not see how my daughter could have broken both of her ankles and fractured her skull without suffering any other severe injuries, internal or external, in a jump from the roof of a four-story building."

COUNT RENOUNCES ITALY.

Minotto, Chicago Girl's Fiance, Says He Is Here to Stay.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 12.—Count James Minotto, whose ancestral home is in Venice, Italy, and whose engagement to the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis F. Swift of this city was announced yesterday, is the representative of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York in all South and Central American business, and was one of the American representatives to the Pan-American Congress of Bankers held in Washington.

"You Americans are square," said he today, before leaving for Washington. "This is the country of fair play, and I am here to stay. I am proud that I am my father's son, proud of my name and lineage, but the distinction I most crave is that which you Americans extend to a man for his brains, ability, and the work he does, and I mean to have it.

"Over in Europe it is different. There is ten times the opportunity here for a man who is ambitious and energetic. Over there an unknown man has a terrible hard fight for recognition. The man with a title does not. Yet the distinction that goes with a title may mean much or little. Over here a title is less than an empty honor unless its owner works and earns his distinction. That is why I work hard, for I want it."

Though he is not yet thirty years old, Count Minotto spent about eight years in the banking business in Germany, France and England, coming to the United States about two years ago. Three years ago he toured the United States for the Deutsche Bank of Berlin.

"Banking interests in the United States are chiefly concerned with two great necessities in respect to the developments of South and Central American trade," said he. "One is the prompt creation of a merchant marine. The other is the development of close trade relations.

"Before the European war if an American bought coffee in Brazil he paid for it in London. Hereafter we propose to finance trade operations via New York instead of via London."

CHINA TO DELAY CORONATION

Crowning of President Yuan Not Expected Before Jan. 1.

PEKING, Dec. 18.—Flags are flying and buildings are decorated for a three-day celebration of President Yuan Shih-kai's having accepted the throne of China, tendered him by the Council of State.

No date has been announced for the coronation, but the preparations for the event are being hastened. It probably will not occur before Jan. 1, owing to the pledge of China to the Entente powers that there would be no change in the Government this year.

Japan's failure to offer further advice to China in regarded here as an indication that China and Japan have reached an agreement.

The texts of Yuan Shih-kai's refusal and later his acceptance of the State Council's tender of the Emperorship to him are published today. In declining Yuan said he was entirely unworthy, as he had failed to accomplish results as President. He urged the selection of someone else as Emperor. In his letter of acceptance, Yuan said:

"The public has viewed with increasing impatience my refusal. Its expectation of me is now more pressing than ever. Thus I find myself unable to offer further argument to escape from the position. I therefore order the Ministry's bureaus to take concerted action and make preparations. The laying of the great foundation necessary must not be done hurriedly. When the preparations are completed advise me for the promulgation.

"Meanwhile all citizens should follow their daily vocations peacefully. Let not your doubts or suspicions hinder your work. All officials should remain faithfully at their posts and maintain peace and order, so that the ambition of their great President to work for the people's welfare may be realized."

SUES BELLEVUE DOCTOR.

Wife Wants $10,102 of Her Money Spent on Hospital.

Dr. Henry Pearson, a visiting physician at Bellevue, has been sued in the Supreme Court by his wife, Minnie H. Pearson, for $10,102, which she said was spent out of her estate by the defendant for maintaining their home. Mrs. Pearson owns about $125,000 worth of realty in Alabama, and shortly after her marriage on Oct. 3, 1907, she put the control of all of her business affairs into her husband's hands.

Mrs. Pearson said in her complaint that on June 29 last a statement was prepared which showed that there was still due her $7,602.46, and that this statement was based on mutual admissions and concessions. An item of $2,500 which the defendant paid for an automobile was not considered. She said the total due was $28,860.84, and that she had received only $18,758.38. Her suit is for the difference.

In his answer Dr. Pearson admitted acting for his wife, but declared that the money was disposed of as she directed. Then his answer says:

"Prior to the month of April, 1915, such differences had arisen between plaintiff and defendant that defendant was unable to live in peace with the plaintiff, and in said month, living then separate, they agreed to seek a final settlement of their differences upon terms and conditions mutually satisfactory." He admitted that a balance of $7,602.46 was due the plaintiff.

EARLY CONVENTION FOR REPUBLICANS

Expected to Cast Traditions Aside and Meet Before Democrats.

LIKELY TO CHOOSE CHICAGO

National Committee to Lay Plans in Washington Tuesday—Head of Ticket in Doubt.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—As a result of conferences among prominent committeemen tonight a strong probability exists that the Republican National Convention will be held prior to the Democratic National Convention. It seems to have been settled that this course will be followed.

The Democratic National Committee last week decided that the national convention should assemble on June 14. According to tradition, the party in national power holds its national convention first. In accordance with this practice, the Republicans have been holding their national conventions in June for many years, while the Democrats have not assembled until July.

Republican leaders have decided that they will not follow the precedent and it is expected that the national committee will fix the convention for early in June, perhaps as much as ten days before the opening of the Democratic convention at St. Louis.

Charles D. Hilles of New York, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, and William Barnes, Jr., National Committeeman from New York, arrived here tonight.

Chicago appears to have the inside track in the contest over the selection of the city where the Republican National Convention of 1916 will be held. The National Committee will hold its first session on Tuesday and decide the question. The other cities that are candidates for the convention are St. Louis, which has captured the Democratic National Convention; Philadelphia and San Francisco. There are several arguments advanced against Chicago's claims. One is that it was in Chicago that the Republican Party was split in 1912, and the psychological effect of holding the next National Convention there will not be happy. It is urged also that danger of stampeding the convention for Colonel Roosevelt will be confronted if Chicago is chosen, as the ex-President is very popular there.

Some of the critics of Chicago are asserting that the local managers of the Chicago convention did not act fairly with regard to the surplus fund collected in Chicago four years ago as a guarantee for the payment of expenses if that city was chosen by the Republicans. This surplus was returned to subscribers, it is said, when it should have been turned over to the Republican National Committee. In spite of these arguments, the sentiment in favor of the selection of Chicago is strong among men prominent in the committee, and the opinion is expressed that Chicago will be chosen.

Expressions by incoming committeemen indicate that there has been no crystallization of sentiment among Republican leaders in favor of any particular man mentioned as a possibility for the Republican nomination for President. A strong feeling for Elihu Root of New York prevails in many parts of the country, and this is especially marked in Minnesota. It is apparent that many Republicans would like to have Justice Charles E. Hughes of the United States Supreme Court chosen, and one opinion is that in spite of Justice Hughes's squelching of the effort to place his name on the Presidential ballot in the Nebraska direct primary election, the Hughes movement is bound to grow and will take such form that he will be stronger than any declared candidate when the convention meets.

Sentiment for Theodore E. Burton of Ohio and Albert B. Cummins of Iowa is strong in the Middle West, where ex-Vice President Fairbanks of Indiana also has some following. New Englanders are looking after the interests of John W. Weeks of Massachusetts, and contend that he is strong in other parts of the country.

In Memory of Dr. Schechter.

Exercises in memory of Dr. Solomon Schechter, former President of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America, will be held at Aeolian Hall on the evening of Jan. 3 under the auspices of the seminary. Admittance will be by ticket only, obtainable on application to Joseph B. Abrahams at the seminary, 531 West 123d Street.

SEES IN BOY SCOUTS AN ASSET TO NATION

Roosevelt, Indorsing $200,000 Campaign, Says Movement Aids Preparedness.

DRILL FOR YOUTH ESSENTIAL

Holds They Should Be Trained for Soldier's Duty as Well as Civic Duty.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt has written a letter to James E. West, Chief Scout Executive of the Boy Scouts of America, in which he expresses wishes for the success of the Scouts' campaign to raise $200,000, and indorses the Boy Scouts Movement on the ground that it furthers national preparedness. Colonel Roosevelt's letter, which was made public last night at the headquarters of the Boy Scouts, reads:

Dec. 10, 1915.

Mr. James E. West, Chief Scout Executive, B. S. A., New York City.

My Dear Mr. West: I wish you all success in the effort to raise $200,000 for the Boy Scouts of America. I would have hesitated to do this if events had not made clear that the Boy Scouts must "be prepared" and are being prepared in such fashion as to fit them not only to be good citizens in time of peace, but ready for supplementary military training which shall make them able to render efficient service to the nation in time of war.

Events of the past year in Europe have shown that the possession by a nation of all the virtues of peace will avail it literally nothing unless it has also the stern and rugged qualities that will enable it to hold its own when menaced by war, and, finally, unless it has so trained itself, so prepared itself in advance that these qualities of soul and the corresponding qualities of body will be available for immediate use if the nation's vital honor or vital interests are assailed.

Training of Boys Essential.

Until a nation has fitted itself to defend it is not of fundamental importance what other form its activities take. Therefore, the boys and young men of the nation must steadily be trained with this thought in view. We should copy the example of Switzerland and Australia, two of the most absolute democracies in the world, and should train our boys in the schools after they reach a certain age so that at some period between the ages of 18 and 21 they may be trained by actual service in the field with the colors to be a real and not a sham citizen soldiery. This is the only democratic system.

In a democracy no man has any right to escape military training and, if necessary, military service, any more than he has the right to escape the payment of taxes. One obligation should no more be treated as voluntary than the other. I am glad to learn that you give merit badges for marksmanship, to be striven for by the older boys under carefully supervised conditions.

Every boy should be trained to know that every able-bodied citizen owes a civic duty to the nation at the time, and a soldier's duty in time of war. This is not a matter of voluntary action. It is not open to the individual to decide whether he will volunteer to be patriotic or volunteer to have somebody else patriotic for him. It is his duty to be patriotic. Primarily he must show his patriotism by his service to the nation in time of peace; but in time of war he owes a soldier's duty to the nation. It may not be in the fighting line, but it is wherever he is best fitted to work. He should, while a boy, have such training as will help his whole general development as a useful all-around citizen of the country.

As an incident to this, his training must be such that on reaching a point between the ages of 18 and 21 there will be relatively little left to teach him in order that in the event of war he can do his duty to the nation as a soldier—not much more than can be absorbed in three to six months of intensive training. The Boy Scouts, like all the other boys of the country, should get into their heads clearly the idea that a true democracy involves not only manhood suffrage but also manhood obligations and service in time of need, and that a man who admits his obligation and makes no adequate preparation to discharge it is a poor citizen.

Prepare For Peace and War.

Of course there can be no adequate preparedness for war unless there is preparedness for the duties of peace, just exactly as it is useless to prepare for the duties of peace unless we prepare also to defend ourselves. This is true in industrialism and it is even more true in training for the social attitude. The Boy Scouts should be assiduously trained, so that they can act together, and at the same time each increase his individual self-reliance. There must always be the power of acting in cooperation with others and the willingness and ability to accept responsibility and to act on one's own individual initiative. The virtues of courtesy, kindliness, unselfishness, desire to help others, and desire to join with others for mutual help must all be encouraged. Together with these virtues, we must also encourage the sterner virtues without which the milder ones amount to so little.

As the Boy Scout develops in body and soul he must learn not only himself to treat others well, but to be able to interfere to prevent injustice by the strong against the weak. These two sets of qualities are indispensable in private life, and they are no less indispensable in national and international life.

The boy scout movement is distinctively an asset to our country for the development of efficiency, virility, and good citizenship. It is essential that its leaders be men of strong, wholesome character, of unmistakable devotion to our country, its customs and ideals as well as in soul and by law citizens thereof, whose whole-hearted loyalty is given to this nation and to this nation alone.

With all good wishes. Sincerely yours,
THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

The managers of the campaign announced last night that they were encouraged and would continue their efforts until the $117,000 needed to complete the $200,000 fund had been collected. Accompanying this announcement was a copy of resolutions adopted by the Executive Board of the Boy Scouts in which it was set forth that the organization was non-military, but not anti-military, and non-political.

HELD PRISONER IN TREE.

Firemen and Police Work Hours to Rescue Roadhouse Owner.

Pierre Barat, proprietor of the French inn, a roadhouse in Grassy Spring Road, Yonkers, was rescued at 8 o'clock last night in a state of collapse from exposure and pain after having been held a prisoner in a tree for more than three hours. He climbed the tree in his yard to direct workmen who were cutting down another tree near by. When the tree toppled over it fell against the tree Barat had chosen for his look-out, and pinned his foot fast.

The felled tree was a heavy one, and Barat could not budge. He screamed with pain. It was nearly an hour before police and firemen arrived. The firemen ran up an extension ladder, and stimulants were carried to Barat. Guests at the restaurant brought blankets and robes from their automobiles, and these were wrapped around him to protect him from the cold. Darkness fell, and the rescue party worked by the firemen's torches.

Jack screws and axes were used, and finally ropes were placed around the felled tree and it was pulled away. Policeman Matthews and several firemen assisted Barat down the ladder, and he was put to bed. An ambulance surgeon attended to his crushed foot.

UNCLOTHED AT A DINNER.

City College Freshmen Make Sophomores Entertain Them.

The first dinner of the freshman class of the College of the City of New York was held at Hollywood Hall, 41 West 124th Street, last night. About 150 members of the class were present, and a committee brought in two sophomores they had kidnapped on the street, Philip Cheitman and Howard Hirschfield. The sophomores were obliged to doff all their clothing. On the chest of each was painted "C. C. N. Y." in red letters, and "1919" on their backs.

Ropes were tied about their necks and they were made to run on all fours up and down the dining hall, jump upon chairs, bark like dogs, and denounce their own class.

The management of the hall feared a rescue by other sophomores and sent a call to the West 123d Street Police Station to prevent a battle. Detectives Gleason and Reidy were sent to the hall. They found the captive sophomores cavorting under protest and wearing nothing but ropes, red paint, and pained expressions, but they refused an offer of police protection. The detectives took up their posts at the entrance to the hall and shooed away the many sophomores who came swearing vengeance.

VILLA SOLDIERS EXECUTED.

Flores and Calles Order All Prisoners Shot for Looting.

DOUGLAS, Ariz., Dec. 12.—No quarter was given Villa soldiers in the battle which started Thursday morning at Fronteras and continued northward to San Joaquin and then east through a mountain pass into Chihuahua, according to Americans who arrived here today from the south.

All the Villa soldiers taken prisoners were shot by order of General P. Elias Calles and General Angel Flores, Governors of Sonora and Sinaloa, respectively, according to the travelers. They said the wholesale executions were ordered to punish the Villa troops for looting.

Banks' Contributions to be Returned

Special to The New York Times.

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 13.—A significant indication of the attitude of the Government toward the interests which enjoyed protection and patronage under former régime was given today when President Rodriguez of the City Council ordered a committee having in charge the arrangements for the reception of Carranza to return to the National Bank and the Bank of London and Mexico the sums which they had contributed to the fund.

CRITICISE MRS. GALT FOR WEDDING FINERY

Bouck White's Congregation Sends Her a Telegram Deploring Extravagance.

FOLLOWS PASTOR'S ATTACK

Ex-Workhouse Inmate Says Purchase of Elaborate Trousseau Is Bad Example to Poor Men's Wives.

The Rev. Bouck White, pastor of the Church of the Social Revolution, who spent five months in jail in 1914 for interrupting the services at the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church to challenge the Rev. Cornelius Woelkin to debate the doctrine of the camel and the needle's eye with special reference to John D. Rockefeller, a member of the congregation, made an attack yesterday in his church at Forty-second Street and Sixth Avenue on Mrs. Norman Galt, the President's fiancée, charging principally that she had been extravagant in the purchase of her trousseau.

The Rev. Mr. White said that President Wilson was not a statesman of the calibre required by the events of today, and that his failure to measure up to the needs of the time was proved by the fact that his fiancée had bought a trousseau alleged to be elaborate.

"Mrs. Galt will have many imitators," he said. "The dressmaker will now be an increasing factor. Feminine fashion will play its part more and more importantly in augmenting the economic pressure on men. Tradesmens' wives will follow the example of the first lady of the land and will exact from their husband's an expenditure that will nag him into slave oppression over the men in his employ. Clerks will in the same way be pressed to falsify their accounts and the wave of crime will mount still higher.

The following is the telegram sent by the committee:

Mrs. Norman Galt, Care of the White House, Washington, D. C.:

Our preacher, Bouck White, at the Church of the Social Revolution, preached today on the topic: Mrs. Galt's Trousseau in a Catastrophic Era." He showed the critical nature of our day due to the inordinate dollar hunger whereby nation is flung against nation in bloody war, which spirit of warfare will, unless checked, destroy Christendom.

This dollar hunger among the men is caused in large part by craving of women for millinery and dressmaking display. If newspaper reports are authentic, you are setting an example which will intensify feminine craze for exterior finery and increase commercial extortion and industrial oppression of employes.

In the name of the tradition of simplicity of apparel established by Thomas Jefferson and in the name of the God of Fellowship, who is crucified afresh by the ostentatious wealth of our time, we ask you to consider the operators who made your trousseau, and out of whose tired finger tips your finery has been pilfered.

It is possible that you may not have given attention to this economic aspect and therefore have in ignorance permitted your wedding to strengthen the ostentatious life of today. Will you not, as the first lady of the land, display an example that shall rebuke, instead of encourage, the dollar madness that is destroying the world.

The names of the committeemen who had signed the telegram were not given.

EFFICIENCY

Even efficiency has its perils, for if it becomes so machine like as wholly to supplant the personal equation, then it will ultimately break down for want of human initiative.

The Thompson-Starrett organization is a machine, but it is a very human machine, constantly changing and readjusting itself to cope with the new problems which every building operation develops.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

CIVIL SERVICE

PHARMACISTS
Needed For City Service.
Salary $720 a Year
With Maintenance.

Applications received at Room 1400, Municipal Building, up till 4 P. M., December 21. Subjects and weights: Experience, 4; Technical, 6. Candidates must be citizens, residents of the State, and be licensed by State Board of Pharmacy. Minimum age, 21 years. Requests for applications by mail must be accompanied by self-addressed stamped envelope (9½x4¼) bearing 4 cents in postage, and when returned by mail must carry sufficient postage or it will be refused.

MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

PIONEER FIREPROOF STORAGE WAREHOUSES
57 TO 533 FLATBUSH AVE
PHONE MAIN 6900

Prudent Business Men
Safeguard Their Valuable Records

AGAINST Loss, Confiscation, Fire, etc., for as low as $5 per month, in specially fitted, fireproof Storage Rooms. Accessible from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

7 Minutes from Wall St.—at Nevins St. Subway Station.

Let us confer with you.

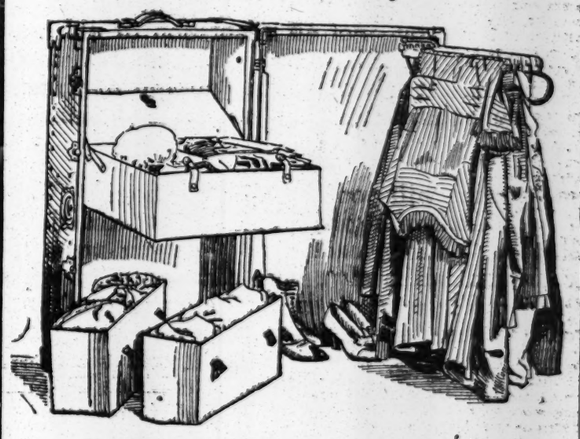
LARGEST IN NEW YORK. OUR 36TH YEAR.

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street. 'Phone Greeley 2626.

Neverbreak Hundred Wardrobe Trunk

A Prize and a Surprise for All the Family.



The NEVERBREAK Hundred Wardrobe Trunk is one of those gifts that you buy for father or mother —and then everybody in the family uses it. What could you buy that would *go further* for your money—price ***Fifteen Dollars.***

Guaranteed not to break for five years, and the price will surely never "break" any one.

NEVERBREAK construction—fibre covered, reinforced with steel at every point—beautifully finished in a rich dark blue, black or green.

Roomy—not bulky. Big enough—yet small enough. Holds all you need for any trip. No excess! You can't pack it with clothes to exceed the free baggage limit.

A removable patented garment rack on one side, which is a distinct improvement over anything heretofore produced—holds six suits or twelve dresses, with room for a topcoat or evening wrap—can be lifted out "bodily," clothes and all, and hung in a closet on two ordinary hooks or nails.

Drawers on the other side, constructed with a perfect understanding of the underwear-lingerie needs of the Metropolitan person—with room for hats and sufficient change of boots.

And, let us repeat, at ***Fifteen Dollars.***

Order this Trunk today—it will solve your gift problems. Initialed or monogrammed free.

Attractive Presents Can be Made of Any or All of the Following

Centemeri Gloves

in

Christmas Gift Boxes

Mousquetaire

Mousquetaire Glace—highest quality kid, elbow length—the necessary style for evening wear - **3.50**

The Newport

"The Newport"—an entirely new semi-mousquetaire, with tranchant effect—for dress occasions - **3.50**

Bandalette

Novelty Bandalette—white or gun metal—tranchant effect in band and trimmings - - **2.25**

The Alberta

"The Alberta"—a dainty glove for dress—comes in a dozen new colors - - - - - **1.65**

Isere

"The Isere"—(Pronounced E-zair) lightweight fine French kid in most modern colors - - - **1.50**

The Seville

"The Seville"—especially good for women's sport wear or for use with tailored suits—heavy embroidery and strong contrasts - - **2.00**

For Skating and Sports Use

"The Fielder" { Novelty kid—in white, black, navy, monsoon and covert. Arabian mocha—in covert, grey and sand. Washable cape—in buff, tan and oyster white. } **2.50**

296 Fifth Ave., One Door Below 31st Street

Special Values at the Bargain Counter on the Second Floor

Christmas Stocks now on Display at McCutcheon's Reg. Trade Mark

There is practically nothing more to come. Everything is here now—so we suggest that you do your Christmas shopping early!

Linens are ideal gifts because housewives always need them sooner or later. At McCutcheon's, intrinsic worth goes with fairness of price.

A beautiful Damask Set, for example, consisting of Cloth and a dozen Napkins to match, can be had for $7.50 and up, depending on size and quality.

Madeira hand-embroidered Table Linens, suchas Doylies, at $2.25, 3.00, 3.75, 5.00 dozen and up. Centerpieces at $1.25, 2.00, 2.75, 3.25 each and up. Scarfs, etc., at $2.50, 3.00, 5.00 each and up.

Handkerchiefs. Our assortment of pure Linen Handkerchiefs is undoubtedly the most beautiful and varied in America. Hundreds of styles are shown at such popular prices as 25c and 50c each, and an equally attractive selection of the finer goods ranging from $1.00 to $25.00 each.

LADIES' OUTER GARMENTS.

Dresses of Serge, Cloth, Silk and Velveteen, $12.50 to $23.75.
Evening Dresses and Dance Frocks, $19.75 to $42.50.
Ladies' Blouses and tailored Waists, $3.75 to $10.50.

Dress Patterns for Holiday Gifts.

Complete assortments of French Percales, Ginghams, Printed Voiles, Challis, Flannel Waistings, Madras, Silk and Cotton and all Silk Shirtings, White Fabrics, etc., neatly packed in boxes upon request.

We earnestly request our patrons to make their Christmas purchases as early as possible.

Fifth Ave., 34th & 33d Streets

DANIELS APPEALS FOR $502,482,214

Secretary's Report Maps Out a Five-Year Program Based on War's Lessons.

SUBMARINES LOSING FAVOR

35-Knot Battle Cruisers, with 16-Inch Guns, Now Urged by Naval Experts.

PROMOTIONS BY SELECTION

Substitution of Merit for Seniority Advocated—Plea for Government-Owned Plants.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—In his annual report, which was made public tonight, Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the navy, sets forth some of the lessons of the naval side of the war, and demonstrates that these have been incorporated in the five-year naval program which the Wilson Administration has recommended to Congress as part of its plan for national preparedness. The program contemplates an expenditure of $502,482,214.

In the earlier stages of the war, particularly during the last session of Congress, the activities of the submarine developed a remarkably strong sentiment for more submarines and fewer battleships. Secretary Daniels now makes it plain that the dreadnought is believed by naval officers to have come to stay, and will have to be supplemented by fast battle cruisers and scout ships. In a nutshell, the main naval lesson of the war is the value of speed in warships, and the imperative need of speed in the American Navy.

"If a vote had been taken a few months ago as to the types of ships to be constructed," Secretary Daniels says, "a large majority of the people would doubtless have voted to go into the building of submarines on a scale so large as to leave little money for other fighting craft. Recently in naval circles the pendulum may be said to have swung away from an over-large undersea program, with emphasis again placed on the dreadnought. In addition, the need for battle cruisers seems imperative."

Wants Fast Battle Cruisers.

The Secretary comments at length on the need of battle cruisers of the proposed 35-knot type. The events of the war are recounted to show the part these craft have played, and the reasons for including six of them in the building program. As to the battleships of the future, he says the suggested vessels are of much greater displacement and heavier armament than anything heretofore contemplated for any navy. The department is now discussing plans for ships of 36,000 tons and armed with 16-inch or perhaps 17-inch guns. The plan has not yet been approved, but estimates are based on ships to cost $18,000,000 each, which would allow for the increased size.

The report shows that for the first time in the history of the department the Secretary's recommendations increase the expenditures proposed by the General Board. He says:

"My recommendation of a five-year program embraces the same number as proposed by the General Board in the distribution it made in the five-year program of dreadnoughts, battle cruisers, scouts, and destroyers. I recommend fifteen fleet submarines where the General Board recommends nine, and I recommend eighty-five coast submarines, as against fifty-eight recommended by the General Board. For additional reserve ammunition, my recommendation is $25,000,000, whereas the General Board recommends $11,000,000. They recommend something more for other craft. My total for the five years is $502,482,214. The General Board's total is $499,876,000, a very slight difference for the five years, though the board's recommendation for the first year is much larger than the department's estimate."

The total for naval increase asked for 1917 is $95,272,127, of which $57,003,000 is to begin vessels to be authorized, $8,000,000 for reserve of munitions, $2,000,000 for aviation, and $28,369,127 for continuing work on vessels now under construction or just about to be begun.

Differs from Board.

Secretary Daniels differed from the General Board in one important particular, although the total number of ships to be constructed and the types recommended are those proposed by the board. He says:

"The General Board was called upon for advice in this connection, and the department has accepted its recommendations as regards numbers of capital ships. As regards their distribution over a five-year period, it was concluded, in view of all the circumstances, that it would be best to make this as nearly uniform as might be. This course has obvious practical advantages, particularly in view of the present congested condition of the shipbuilding industry in this country. Moreover, since the maximum rate of expenditure upon the capital ships, which take some years to build in any case, will not be reached immediately, it enables us to concentrate more at first upon submarines and other quickly built craft, so that we will get earlier returns for our expenditure in the shape of completed vessels."

It is understood the board recommended a particularly large program for the first year.

Following will be the composition of the fleet in 1921, built or building, if the program is carried out according to the General Board's calculations, the Secretary says:

Battleships, first line	27
Battle cruisers	6
Battleships, second line	25
Armored cruisers	10
Scout cruisers	13
Cruisers, first class	5
Cruisers, second class	8
Cruisers, third class	10
Destroyers	108
Fleet submarines	18
Coast submarines	157
Monitors	6
Gunboats	20
Supply ships	4
Fuel ships	15
Tenders	4
Tenders to torpedo vessels	8
Special types	8
Ammunition ships	2

Ten-Year Period Inadvisable.

"My first thought," says the Secretary, "was to present a plan for a ten-year period, but the argument against determining on a program for a longer term than five years seemed conclusive, for in this day of invention and development it would hardly be safe to fix upon certain types of ships for a long term of years."

The report strongly advocates Government plants for manufacture of armor and other equipment. Secretary Daniels states that "the navy will soon be manufacturing in its own plant at Indian Head all the powder it needs at a cost of $0.24010 per pound instead of the 53 cents it had been paying to private manufacturers." The Navy Department has been restricted to buying armor plate "practically without competition" and "the makers have fixed the price, according to the Secretary. He adds:

"There are two compelling reasons why at both sessions of the Sixty-third Congress and in my recommendations to the Sixty-fourth Congress stress has been laid upon the policy that the Government ought to have the plants to manufacture its own munitions as well as its ships:

"(1) The principle is sound that there ought to be no incentive to private gain in making preparations for national defense. In certain European countries before the beginning of the present war there were charges in the public press that a propaganda for increased armament was financed by manufacturers who would be enriched by large orders for the products of their plants. The same charge has been made in our own country. Without making inquiry as to the evidence upon which such charges have been made, it may be accepted that the owners of great plants devoted to the manufacture of war supplies will favor that policy which would increase their business and add to their profits. There are agitators for a big navy who would profit by a large construction program. The Government can not be influenced by those advocating any policy for enriching disciples of 'philanthropy and 5 per cent.' These few, however, should not be confounded with the many advocates of a larger navy who are prompted solely by motives of patriotism.

"(2.) The only hope of competitive bidding for torpedoes, large guns, ships, and like costly war material lies in the ability of the Government to do its own manufacturing and building if private concerns charge prices far above the cost to the Government of their manufacture. In the smaller munitions, which can be manufactured by companies without immense capital, competition is usually free and no thought should be had of Government plants. But in armor plate, powder, and certain very expense shells, torpedoes, and the like, experience has shown that the Government must know by experience what they can be made for if it would buy at fair prices. It has been too often true that the offers have not been on the basis of cost and a fair profit, but upon how much the Government would pay when the only alternative was to have ships without ammunition or pay exorbitant prices."

Promotion by Selection.

Secretary Daniels urges that the present system of promotion of officers by seniority be abandoned in favor of promotion by selection. He goes into the results of the seniority system to find that it produces "stagnation in the lower grades, arrival at command rank late in life, and a fleeting passage through command and flag grades, combined with absolute lack of professional incentive throughout all grades." Officers now hold the grade of Captain for an average of two years, he says, and are Rear Admirals for only six months before retirement for age overtakes them. About 1,600 officers, he states, must pass through the grades of Captain and Rear Admiral in the next forty years under the present plan.

"Is selection by merit practicable under our existing form of government?" the Secretary asks. Virtually all officers admit it would be the best system, he explains, but dismisses it with the statement that for political reasons it would become promotion by political influence or favoritism. He does not subscribe to this view. He believes a system of promotion based practically upon the vote of the officers senior to the grade under consideration would unquestionably select approximately the most efficient officer in that grade. The result would be to give "personal stimulus for professional efficiency," to provide for utilization of every competent officer and to give higher commands to men peculiarly fitted to hold them.

"Actual service," the Secretary adds, "crowned with efficiency, and not age, should supersede the inflexible rule of retiring all officers at a given age." It is suggested that the present law retiring officers at 62 years of age be changed so as to provide that officers be retired forty-one years after their graduation at the Naval Academy. The effect of such legislation would make the average age of retirement 63 years. In the army the statutory age of retirement is 64 years. The report states:

"I renew my recommendation for a change in the law of retirement pay so that it shall be graded, the pay to be based upon the length of service. It should also differentiate between total and partial disability. The retired pay of the navy last year aggregated $3,885,826.35. It is an abuse of the republic's generosity to give three-fourths retired pay to all. The law should be changed and reformed."

Plan for Adequate Auxiliary.

Turing to the problem of finding adequate auxiliary ships for the navy in war time, the Secretary says he has not included any vessels in his building program except those which must be used constantly for the navy, in peace or war. On a war basis, the navy would need 400 additional ships, or a tonnage of 1,172,000, to carry fuel and supplies and do other auxiliary work. About 800,000 tons for this work could be drawn from the present merchant marine, but some method must be found to supply the rest.

"The solution for the Government," the report continues, "is to construct, from time to time, a sufficient and suitable auxiliary fleet, proportioned to the needs of the navy, and to have such auxiliaries operated in commerce during peace times in such a way as will preserve them and train the essential naval reserve of men, and while doing this relieve the Government of the burden of cost of maintenance through the income or earnings of the vessels employed in commerce."

In addition to the foregoing, the report includes the following recommendations:

1. An increase of 11,600 men in the enlisted personnel of the navy and marine corps; an adequate increase of officers to be provided by enlarging the force of midshipmen at the Naval Academy to the full capacity of the institution, by admitting to junior grades and for engineering duty, only graduates of technical schools, and by opening to civilian aviators the navy aviation corps.

2. Extension of the navy reserve act to form reserves of power boats, aviators, and radio operators, and to increase the desirability of the reserve service to honorably discharged enlisted men of the regular navy. A detailed plan in this connection will be presented to Congress. The personnel of the present naval auxiliary service should be placed in the naval reserve, the report says, and the lighthouse and coast service men and equipment also should be placed under navy jurisdiction and training for use in event of war.

For the Naval Militia.

3. Increased naval militia appropriations, to include the construction of suitable vessels for the Illinois and Minnesota detachments and supplying aeroplanes for naval militia use in training.

4. Construction of an adequate research laboratory for the use of navy engineering and scientific bureaus and the board of civilian scientists recently created under Thomas A. Edison as Chairman. The report states that $5,000,000 for this purpose was the amount suggested by the civilian board members. Secretary Daniels makes no specific recommendation, although he includes a preliminary figure in his estimates for the first year's expenditure.

5. Expenditure of $1,000,000 to re-engine the battleship North Dakota, the scout cruiser Salem, and the destroyers Henley and Mayrant. These ships were fitted with turbines.

6. Construction of a dry dock at the Norfolk yard to accommodate the largest battleship.

7. Further legislation for adequate oil-land reserves for the navy.

8. Legislation to make the service more attractive, including extended powers to grant discharge by purchase and various changes in rankings.

Secretary Daniels says he still cherishes hope for an international understanding to end competition in costly navy building programs, but conditions are "such that no suggestion looking to an international agreement could be proposed with prospect of entire success."

OIL SHIP IN DISTRESS.

British Steamer Shabonee Calling for Help Off Cape Race.

HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 12.—The British oil tank steamer Shabonee is in distress off the coast of Newfoundland, with her propellers stripped of all blades, according to wireless calls for help picked up at the Cape Race radio station.

The last message received said that the vessel was virtually in a helpless condition, but that the Captain hoped to reach St. John's under a jurvrig. Stormy weather has prevailed for three days off the Newfoundland Coast.

The Shabonee left Port Arthur, Texas, on Nov. 30 for Dartmouth, England.

SAYS THAT WILLETT RUNS PRISON INQUIRY

Sing Sing Inmate Declares He Questions Witnesses Before District Attorney Does.

HE ALSO DISPENSES FAVORS

Affidavit Asserts Lawyer-Convict Has Privileges in White Plains Jail.

What purports to be "inside history" of the experiences of prisoners taken to White Plains under subpoena to appear before the Grand Jury investigating Sing Sing prison was given in an affidavit by Ralph Dubocq, one of the prisoners. The affidavit was made public here yesterday by a friend of Warden Thomas Mott Osborne.

According to the affidavit, prisoners were carefully questioned before they were taken into the Grand Jury room to testify, and the chief questioner and chief everything else of importance with whom the prisoners came in contact was William Willett, Jr., the Queens County politician, who was sentenced to prison for attempting to buy a judicial nomination.

In his affidavit Dubocq said he was taken from Sing Sing on Dec. 3 to the District Attorney's office in White Plains. After being shown to a room in the office, the affidavit said, Dubocq met a number of prisoners from Great Meadow and Sing Sing with whom he chatted.

"A few minutes later Inmate Stroock walked through to the last or third room, and from there called to me to walk in. On my arrival there I met Luther C. White, formerly Superintendent of Industries of Sing Sing Prison. He, (Mr. White,) in the presence of Inmates Stroock and Kelsey, informed me that Superintendent of State Prisons John B. Riley had given him (Mr. White) instructions and authority to tell me or any of the men brought there that we had nothing to fear as he (Mr. Riley) would guarantee absolute protection, so we could speak right up and make any statement we may desire to, and if we chose we need not go back to Sing Sing, but we could go to Comstock, Auburn, or Clinton, no matter where we went, or, returned to Sing Sing, we would receive special protection. I told him it was needless to offer a thing of that kind to me, as my intentions were to answer all questions absolutely truthfully, and any statement I could make would not incriminate any one so far as I knew.

"A young man, rather full faced, blond haired, and clean shaven, employed by or in the District Attorney's office, came into the room where we were seated and joined in the conversation, and remarked what a bright chap (inmate) Sam Stroock was, and then told of how they had remained at the District Attorney's office quite late, say 9:30 or 10 P. M., Thursday night, Dec. 2, 1915, smoking good cigars and exchanging spicy stories, and Stroock took all honors.

"Inmates Conelly, Wallace, another man, and myself were ordered to be taken to the jail. I asked if it would be possible to get word to my brothers, tell them where I was, and have them come at once to see me. He (Mr. White) said we will have to see (inmate) Willett, and have him make arrangements for you."

Willett, the affidavit said, was not looked up in a cell at the jail. Continuing, the affidavit read:

"Mr. (inmate) Willett, appeared to be conducting the examinations and preparing the men before they are taken to the District Attorney's or Grand Jury. As we were instructed to apply to him for anything required, our letters outgoing or incoming had to be submitted to him (Willett) unsealed and upon his approval only, would they be mailed or delivered to us. About 7 P. M. Saturday night (inmate) Willett came into the jail, visited our cells, and inquired as to our health, &c., and very forcibly impressed Resta, that he would be in danger of perjury if he wasn't careful as to what he said. He (Willett) said we have enough to hang this man, (Meaning Mr. Osborne.) I asked 'what then do you want of me or of us?' and he (Willett) said 'we might need another point or so.' But I don't know what they brought 'you here for,' meaning me.

Sunday morning about 10:30 A. M. he (Willett) came into the jail and inquired as to how we were getting along, &c. On request he furnished us (Resta and myself) with writing paper, other than that which is furnished by the jail."

Dubocq concluded the affidavit with an account of his return to Sing Sing after five days in the White Plains jail in which he never saw the District Attorney nor appeared before the Grand Jury.

DEMOCRACY DECLARED DEAD

But Boston Professor Sees in Socialism Hope of a Revival.

Professor Harry F. Ward, Secretary of the Methodist Federation for Social Service and a member of the Faculty of the School of Theology in Boston University, told the People's Institute in Cooper Union last night that all democracy in the United States had been ground out by economic distinctions, and that he believed Socialism was a movement for a new democracy and "a challenge to the faith of every Christian that the Kingdom of God can really come on earth." The subject of his talk was "The Challenge of Socialism to Christianity."

He expressed the opinion that Christianity would be forced to support cooperation as the dominant principle in industrial and social life, and said that the Socialist proposal for common ownership and administration of the means of production and distribution was "a challenge to Christianity to make secure the protection of the individual rights and liberty which have been obtained under its inspiration." About 1,400 heard Professor Ward.

BARGE AND CREW MISSING.

Schooner Also May Have Sunk After Crash Off Seaconnet.

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 12.—Barge No. 789 of the Lehigh Valley coal fleet is believed to have gone down in a collision with an unidentified three-masted schooner off Seaconnet Point last night. Whether the schooner also sank is not known, but a long search of the waters of the vicinity failed to show any trace of her.

The barge carried a crew of three. She was the hindmost of a string of three coal carriers in tow of the tug Cheektowaga, bound from Perth Amboy for Maine ports. Six miles off Seaconnet they met a schooner, heavily laden, beating to the westward against a moderate breeze. The sea was smooth and the water clear.

A few minutes after the schooner passed the second barge signaled the tug that the stern barge had broken adrift. The Cheektowaga swung around and spent the rest of the night and most of today in a search for the missing craft. Portions of a life raft and two hatches from the barge were found floating sixteen miles off Seaconnet, but there was no sign of the crew.

The Captain of the tug W. E. Gladwish, which came in tonight, reported that he passed a schooner with some of her forerigging carried away, in Long Island Sound early today. It is thought that this may be the vessel that struck the barge, and that she may have the missing crew on board.

Sons of Israel Ding Samuel Stern.

The Executive Council of the Free Sons of Israel gave a dinner to Samuel Stern, retiring Grand Master of the order, last night in the building of the order at 21 West 124th Street. The new officers were elected at convention in Chicago last May, but the retirement of Mr. Stern, who had been Grand Master for the last thirteen years, did not go into effect until last night. Emil Tausig, the incoming Grand Master, presented Mr. Stern with a thousand-dollar diamond ring on behalf of the members of the Executive Committee.

1% Per MONTH ON PLEDGE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY

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MANHATTAN
Fourth Avenue, cor. 25th Street.
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1/2 PER CENT. CHARGED ON LOANS REPAID WITHIN TWO WEEKS FROM DATE.

JOHN FORSYTHE

Important Reductions

Men's Wear of the Highest Grade

A sale of timely interest to holiday gift shoppers, presenting sterling values of a very unusual character.

The wide variety and distinguished quality of Forsythe Furnishings for gentlemen offer exceptional opportunities for the selection of desirable Xmas Gifts.

$1.50 & $2.00 Neckwear — Reduced to 95c
Four-in-hands of exclusive designs; made of imported and domestic silks.

$2.50 & $3.00 Neckwear — Reduced to 1.65
Made of heavy imported silks in handsome novelty effects.

Forsythe Ready-to-Wear Shirts.....Reduced to 1.65
Made of Imported Madras silk mixtures, or flannel, with soft or laundered cuffs. Selected from our well known $2.50 Shirts. Some golf and tennis shirts are included in this lot. A gift that will surely be appreciated.

50c & 75c "Esco" Hosiery — Reduced to 29c Pair
Imported Lisle Hose with silk clocks in self or contrasting colors; 6 pairs in box for $1.50.

$1.00 Pure Silk Hose — Reduced to 55c Pair
Heavy Pure Silk Hose, in white, black and colors. 6 pairs in box for $3.00.

Forsythe Ready-to-Wear Shirts.....Reduced to 2.85
Made of pure silk with heavy satin stripe, finest silk mixtures, flannel combined with silk, and an assortment of flannels, including a few "Viyellas"; the fabrics in these shirts are the kind generally used in high grade made-to-order shirts.

20 West 34th St. Near Waldorf-Astoria

201 Broadway Near Fulton St.

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

A Special Purchase and Sale For Men

Thirty-six Hundred

IMPORTED SILK SCARFS

$1.45

Ties of this quality are usually priced $2.00 to $3.50

More than three thousand silk four-in-hand Scarfs. Made especially to our order and strict specifications, from Imported Silks; the rich, lustrous, soft woven fabrics of the foremost French and Italian looms.

A Myriad of New Colors and Designs

The ladies need have no hesitancy in selecting "His Gift Scarf" from this assemblage. The Ties in the assortment were selected by a man of taste who "knows" the just pride men take in a well-chosen cravat.

Know then that these are the finest Ties we could buy. Scarfs that "knowing" men will want to be well supplied with. Therefore we suggest buying in dozen quantities and have so priced them.

$16.50 per Dozen

Ground Floor.

Gifts of Distinction

The most acceptable gift is that one which not only combines utility with attractiveness, but which expresses the discriminating good taste of the giver. There are hundreds of interesting articles in this store—from which we believe you may easily select "the most acceptable gift" for everyone on your list. *It Pays to Buy the Best.*

NUT BOWL, with Hammer, Polished Maple, $3.50. Mahogany, $4. Ebony, $5.

CARVING SET—Silver Mounted Boar Ivory, 5 pieces with case, $35. Three pieces with case, $25. Other sets of 3 and 5 pieces, with and without case, $4.50 up.

FIRE LIGHTER, with torch and tray. Hammered brass or copper, $3. Wrought iron, $4. Plain polished brass, $3.50; with tray, $4.

CHILD'S HOT WATER OATMEAL SAUCER. Mother Goose designs, $2.25. Nickel plated cover, 88c.

BREAD AND MILK SET, 4 pieces, $3. With Oatmeal Saucer $3.50. Many children's designs. "Little Boy Blue."

SILEX COFFEE PERCOLATOR, of glass, 3 sizes, for 4, 7 and 12 after-dinner cups, $4, $5, $7.

45th St. and 6th Ave. LEWIS & CONGER Home Furnishings New York City.

Tobey-Made Furniture

The Elegant Christmas Gift

Any article will be held, if desired, and delivery made on a specified date.

The Tobey Furniture Company

Fifth Avenue at 53rd St.

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th St. 'Phone Greeley 2626

Beginning today, and up to Friday, Dec. 17th, inclusive, this store will be open evenings until 6:30 P. M.

Beginning this morning

Shirts of Distinction

in an important Christmas Sale

at $1.45

There are 2400 Shirts in this sale, all made by one maker, and he the best. This means that all are made absolutely alike to a fraction of an inch—all fit perfectly, and all are modeled perfectly. The pleating is done in a most artistic manner, the effects obtained being very beautiful and novel. Fine material in soft-toned colorings, absolutely fast, new snappy designs, and the best workmanship; in fact, first-class shirts.

Models are pleated or negligee, with stiff cuffs.

Fabrics are woven Madras, new high count woven cloths and the finest quality percales.

All sizes and sleeve lengths.

Beginning today, an important sale

Involving 1100 pairs of

Men's Shoes at $3.95

All of this season's models; ten different lace and button styles.

¶ The leathers are mahogany and tan Russia calf, black kidskin and gun metal calfskin of superior quality.

¶ The workmanship is most excellent. All have the famous **Saks Elastic Heel**—an exclusive feature not found in any other shoe. Sizes 5 to 11. Widths A to E.

We will place on sale this morning

Men's Fur-lined Gloves

at very special prices

¶ A large demand, coupled with the great difficulty in obtaining fur-lined gloves, due to war conditions, makes this a most unusual economy event.

Gray Mocha Gloves, squirrel and rabbit lined. **Reindeer shades,** squirrel & rabbit lined. $4.25

Gray Mocha Gloves, coney or rabbit lined. $3.95

Gray Suede Gloves, rabbit lined. $2.25

English-made Fur-lined Gloves. $3.25

STODDARD-AMPICO

The Piano of Today —and Tomorrow

NOT an ordinary piano—not even a fine player piano—but an instrument that combines these two with the addition of a marvelous device which reproduces the playing of the world-famous pianists.

It brings them all into your home—with every shade of expression, every flash of inspiration, every glimpse of the living soul of the artist. Is this not the ideal gift for Christmas?

No pumping or personal effort is required. In addition to the Artist records it will play any standard 88-note roll, as the ordinary player, or may be played by hand. **Built in both Grand and Upright Models. Daily Demonstrations in the Ampico Studio.**

Priced from $700 up.

KNABE WAREROOMS 5th Ave., at 39th St.

Write for our attractive Stoddard-Ampico booklet

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Mr. JAMES B. REGAN Announces

The Inimitable

LUBOWSKA

Impressionistic Character Dancer

FRED & ADELE ASTAIRE

In New Songs and Smart Dances.

In Special Exhibitions at the

Dinner and Supper Dances

Every Evening. Also at the

Tea Dances

Every Wednesday and Saturday Afternoon

Probably Your Employees Are Honest—

most employees are honest—but the newspapers are continually reporting defalcations. Remember, it is always the *trusted* man who defaults, for he is the one who handles the funds.

Through many years' experience this Company has learned to highly respect the integrity of the vast majority of employees, but its experience also shows that the danger of defalcation is an ever-present one to the business man whose employees are not properly bonded.

An American Surety Bond carries with it the guarantee of a Company both able and willing to meet promptly and without dispute every just claim.

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Capital and Surplus over $5,000,000.
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Branch Offices and Agencies Everywhere.
F. W. LAFRENTZ, President.

For Christmas

Heart of The Sunset

By Rex Beach

"Around the high tension and hostility of the men fronting each other by the Rio Grande he has woven a story that breathes life all the more because its background is real and familiar."—*Brooklyn Standard Union.*

"The author is on familiar ground in this work, for his field is adventure of the thrilling sort."—*Trenton Times.*

$1.35 net

HARPER & BROTHERS
Write for our Holiday Catalogue—Sent Free.

TANNER'S JOB TO GO TO A MAN UP-STATE

Republicans Will Cut Loose from City and "Federal Crowd" Domination.

BIG POWWOW IN FEBRUARY

Root, Whitman, Wadsworth, and Barnes May Be the "Big Four" for National Convention.

The Republicans are preparing to hold a big family powwow in this city toward the end of February. Some time ago, the State Chairman sent letters to many Republican leaders in the State with a view to ascertain the general sentiment toward such a party gathering. Practically all the answers have been favorable.

"Be sure to select a place with plenty of hotel accommodations, for there are likely to be more Republicans at that meeting than have been seen together in one place in this State since the party came into existence," wrote one leader.

Ostensibly the conference will take the place of the Spring Convention which fell into disuse with the inauguration of the direct primary plan for the election of delegates to the National Convention. It is expected that the February powwow will recommend four delegates at large and four alternates to the National Convention, and adopt a declaration of principles on national policies. Elihu Root, Governor Whitman, Senator James W. Wadsworth, Jr., and William Barnes are the men most talked of for delegates at large.

May Name New Chairman.

The conference will take place just prior to the Spring primaries, when, among other things, the members of the new State Committee will be elected. A man to succeed Frederick C. Tanner as Chairman of the State Committee may be picked at the conference. The up-State Republicans, while as a rule having no criticism to make to the manner in which Mr. Tanner has conducted the affairs of the State organization, are set on the selection of some up-State man as Chairman.

Mr. Tanner has not as yet taken his friends into his confidence with regard to his future plans. There is a general impression among Republicans up-State that with two well fought and victorious campaigns to his credit, Mr. Tanner is entitled to a rest from the onerous and exacting duties of State Chairman.

The fixed determination of the up-State Republicans to have some up-State man supplant him after the Spring primaries, it was said yesterday by one of the up-State leaders, should not be regarded as a slap at Mr. Tanner, but rather as directed against the so-called "Federal crowd" composed of ex-Senator Root, Henry L. Stimson, George W. Wickersham, and Herbert Parsons, with whom Mr. Tanner made common cause in the recent Constitutional Convention. Incidentally, too, the shifting of the power up-State is intended as a blow at the New York County organization, which has managed to make itself mighty unpopular with the Old Guard leaders in the Republican organization.

Barnes Is a Big Factor.

More and more it becomes apparent that William Barnes, while ostensibly out of politics, remains as the big dominant factor in the Republican organization. Despite the blow his prestige received at the Roosevelt-Barnes trial in Syracuse, he is still the idol of the true and tried veterans in the Republican ranks, who again are decidely on top in the State organization. The State headquarters in West Thirty-ninth Street has been lonely and forsaken of late, while the men who once used to flock there have been making the little apartment where Mr. Barnes has sought seclusion for the last few months their Mecca.

It is the intention of the up-State leaders to make the reorganization of the Republican State Committee and the elimination from power of men whom they look upon as undesirable as much of a painless process as possible.

"We do not want to hurt anybody's feelings if we can help it; we do not want to discipline anybody down here," said one influential up-State Republican leader yesterday in discussing the situation with a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES. "We bear no ill-will, have no grudges, and no old scores to settle. We hope that will be understood when the effort is made to readjust the affairs of the Republican organization in a manner that will meet the expectations of the up-State Republicans, who are in a controlling majority in the organization. I do not think there will be any trouble, for I believe that the lesson of 1910 and the more recent lesson involved in the repudiation of the revised Constitution after it had been made a Republican Party measure have not been altogether lost on the members of my party down here."

A Boom That Languishes.

To judge from the reports which have reached Republican State Headquarters from up-State, the Whitman Presidential boom is not taken very seriously by the up-State Republicans, who believe that the Governor will have to be satisfied with a renomination to his present office. Kings County seems to be an exception. It was the hitching place of a Vice Presidential boom, which Governor Whitman has already repudiated. Just now with one—possibly two—places on the Public Service Commission to be filled, and the Kings County Republicans having their hands out for one or both, it was learned that a new resolution indorsing Mr. Whitman for the Presidential nomination had been prepared for introduction at the meeting of the Kings County Republican Committee this week.

If this resolution is adopted, and it is predicted it will be, the Kings County Republicans will carry off the distinction of having been the first to officially recognize Mr. Whitman as Presidential timber. One Republican, who refused to take a serious view of the Whitman boom, said yesterday that the prospective action of the Kings Republicans was the "kick-off" for a boom that was destined to be kicked about a good deal, once it had been officially put into play.

MAY WORK TO STOP WAR.

Peace Society Considers Change of Attitude Toward Present Conflict.

Dr. George W. Kirchwey, who was elected on Saturday to succeed ex-Senator Theodore Burton of Ohio as President of the American Peace Society, said yesterday he was not yet ready to announce plans for the society's work in the coming year or to define its policy with regard to the war. He said:

"So far the society has taken no definite steps to bring about peace in Europe, having confined its activities simply to spreading peace propaganda, as it did before the outbreak of the war. Whether we shall change this is a question to be decided.

"You see, the American Peace Society was founded in 1840, and nearly all the peace societies of the country and of the different States, such as the New York Peace Society, are affiliated with it. It is not an organization that has sprung into existence because of the European war, but has been working in the interests of international peace for seventy-five years."

Mr. Burton's announced reason for resigning as President of the society was insufficient time for the duties of his office. It was remarked that perhaps the proximity of the Republican National Convention and Mr. Burton's prominence as a "favorite son" of Ohio had caused the rush of business that prevented his giving time to the peace society.

In accepting his election as Mr. Burton's successor in Washington, Dr. Kirchwey humorously remarked that he hoped the ex-Senator would establish the precedent for the promotion of the President of the American Peace Society to the Presidency of the United States.

NEW TUSKEGEE HEAD TO BE NAMED TODAY

Three Negro Educators Want Place Made Vacant by Death of Dr. Booker Washington.

R. R. MOTON'S CHANCES GOOD

Warren Logan and E. J. Scott Are Also Candidates—Four New York Trustees at Meeting.

In the assembly hall of Tuskegee Institute the Trustees will vote today for a successor to the late Dr. Booker T. Washington as the head of the negro institution. Sixteen of the eighteen Trustees have either arrived there or are on their way South. The call for the meeting was issued by Seth Low, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, and Mr. Low, William G. Willcox, Treasurer of the Investment Committee; Frank Turnbull and Julius Rosenwald, the New York Trustees, with Trustees Mason of Boston and Scott of Philadelphia started South two days ago.

The Trustees realize the importance not only to Tuskegee, but to the cause of negro education, of selecting a man who is progressive and who will also be able to sympathetically carry forward the plans and work of Dr. Washington. Three men have been mentioned for the place. They are more prominent in negro educational matters perhaps than any others of their race.

Major Robert R. Moton, commandant of cadets at Hampton Institute, a close friend of Dr. Washington and who while not sharing in the Doctor's labors accompanied him on many of his trips and understood his aims and hopes, is mentioned as his successor. Another candidate is Warren Logan, who came to Tuskegee as Vice Principal and Treasurer in 1883, when the institute was two years old. His work has not brought him into the limelight and he has worked practically unknown except to those interested in the institute and its advancement. The third candidate and the man who stood closest to Dr. Washington is Emmet J. Scott, who worked beside Dr. Washington for twenty years as his secretary. Later he became the Secretary of Tuskegee.

Scott and Logan have a considerable following, and both would be acceptable to the white population of Tuskegee and the neighboring sections of the State. Those who are aware of sentiment among the Trustees are confident that Major Moton will be chosen to fill the place. The New York Trustees held a meeting recently in this city and the qualifications of the candidates were considered. While the Trustees were not willing to discuss any action in conference, it is said they agreed upon Major Moton as first choice. No action was taken, however.

Not only is Major Moton acquainted with Dr. Washington's aims and purposes, but his selection would fill the vacancy without disturbing the school organization. Scott and Logan kept affairs running smoothly during the months when Dr. Washington was away on collection trips or filling other engagements, and as Major Moton, if elected, will have much of that sort of work to do it is imperative that the administration work be carried on smoothly, as in the past.

The Major is an orator and a man of tact. He is 50 years old and of massive build. He traces his ancestry direct to African chiefs. He is a graduate of Hampton.

WISE EULOGIZES WASHINGTON.

Says Negroes as a Race Must Take Their Former Leader's Place.

Dr. Stephen S. Wise, rabbi of the Free Synagogue, in Carnegie Hall yesterday eulogized the character of Booker T. Washington, saying the negro as an educator, a statesman, and a public servant was one of the greatest Americans of his generation. "It may be that the newly freed race leaned too heavily upon Washington," said the speaker, "but now the race must take the place left by its leader or that place will remain vacant. The world does not adjudge the negro race by Booker T. Washington, but the whole race may be misjudged by the misconduct of a few of its wretches."

The speaker said that in some parts of the world, particularly in Russia, the Jew had to bear the same ill-will, displeasure, and malice that the negro had to bear in the South. He expressed the hope that the race would cling to its burdens, and not try to slip them off, and quoted the remark of Washington: "No one can insult us but ourselves."

There are two memorials to Washington for his work in bringing the negro race closer to the white race, and for teaching the negro that freedom is not a thing of proclamation, but a thing wrought from his own soul, said the speaker. Dr. Wise said that the outward memorials to Washington were the institutes, Tuskegee and Hampton, and that the inward memorial was the "heretofore untried justness of attitude in remembering that the negro is not a problem, but a man."

LAUDS BOOKER WASHINGTON

Roosevelt Pays Tribute to Educator at Memorial Exercises.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Dec. 12.—Ex-President Roosevelt, addressing a large gathering at Tuskegee Institute here tonight, paid tribute to the memory of Booker T. Washington, negro educator, author, and publicist, who died on Nov. 14. Some of the foremost citizens of the State and nation attended the memorial services. Seth Low, former Mayor of New York and President of the Board of Trustees of Tuskegee Institute.

Mr. Low, Julius Rosenwald of Chicago, Frank Trumbull of New York, W. W. Campbell of Tuskegee, and Isaac Fisher, President of the Tuskegee Alumni Association, also spoke.

Colonel Roosevelt said Dr. Washington directed his life work toward making Tuskegee Institute, which he founded, an asset to the State and nation. He also asserted that, when he was in the White House, Dr. Washington was one of the few men to whom he turned for advice because he "knew that he would not give me one word based on a selfish motive, but because he would state what in his best judgment was for the best interests of the people of the entire country."

"Booker T. Washington," Colonel Roosevelt continued, "did justice, loved mercy, and walked humbly. His every step helped others. His monument lies in the minds and memories of those whom he has served and uplifted.

"The nation profited by Dr. Washington's work because he believed economic fitness was the greatest asset that can be possessed by the negro race. He taught honesty, cleanliness, and efficiency."

The Board of Trustees will meet here tomorrow morning to select Dr. Washington's successor. Indications tonight were that Major R. R. Moton, Commandant of Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va., would be chosen.

JEWISH AID TO SEATTLE.

Refugees from Siberia and Japan Arriving at Pacific Coast.

The Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society of America has received an urgent appeal from the Jewish community of Seattle, Wash., to assist it to meet a situation which has arisen because of the arrival of a number of refugees from Siberia and Japan.

More than a hundred Jewish immigrants arrived in Seattle last week, and more are expected with every steamer. To meet the situation temporarily a committee consisting of Rabbi Samuel Koch, Rabbi H. Genss, and Leopold M. Stern was formed, and the society at once telegraphed money to cover immediate needs.

Judge Leon Sanders, President of the society, issued a call for a meeting of a special committee to be held today, at which plans will be laid for the organization of a branch in Seattle to render assistance to the immigrants of the same nature as at the other ports. In all probability a special representative of the society will be sent to Seattle to take charge of the work until the branch is organized upon a firm basis.

LUMBER TRADE ASKS GOVERNMENT TO AID

Appeals to Federal Commission to Extricate It from Pressing Difficulties.

LEADER FEARS DISASTER

National Association's President Wants Washington to Find a Way to Stop Ruinous Competition.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Reversing the ordinary procedure before the Interstate Commerce Commission, the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association will go before the Federal Trade Commission tomorrow to seek relief for the troubled conditions of the lumber trade. Instead of appearing as defendants against complaints of monopoly, the association, as explained by Robert H. Downman, its President, comes with the hope that the Federal Trade Commission can find some way to stop the ruinous competition that, he says, has brought the lumber industry of the whole country to the verge of disaster.

The association will present evidence to show the wholesale waste of timber in the United States, and is supported in this contention by the Forestry Service of the Department of Agriculture. Henry S. Graves, Chief Forester of the department, believes that wastage is greater now than it was ten years ago, and his service is co-operating with the lumber manufacturers to effect reforms. The chief argument for the lumbermen will be made by General L. C. Boyle of Kansas City, and Mr. Graves will present the points in which the Government is especially interested.

The condition of the lumber business has already attracted public attention. The monthly bulletins of the Federal Reserve Board, giving the financial and industrial situations in each of the twelve Federal Reserve districts, almost invariably have reported that lumber was the last business to respond to the recent improvement.

"For the last seven or eight years," said Mr. Downman, today, "the business of lumbering in this country has been conducted on a very narrow margin of profit and through long periods in a very large part of the country at actual loss. It is the largest industry in the country involving great investment of capital, employing over a million of operatives, and in all its branches supporting a population of fully 12,000,000 people.

"The prosperity of such an industry is of vital importance to the country. Of course it cannot share in the prosperity that now seems to have come to whole sections and entire industries because of the war in Europe. Because of conditions that we believe are susceptible of cure, lumber manufacturers are conducting their business at a fearful disadvantage and with an almost hopeless future.

"There is complaint of 'dumping' in the lumber industry. There are sections where the margin of profit is so small that men take the chance and ship far out of their territory into that of other lumbermen, and cut under their living prices. There is another thing that makes trouble—the lumbermen export a great deal of lumber. They always compete ruinously for such orders, and they are continually seeing the error of such a course. But they never undertake to enter into any sane agreement as to a living price because of the fear of the application of the anti-trust law. We need a clear determination on this point, so that there may be a stop put to destructive competition.

"I realize that a few years ago there was talk of 'lumber barons.' But there are no lumber barons. And there are none because there cannot be. There are 48,000 lumber mills in the United States. They are distributed all over the country. They cut every sort of timber. They have every kind of difference in situation and conditions of competition. They could not combine if they wanted to, and they do not combine. Why, they do not even ship or contract through brokers' firms. One of the things we think may result from the hearing before the Trade Commission will be a practical working scheme of sales agencies with some sort of price regulation or control.

"How much do you think the mill owner gets out of the lumber that goes into the average citizen's house costing say $5,750, for that is a reasonable average cost? We have figured it all out and dealt with the problem in a most scientific manner and we have reached the conclusion that the mill owner gets precisely $380. The railroad, the middle man, the retailer, and the contractor get probably twice this.

"At any rate the lumber manufacturers have come here to ask help. The Trade Commission has listened to us patiently before and will give us consideration now. We have strong hopes that we shall be assisted to a solution of our difficulties and that the commission will find that it has power to apply a remedy to the situation."

Christmas Gifts
Reliable Furs
at moderate prices
Revillon Frères
New Address
Fifth Ave. at 53d St.
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This Dining Room Suite—an Ideal Xmas Gift for the Home.

Open a Charge Account—Pay $1.75 Weekly

There is no time in all the year when people are more anxious to have their homes look attractive than at Christmas.

Why don't you follow the example of thousands of others and give your home a present this year?

This suite—and we have more just like it in our complete stock—consists of nine pieces. It is in the famous Jacobean style and each piece is exceptionally well made. Fine quartered oak, with a very pretty grain. Chairs (5 straight and 1 arm chair) are upholstered in real leather and have slip seats. The price is only $117.50—payable $1.75 weekly.

No wonder the family is so enthusiastic and that mother says this is the happiest Christmas of her life. They have chosen a present which every member of the family can enjoy—which will last for years—which is useful as well as pretty, and the payments are so easy that they will never miss the money.

Come and let us show you our big stocks of everything for housekeeping—you will be delighted with the quality of the goods and the low, plainly marked prices—and remember, your credit is good.

COWPERTHWAIT & SONS
"Oldest Furniture House in America"
3rd Ave. at 121st Street

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THE SIGN OF A RELIABLE DEALER AND THE WORLD'S BEST GASOLINE

Gasologue No. 13

"Times are looking up."

"Yes? What makes you think so?"

"Oh, I see signs everywhere."

"Signs? What signs?"

"SOCONY signs. I can drive my car anywhere nowadays and be sure of getting reliable fuel wherever I go. All I have to do is to look for the little red, white and blue SOCONY sign. The dealer who displays it is bound to be reliable because he carries SOCONY Motor Gasoline—

"What kind of gasoline? So—"

"That's right—SO-KO-NY. That's the way to say it. SOCONY Gasoline is a clean, straight-distilled product, every drop like every other drop. It's got plenty of power on the hills, it's quick-starting in cold or wet weather, and it's always the same wherever you buy it. You can't go wrong if you buy your gas under the SOCONY sign.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK
Principal Offices
New York Buffalo Albany Boston

For 90c *You Can Get the Ideal Gift for Every Man*

A crystal glass humidor jar containing one pound of Tuxedo, the mildest, most fragrant tobacco. At every store where tobacco products are sold.

Last Christmas more Jars of Tuxedo were given to men throughout the United States than any other single trade-marked article!

Because Americans are learning to make suitable gifts at Christmas time—and learning that Tuxedo is the best gift of all for a *man*.

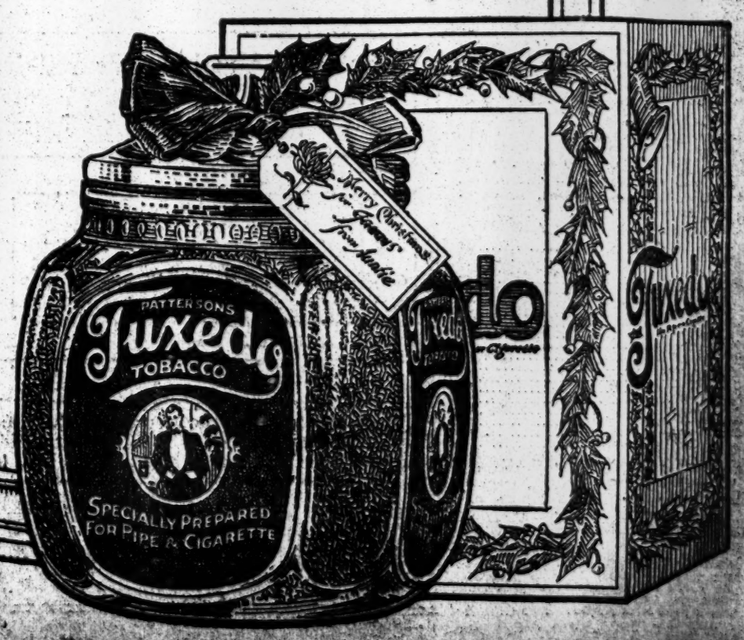
Tuxedo is the mildest, pleasantest pipe tobacco in the world—made absolutely non-biting and delightfully mellow by the original "Tuxedo Process" that has never been successfully imitated.

This Tuxedo Christmas Humidor Jar is beautifully decorated with holly, ribbon and Christmas card, and packed in a handsome carton, for sending by mail or messenger; price complete - - **90c**

Illustration About One-third Actual Size

Last Christmas the demand for Tuxedo humidor jars was so great that the supply of many dealers was exhausted, and thousands of people were disappointed. The safe plan is to place your order with your dealer *now*. He will be glad to set your jar aside for you until Christmas.

THE AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY
111 Fifth Avenue, New York



TUXEDO IS SOLD IN MANY CONVENIENT SIZES:
In Glass Humidors, 50c and 90c In Curved Pocket Tin, 10c
In Tin Humidors, 40c and 80c In Moisture-Proof Pouch, 5c,

HOPES FOR MONROE DOCTRINE FOR ASIA

Dr. Iyenaga, Japanese Lecturer, Says China and Japan Should Stand Together.

WAR MIGHT ENTER ORIENT

Japan Seeks No Quarrel with America and Sees Occasion for None Over "Open Door."

Dr. T. Iyenaga, formerly of the Faculty of the University of Chicago, and now Director of the East and West News Bureau, speaking at the Sunday Evening Forum of the Free Synagogue, last night, declared that Japan sought the friendship of China for the healthy political development of the Far East, and that so far as Japan is concerned a war on the part of that nation with the United States would be suicidal. He branded as "white lies" stories printed in certain newspapers to the effect that Japan coveted the Philippines, that she sought a base in Magdalena Bay, or that she had designs upon China, questions that have been put forward as among the reasons for believing that war between this country and Japan is one of the future calamities awaiting mankind.

Referring to what has been termed the "Yellow Peril," Dr. Iyenaga said that it was the Emperor of Germany who created that imaginary monster which he described as "a yellow dragon spitting fire" and incited the Czar to embark "his disastrous Manchurian adventure."

"It is indeed," he said, "a strange coincidence that the royal painter who drew for the first time that yellow dragon spitting fire is the same ruler who is now deluging Europe with blood. Stranger still is the fact that the world has not yet seen any yellow peril materialize except in yellow journalism."

For the past decade, continued Dr. Iyenaga, Japan was been the target for the "war scare manufacturers," and in order "to further its design, yellow journalism has not hesitated to use every wit and talent at its command to slander and misrepresent Japan before the American people." The stories of Turtle Bay, of a Japanese-Mexican alliance, and various others of similar import, the speaker denounced as "white lies, shamelessly fabricated and sent broadcast throughout the country to mislead and to deceive the credulous among the American people."

Concerning the attitude of the United States toward the Far East, Dr. Iyenaga said that he had been unable to figure what part this country had decided to play on that stage. Impartial observers, he added, note inconsistencies and discrepancies in America's dealings with Japan and China.

"While the United States," he said, "is loudly crying for the 'open door' in China, she herself is shutting tight her own door against Asiatics. While America enjoys in Japan equal privileges with other nations, she denies that privilege to Japan and is slow to render justice where it was infringed upon by the California episode of two years ago. While America has proclaimed to the world the doctrine of 'hands off' and non-interference in the affairs of the Western Hemisphere, she herself participated, until President Wilson reversed the policy, in Chinese affairs which had a political bearing and significance.

Monroe Doctrine Respected by Japan.

"Some say Japan pays scant respect to the Monroe Doctrine, and might even dare to assail it. I believe not. I can see no reason why Japan should be slow in paying respect to the well-established American doctrine. Japan has no political interest or ambition in South America. She only wants her people to go there for trade and the pursuit of other industries. And the Monroe Doctrine has nothing to do with the question of immigration, which is, of course, the domestic matter of each sovereign State of South America. What conflicting interests are there, then, that Japan should object to the Monroe Doctrine, provided its sway is limited to the Western Hemisphere and the Pacific Islands already in the possession of the United States?"

Speaking of Japan's policy toward China, the speaker said:

"Had China followed at the time she first met the West the same course of policy as Japan, that is to say, to win her place among nations by her own effort instead of depending for her security upon her size and traditions, or upon the grace of other powers, then the Far Eastern history of the last few decades would have been a totally different one. No Anglo-Japanese alliance, no Russo-Japanese war, no German-Japanese war would have come or been needed, had China been strong and wide awake. That, then, is manifestly the desideratum in the Far Eastern situation. 'The ultimate aim of our China policy,' says Count Okuma, 'has been no other than to awaken her from this morbid torpor in order to insure her future prosperity, and avoid conflict with European nations.'

"The colossal struggle we are now witnessing in Europe is bound to affect tremendously Far Easterners also. Whatever may be the outcome of the war it is beyond doubt that the European powers will move after the war with redoubled energy along the line of least resistance in other parts of the world, either for further gain by the victors or on the part of the defeated to recoup themselves for the losses sustained. Perhaps that eastward move by the European powers may come sooner than most of us expect. Now that the German drive through the Balkans has succeeded, and the connection with Constantinople is established, it is within the range of possibility that the Orient, by way of Persia and Asiatic Turkey, may become the scene of the great conflict. So Japan says to China: 'Let us, then, be prepared, lest we be caught napping. Find in me your true and stanch friend, and I shall prove worthy of your trust.' This is the advice she proffers in the most friendly spirit, in sincerity, and fidelity.

Suggests Asiatic Monroe Doctrine.

"The fundamental policy of Japan toward China, it cannot be too strongly emphasized, is to cement the bond of amity and friendship between the two nations and to stand together as fast friends. Upon their co-operation, not antagonism; upon their strength, not weakness, depends altogether the future healthy political development of the Far East. Thus, and thus only, can come the realization of the status in the Far East wherein something like the Monroe Doctrine may reign.

"The Japanese-California question," Dr. Iyenaga said in conclusion, "is no cause for war. The Monroe Doctrine lets only as a brake to prevent a clash of interests, not to bring it. The Pacific is broad enough to accommodate without jostling all the navies and merchant fleets of both nations on its opposite shores. The course of America and Japan in China runs in parallel, not conflicting, lines, with only this difference, that Japan has most vital political interests in China while America has not, and Japan realizes better than America the danger involved in China's weakness, and is therefore zealously eager for her regeneration. What causes are there, then, that would warrant the heinous outcry of the yellow journals and jingoists that 'war is inevitable between America and Japan'? None whatever. On the contrary, solid and permanent interests of both countries call loudly for the continuation of their traditional friendship. To Japan war with America would be suicidal. The country that carries on the largest trade with Japan is the United States of America. One-third of Japan's foreign trade is American. The best, greatest,

P. E. NAGLE SECRETLY WED.

Ex-Tammany Leader Was Married Eleven Months Ago.

The family and friends of Percival E. Nagle, formerly the Tammany leader in Harlem, were surprised yesterday morning to read in the newspapers the announcement of Mr. Nagle's marriage on Jan. 9 last to Miss Mary Connelly of 211 Third Avenue, Pelham, N. Y. Among those most surprised were Mr. Nagle's three married daughters, Mrs. Ethel M. O'Brien, with whom he lives at 11 East 129th Street; Mrs. John J. Dwyer, and Mrs. Helen Anderson, who has been married less than a month.

Strnagest of all, among those surprised by the announcement was Mr. Nagle himself, for Mrs. Rose Connelly, the bride's mother, made the announcement without consulting Mr. Nagle. He did not know of it until told by newspaper reporters. Neither Mr. Nagle nor any of the members of his family, however, seemed displeased because knowledge of the marriage kept secret for eleven months had become public.

Mr. Nagle explained that he and his wife had decided to say nothing about their marriage until after the youngest of Mr. Nagle's daughters, Mrs. Anderson, had married. He was afraid, he said, that the unmarried daughter would object to a step-mother, even though she might not have any objections personally to Miss Connelly. The secret was the better protected because the bride continued to live with her mother, while Mr. Nagle kept his residence with Mrs. O'Brien.

"Now that all of my daughters are married," said Mr. Nagle, in commenting on the announcement, "it doesn't matter that the marriage has become public."

It was said at Mrs. Connelly's home that the announcement had been made because the reason for keeping the marriage secret had been removed by Mrs. Anderson's marriage.

Mr. Nagle would not announce his plans for the future, saying that he was a private citizen now and his personal affairs could be of no interest to the public.

This is Mr. Nagle's second marriage, his first wife having died three years ago. Mrs. Nagle is 35 years old and is said to be a woman of many accomplishments. She has known Mr. Nagle for about twenty years, having lived for a part of that time in Harlem, when she became a friend of the Nagle family. She was formerly a stenographer in the office of the Municipal Civil Service Commission.

Mr. Nagle is 53 years old. He was once a Tax Appraiser and until last year was an officer in the Sixty-ninth Regiment of the National Guard. Two years ago he was defeated as Democratic leader of the Thirtieth Assembly District by T. J. Kiernan.

DEPLORE PREJUDICE IN EPISCOPAL GROUPS

24 Clergymen Call on Parishes to Support Mission Board in Panama Controversy.

PREDICT CHURCH UNITY

Rev. Dr. J. G. H. Barry, Representing High Churchmen, Preaches from Opposite Viewpoint.

The twenty-four Episcopal clergymen of New York City who signed the pamphlet issued on Saturday, in which Bishop Samuel Cook Edsall of Minnesota indorsed the recent action of the Board of Missions in voting to send as auditors, delegates to the Panama Congress of Protestant Missionaries in Latin America, yesterday spoke on the subject from their pulpits, and called upon their congregations to rally to the support of the board, yet cautioning them to refrain from dissension and unfair criticism of the opposition. Printed copies of the pamphlet, a digest of which was printed in THE TIMES yesterday, were distributed to the members of the congregations, who seemed to be actively interested. Many persons asked the ushers for several copies, saying that they wanted to send them to friends.

The Rev. John P. Peters, rector of St. Michael's Episcopal Church, who was one of the signers of the pamphlet, said that the partial participation of the Episcopal Church in the congress would promote church unity, especially in Latin America, even though the Roman Catholic Church and the Protestant missionaries, other than those of the Episcopal Church, were not in harmony. He added that "the Chairman of the Commission on Faith and Order" had written an article, published in the last number of The Constructive Quarterly, in which he had urged the union of all churches, and that it seemed inconsistent for this Chairman to be opposed now to the sending of delegates to the congress.

The rector did not mention the name of the Chairman, but those who heard him knew that he referred to the Rev. Dr. William T. Manning, rector of Trinity Church, who, with Bishop Weller and others, resigned from the Board of Missions after failing in their efforts to persuade the board not to send delegates to the congress. Dr. Manning has been considered the leader of the opposition.

The Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires, rector of St. Thomas's Church, another signer of the pamphlet, in his sermon, said:

"Unfortunately, exclusive orthodoxy is not rare in the annals of Church and State. You do not have to be reminded that Our Lord set righteousness above mere orthodoxy. Prejudice yields slowly, whether of race or creed, and each group among our happy divisions is nursing some prejudice which prevents more Godly union and concord."

Dr. Stires then explained that there were three large bodies of Christians, extreme Protestants, extremists of the Roman and Greek Churches, and the members of the Episcopal and English Churches who were related to the Protestants in doctrine and to the Roman and Greek Catholic in historical Apostolic succession. The Episcopal Church, he said, was both Catholic and Protestant.

"But," he continued, "in our church we have groups inclining to one side or the other, and tending naturally, though unfortunately, to increasing narrowness and prejudice. If it were proposed that our Board of Missions should confer with a similar board of the Church of Rome, it is quite certain that some one would protest. If with boards of Protestant communion, the other extreme would object. And both would be wrong, for we can never surrender the inherent right of conference, the right to talk things over.

"The Roman Catholic needs the Protestant and the Protestant needs the Roman Catholic. If by any catastrophe the Roman Catholic Church were to be withdrawn from this country the Protestant churches would find themselves face to face with a situation with which they could not immediately deal. On the other hand, the unprejudiced historian will testify that one reason for the excellence of the Catholic Church in this land is the presence of a strong Protestant public opinion. It is not time for sectarianism now. When the foundations of civilized life are being shaken it is right that fellow Christians should be united."

The Rev. Dr. J. G. H. Barry, rector of the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, who, with Dr. Manning and Bishop Weller, is opposed to participation in the Panama Congress by Episcopalians, in his sermon yesterday morning outlined what he called "the position of St. Mary's." Dr. Barry said:

"We stand firmly upon the system of doctrine, worship, and practice embodied in the Book of Common Prayer. We do not at all want that changed. We are perfectly satisfied with it as it is. I, of course, speak only for myself, but I think that I am also speaking for the parish of St. Mary's and for the great bulk of the high church party throughout the country.

"We have no intention of taking refuge in that cave of obscurantism where intellectual incompetence hides behind the skirts of soi disant infallibility, nor have we any respect for that curious intellectual grotesque and amalgam of mid-Victorian rationalism and already discredited German Biblical criticism which is known as liberal or broad church theology. We stand squarely on the Book of Common Prayer."

It was announced last night by the Church News Association of this city that a telegram had been received by it from the Right Rev. Daniel S. Tuttle, Presiding Bishop of the Episcopal Church in America, saying that a special meeting of the House of Bishops had been called for a session in Philadelphia on Jan. 12 next. The announced purpose of the meeting, according to the association, is the election of a Bishop of South Dakota, but it is possible, according to report, that the decision of the Board of Missions to send representatives to the Panama Congress may be considered.

It has been rumored that Dr. Manning and the others who were outvoted at the last meeting of the board would appeal to the House of Bishops to have the board's action annulled, and Bishop Tuttle admitted in his telegram, the association said, that soon after the last meeting of the board twelve Bishops signed a request to him to call a special meeting of the House of Bishops.

COLLECT $41,046,162 IN INCOME TAXES

Nation, from 357,515 Individuals, Gets $13,000,000 More Than in Preceding Year.

CORPORATIONS FALL OFF

Disturbed Business Conditions Believed to Account for a Decrease of Nearly $7,000,000.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The personal income tax was paid in the last fiscal year by 357,515 individuals, who turned into the Government $41,046,162, more by nearly $13,000,000 than the total paid by the 357,598 making returns in the year before, according to the annual report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue made public tonight.

The greatest increase shown was in the amounts paid by those subject to the normal tax, a jump from about $12,728,000 in 1914 to about $16,559,000 in 1915.

Incomes exceeding $500,000 paid this year about $6,489,000, compared with about $3,437,000 last year. There were 82,754 individuals subject to the normal tax, 127,448 who reported incomes between $4,000 and $5,000, and 174 whose returns were made on a basis of incomes of $500,000 or more.

Under the corporation tax 290,448 returns were made, a decrease of 17,484 from the previous year, ascribed by the report to various conditions, including disturbed business incident to the war in Europe and the trouble in Mexico. The corporations paid $38,986,932, or about $6,627,000 less than in 1914. The report says examination showed that but few corporations had purposely falsified their returns or sought to evade the tax.

The recommendations are made for changes in the income tax law to broaden its scope and increase the revenue expected under it.

Frauds upon the Government through the use of artificially colored oleomargarine are said to have reached the total of $17,692,410, of which only $4,611,052 was within the assessable period. In the year $751,000 was collected on account of these frauds, and more is expected.

The total revenue collected from all sources by the bureau was $415,681,000. The emergency tax law brought in $52,000,000, the tax on distilled spirits other than those distilled from fruits about $133,803,000, compared with about $150,000,000 in 1914, and the tax on fermented liquors increased from about $67,000,000 paid in 1914 to about $79,000,000 last year.

$300 FOR INCOME TAX LIST.

Names Pilfered from Newark Revenue Office Sold at 3 Cents Each.

John V. Diefenthaler, Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue, who, with Miss Mary A. Duley, a clerk, was arrested in Newark on Saturday, charged with selling a list of income taxpayers, will be arraigned today before Commissioner Edwin R. Semple.

Collector Charles V. Duffy, who ordered the arrest of his deputy and clerk, said yesterday that a complete list of the 12,000 income taxpayers had been sold to a New York concern at the rate of 3 cents a name.

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PALMA de CUBA, Bouquet	(Mild Domestic)	1.25
BENEFACTOR, Perfecto	(Mild Domestic)	1.25
La TUNITA, Princessa	(Imported Porto Rican)	1.25
DUKE of NASSAU, Invincible	(Mild Domestic)	1.25
RICORO, Saratoga	(Imported Porto Rican)	1.50
La REALIDAD, Monarch	(Mild Domestic)	1.50
PALMA de CUBA, Media Perfecto	(Mild Domestic)	1.50
RICORO, Invincible	(Imported Porto Rican)	1.75
SPENCER ARMS, Perfecto	(High Grade Domestic)	2.00
HAVANA-AMERICAN, Senator	(Tampa Made Clear Havana)	2.00
ORLANDO, Media Perfecto	(High Grade Domestic)	2.00
RAYLAND, Media Regalia	(High Grade Domestic)	2.00
RICORO, Cabinet	(Imported Porto Rican)	2.08
MAGNIFICO, Key West Delicado	(High Grade Domestic)	2.13
FLOR de MURIAS, Tulipane	(Tampa Made Clear Havana)	2.50
HAVANA-AMERICAN, Universal	(Tampa Made Clear Havana)	2.50
ORLANDO, Bismarck	(High Grade Domestic)	2.50
MAGNIFICO, Key West Perfecto	(High Grade Domestic)	2.50
LORIVANNA, Blunt	(High Grade Domestic)	2.50
La RESTINA, Perfecto	(Imported Porto Rican)	2.50
FLOR de MURIAS, Perfeccionado	(Tampa Made Clear Havana)	3.00
HAVANA-AMERICAN, Perfecto Royal	(Tampa Made Clear Havana)	3.00
FLOR de VALDES, Perfeccionado	(Tampa Made Clear Havana)	3.00
RICORO, Bismarck	(Imported Porto Rican)	3.00
La RESTINA, Fancy Tales	(Imported Porto Rican)	3.10
FLOR de MURIAS, Perfecto	(Tampa Made Clear Havana)	4.00
CORONA, Belvidere	(Imported from Havana)	4.00
La CAROLINA, Media Regalia	(Imported from Havana)	4.00
FLOR de MURIAS, Corona	(Tampa Made Clear Havana)	6.00

CIGARS UNITED CIGAR STORES CIGARS

Important Announcement by the POSTAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

NINETEEN FIFTEEN is a notable year in the history of the Postal Life Insurance Company, which closed its first decade June 2nd last and opened a new ten-year period with every promise of still more vigorous growth and of even more decisive benefits and advantages to the insuring public.

The following is interesting and significant:

1. During the year just closing the Company's Surplus has increased $100,000.00.

2. Various parcels of real estate, taken over with the Provident Savings Life Assurance Society, have been disposed of in accordance with the law of the State of New York—and at a profit.

3. The Company's new home-office building at Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street is under construction and will be ready for occupancy about May 1, 1916.

4. The Company's lapse-rate has been very low and its mortality exceptionally light on its ten-year new business.

These favorable conditions enable the Company to announce out of its actual underwriting experience

10% reduction in premium rates with a continuance of the annual guaranteed dividend of 9½%

Other important facts in respect to the company's advancement and standing appear in the following

Statement by the President:

At the close of its tenth year the Postal's mortality stands at but 42% of that expected by the American Experience Table upon which premium rates are based—a record which eclipses the records of other companies. Its low lapse-rate gives it an equally distinguishing record among companies of equal age. An entire absence of litigation with its policyholders is another proud chapter of the enviable story.

Fifteen millions of new insurance has been written through the non-agency method. Thus in the Postal, publicity has vindicated its power as a business-getter. The practicability of the mail-method in life insurance is no longer questioned. Its legality received the stamp of unanimous approval of the Supreme Court of the United States on November 15th, 1915, Justice Hughes delivering the opinion. The Company's institutional economies have, during ten years, become a demonstrated success and are now firmly established.

The insurance history, also, of the reinsured Provident Savings group, taken over by the Postal five years ago, discloses an experience most interesting both to underwriters and to the public. Barring policy-liens, the Postal acquired from the Provident Savings, aggregate assets of $6,340,112 at that time, and of course has received the current premiums since.

The Postal has paid out to Provident policyholders or beneficiaries, in cash, $7,269,729, and holds intact the full legal reserve, less liens, of $5,539,478 in legal investments to provide for the remaining policies. Though unrecruited by new risks for the five years (new risks go into the Postal group), the Provident group has continued solvent, that is, has met current demands out of its own funds; and in 1915 it shows a mortality within the American Experience Table.

Thus has the legal-reserve principle vindicated itself in a striking manner among a body of risks of advanced ages and without new blood—a test which is most cheering to life-insurance men generally, and particularly to those closely acquainted with the Provident's previous career.

The Postal's decisive and well-organized non-agency economies have made the foregoing convincing demonstrations, which are of much value to life insurance; while sustaining the old it propagates the new, and does both most successfully.

Wm. R. Malone

President.

If you are in good health you should at once arrange for a new Standard Policy in the Postal—the up-to-date Company of safety, service and saving, where you can secure sound protection at such low cost—10% reduction from the usual or standard premium-rates as a result of general economies in the conduct of its business; and you get 9½% additional reduction in a commission-dividend, just because you cut out the agent and deal direct.

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Fifth: High Medical standards in the selection of risks.

Sixth: Policyholders' Health Bureau supplies one free medical examination each year, if desired.

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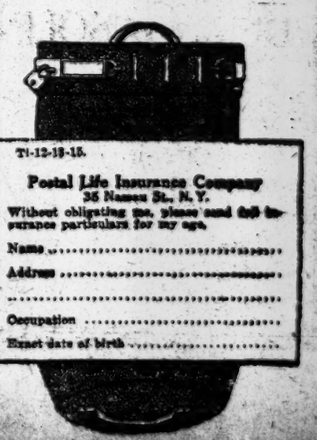

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POSTAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
WM. R. MALONE, PRESIDENT
THIRTY-FIVE NASSAU STREET NEW YORK

SUNDAY'S CONCERTS ENJOYED BY CROWDS

Fritz Kreisler Greeted at His First Recital—New York Symphony Society Plays.

ITS SOLOIST GEO. BARRERE

Orchestrial Society Heard, a Wagner Program at Metropolitan, Guilbert, Destinn, and Sousa's Band.

The pace lately established for Sunday concert giving was slowed down yesterday to the extent that there were six musical events of various kinds, in contrast to seven the Sunday before. In the afternoon Fritz Kreisler crowded the auditorium and stage of Carnegie Hall with auditors for his first recital this season, while the Symphony Society of New York sold out the seating capacity of Aeolian Hall. The Orchestral Society of New York, a young organization, gave a concert in the Harris Theatre. In the evening there was a full house at the Metropolitan Opera House for a Wagner program, a very large audience at the Hippodrome for Emmy Destinn, and Sousa's Band, and all the people the Lyceum Theatre could hold to hear Yvette Guilbert in one of her recitals of old French songs.

Fritz Kreisler's Recital.

How great is the admiration of Fritz Kreisler's art as a violinist was shown yesterday afternoon by the enormous audience that crowded Carnegie Hall to its utmost capacity, not only on the floor and in the galleries and boxes, but also on the stage. He gave much that was interesting to music lovers of the more serious sort, and much, perhaps too large a proportion of his program, that delighted a much more easily satisfied taste. It need not be said that any one of these agreeable morsels was unworthy of an artist of Mr. Kreisler's powers. There was nothing that did not have some distinction, especially in his hands, but man does not live and thrive artistically on too many boxes of confectionery tied up with pink ribbons. They were, of course, rapturously received, and in the meantime some of Mr. Kreisler's most ardent admirers were wishing that a catastrophe might happen to him in the shape of losing his flute.

He began, as he usually does, with music of the older masters—Handel's A minor sonata, a slow movement, "Grane," by Wilhelm Friedemann Bach, a fugue by Tartini, all of which he played with admirable art, and with a warmth and vitality of conception that made these old pieces seem very much alive. His performance of Handel's sonata had a fine poise and dignity.

The most interesting and important number of his program on several accounts was Schumann's Fantasie for violin, in C, Op. 131, which he played for the first time here in a revision of his own. It takes a long memory to recall the last performance of this Fantasie in New York. The composition is one of Schumann's last ones, and has generally been supposed to be darkened by the shadows of his fatal illness that wrecked his reason before it resulted in his death. It was written for Joachim, is dedicated to him, and was often played by that master; but it has been very seldom undertaken by others. Mr. Kreisler has believed that changes could be made in the piece to make it more accessible to the public, more practicable for the player, without really turning it into something other than Schumann made it; changes that would indeed express the music more as he would have wished to express it himself.

The retouching that was shown by Mr. Kreisler's playing of the composition has not gone quite so far as his own words seem to imply. His statement is that he has "almost reconstructed it from the inside"; has attempted to overcome obvious errors, to restore what seemed to be omissions. The Fantasie does not seem reconstructed. It is still Schumann throughout, and what Mr. Kreisler has done has not only wrought it no injury, but has succeeded in accomplishing his purpose. Much of his work has been upon the accompaniment originally for orchestra, played yesterday of course upon the piano. It is made more active, and given more movement, more significance, and more figuration. In the solo part there are numerous improvements in certain of the ornamental passages which Mr. Kreisler has made more idiomatic for the instrument and hence more effective. A few of such passages he has extended and amplified and enriched with double stoppings. The main outlines of the work are practically untouched.

As Mr. Kreisler played it, it was disclosed as something really beautiful, characteristic of Schumann's genius not at its best and finest, undoubtedly, but containing enough of the true Schumann to be assuredly worth rescuing from the oblivion into which it has fallen. It would be rash to say that Mr. Kreisler by his revision has added to the repertory of the violin a work destined to be universally accepted. For one thing, it needs an interpreter who can contribute as much in warmth and poetic imagination as he did and who can make of it all that there is conceivably in it. There was almost as much in the service that he rendered to the Fantasie yesterday by his performance, as by his revision of it, even though there were certain technical requirements in some of the elaborately ornamental parts that he did not perfectly meet. His performance made a deep impression on the audience; an unexpectedly deep one, and he was several times recalled to bow his acknowledgments.

Among Mr. Kreisler's other numbers were a "Larghetto Camentoso" and a "Légende," by Leopold Godowsky, both expressing a mood of melancholy without firing deeply the imagination, and a Rondino that Mr. Kreisler has composed on a theme of Beethoven, charmingly graceful and fluent. There were a transcription of a mazurka by Chopin, a transcription of an impromptu by Schubert, a transcription of an "Indian Lament" by Dvorak, a transcription of one of Granados's Spanish dances, a transcription of a Viennese popular song, and Mr. Kreisler's own "Tambourin Chinois."

Symphony Society's Concert.

The Symphony Society of New York gave a concert yesterday afternoon in Aeolian Hall at which George Barrere, the accomplished first flutist of the orchestra, was the soloist. The program comprised Dvorak's Symphony "From the New World," three pieces of old French music for flute solo with orchestra accompaniment, and an example of contemporary French music in Maurice Ravel's suite, "Ma Mere l'Oye," ("Mother Goose.")

Mr. Barrere has appeared before as soloist with the Symphony Society, but surely none of his previous appearances could have been more enjoyable than that of yesterday, and the audience showed by its recalls that it was perfectly willing to give all the honors of a soloist to a man who stepped from the orchestra ranks, when he played so well, which is as it should be.

The old music Mr. Barrere played yesterday, while charming in itself, gained from the fact that it was exactly suitable to the nature of the flute as a solo instrument. It made no demand for varied tone-shading or for excessive emotional quality, which the instrument does not possess in notable degree, nor did it indulge in the other extreme, a gymnastic brilliancy, which in rapid passages on the instrument often causes windiness or injures the tone by mixing fundamentals with harmonics, or vice versa. Instead of these things there were the beauties associated with what is sometimes called the "severe" classical style—though yesterday's audience probably found nothing "severe" about the first "Air" by Aubert, in which a beautiful and moving melody was charmingly set forth.

It is somewhat difficult to identify this "Louis Aubert, père," set down in the program as the composer of this number. There is a Jacques Aubert, whose year of birth, 1678, is the same as that given in the program for Louis Aubert, and this Jacques Aubert had a son, Louis, a composer. Jean-Marie Le Clair, called "l'aîné to distinguish him from a younger brother, was a picturesque character who began as a dancer, became a violin virtuoso, and was mysteriously murdered in 1764. Le Clair was a celebrated composer for violin and some of his music is extant, though seldom performed.

The lists of his works do not mention any for flute, and it seems possible that the "Musette" and "Gigue" of his played by Mr. Barrere yesterday were originally violin numbers on a figured bass, played for flute with the accompaniment filled out and orchestrated. The program notes of yesterday offered no help on the question.

Ravel's fairly well-known suite, "Ma mere l'Oye," provided an illuminative contrast as new French music. Mr. Damrosch and his men gave an excellent performance of the work, one in which its difficulties were not allowed to interfere with an easy and unaffected setting forth in keeping with the subject.

The Orchestral Society.

The Orchestral Society of New York gave its second concert yesterday afternoon at the Harris Theatre under the direction of Max Jacobs. The organization claims as one of its purposes to make known "American music and American artists," and in conformity with this Henry F. Gilbert's "Negro Rhapsody" was played, for the first time in New York, the program said. There was also a group of songs by American composers, sung by Gladys Axman, soprano, who also gave a Mozart aria. The other numbers included Beethoven's "Leonore" Overture No. 3, the Introduction to Act III. of "Lohengrin" and "The Ride of the Valkyrics," by Wagner.

At the Metropolitan Opera House Melanie Kurt and Jacques Urlus were the soloists in a Wagner program. Mr. Urlus sang Tannhäuser's Narrative and Mme. Kurt sang "Dich Theure Halle," from "Tannhäuser," and they appeared together in the duet from Act I. of "Die Walkure." The orchestra, under Richard Hageman, played the "Flying Dutchman" Overture, the Prelude to "Die Meistersinger," the "Rienzi" Overture, and "The Ride of the Valkyries."

At the Hippodrome.

At the Hippodrome Sunday night concert Mme. Emmy Destinn was the soloist with Sousa and his band. She sang, "Il est doux, il est bon," from Massenet's "Herodiade" and arias from "Il Trovatore" and "Madama Butterfly." Helen DeWitt Jacobs, violinist, played Wieniawski's "Faust" Fantasie and Mr. Sousa and his band played the "Mignon" Overture, and Delibes's "Coppelia" ballet suite, besides other numbers, among them several of the Sousa marches.

At the Lyceum Theatre Yvette Guilbert gave one of her enjoyable programs of old French music, assisted by George Barrere and the Little Symphony, a small orchestra made up of one of each of the more important instruments of a symphony orchestra. Mme. Guilbert sang to piano accompaniment by Ward-Stephens.

DESTINN RETURNS TO OPERA

Signs Contract with Metropolitan for Ten Appearances This Season.

Emmy Destinn, the Bohemian soprano, is again to become a member of the Metropolitan Opera Company, appearing for the first time this year one week from tonight as Elsa in "Lohengrin."

This announcement was made last night at about the same time quietly at the Opera House and more spectacularly from the stage of the Hippodrome. Mme. Destinn was appearing there as a soloist with Sousa's band, and after her final number the stage manager came forward and announced to the audience that Mr. Dillingham had requested him to say the singer had just signed a contract with the Metropolitan Opera Company.

The applause that had been given Mme. Destinn thereupon doubled in volume, and in the midst of it the singer pounced upon Sousa and kissed him joyously somewhere in the northeastern corner of his beard. At this the applause increased to the degree it had been, and the prima donna tripped off the stage smiling happily.

Mme. Destinn has been singing at the Metropolitan since 1908. Last Spring her contract came to an end, and it became known there was a difference between her and the management as to the salary at which it should be renewed. When it was announced she would not be a member of the company this season it was understood that this difference had not been adjusted.

This year the illness of Miss Bori, the absence of Miss Farrar, and the vocal collapse of the new soprano, Mme. Zarska, put the management in the position of being without leading sopranos for the general répertoire. Therefore negotiations with Mme. Destinn were renewed.

Ottokar Bartik, the soprano's manager, said last night the contract had been signed at Mme. Destinn's home on Riverside Drive at 6 o'clock. He said it had been under discussion for ten days. The contract, he said, calls for ten appearances this season and twenty next.

Another announcement from the opera house last night was to the effect that in tonight's performance of "Il Trovatore" Mme. Margarete Matzenauer will sing Azucena instead of Mme. Ober, who is indisposed.

STAGE SOCIETY ACTIVE AGAIN

It Will Produce "The Soul Machine" at the Gaiety Next Sunday.

The Stage Society of New York, of which Mrs. William Astor Chanler is President, will resume its activities next Sunday night when a performance of a play entitled, "The Soul Machine," will be given in the Gaiety Theatre before its members. This will be the first activity of the society since last season when it acted as sponsor for Granville Barker's season at Wallack's.

By an arrangement with the Charles Frohman Company Augustus Thomas will produce "The Soul Machine," which is described as a drama of modern American life by Daniel Garretson, an author hitherto unknown. Some of the most recent theories of psychoanalysis are touched upon in the play. Matinée performances for the public will be given Monday and Tuesday following the private performance. The cast will include Edith Luckett, Helen Robertson, Jane Marbury, Doris Woolridge, Vincent Serrano, Eugene O'Brien, Frederick Beane, Walter Connelley, Tom McGrath, and J. K. Hutchinson.

Art Drama Players to Give 'Ghosts.'

The first of a series of performances of standard plays under the auspices of the Art Drama Players will be given tonight in the auditorium of the Educational Alliance. In conjunction with the Educational Alliance, the Art Drama Players plan to present good plays at popular prices. Their first offering will be Ibsen's "Ghosts," with Mme. Barseseu in the principal rôle. Others in the cast will be Thomas Mitchell, Raoul King, Roland Young, and Eleanor Nord.

Pathe to Film H. W. Savage's Plays.

By an arrangement between Henry W. Savage and Pathé-Frères the dramatic and musical productions of the former will be made into moving pictures by the latter concern. "Madame X" and "Excuse Me" have already been translated into movies. Among the other plays that will be prepared for the screen will be "Everywoman," "The Shogun," "The Sultan of Sulu," "King Dodo," "Little Boy Blue," "The Prince of Pilsen," and "The Stolen Story."

THEATRICAL NOTES.

At a meeting of the Drama League this afternoon in the Wanamaker Auditorium Mrs. Lillian Quinn Stark will read "The Wonderful Adventures of Nils." The reading will be illustrated by lantern slides. Roland Holt will speak for the Drama League.

A. Baldwin Sloane has commissions to compose the scores for three musical comedies. Accordingly Mr. Sloane has given up professional dancing and will devote himself to writing tunes, which took up his time before dancing became a fad.

This will be the last week of the long engagement of "Chin-Chin" at the Globe. Once before an attempt was made to send the musical play on tour, but its popularity made that impractical. Now the play must go to make way for the new Gaby Deslys show.

Mrs. S. S. Menken gave a birthday party for her little son, Arthur, Saturday afternoon at the Punch and Judy Theatre for the performance of "Treasure Island." The youngsters made the trip to and from the playhouse in a motor bus.

Butler Davenport will give a series of readings of his plays in the Bramhall Playhouse Dec. 16 and 30 and Jan. 6. "The Comforts of Ignorance," "The New Spirit," and "The Doubter's Faith" will be the plays read.

Among those who will appear on the program of the Theatre Assembly in the ballroom of the Astor Thursday afternoon will be Hans Kronold, Lou Tellegen, Margaret Namara, and John Charles Thomas.

ADDED SUBWAY COST WAS ANTICIPATED

City Could Not Prevent $10,000,000 Increased Interest, McAneny Says.

WHITNEY EXPLAINS DELAYS

Commission's Secretary Says $20,000,000 Increase Over Estimate Is Small on $350,000,000 Job.

Discussing last night a published statement that Mayor Mitchel, Controller Prendergast, and President McAneny of the Board of Aldermen were responsible for an increase of $20,000,000 over the estimated cost in the construction of the new subways, President McAneny said there was no increase which had not been anticipated by every one who has been watching the progress of the work. It did not, as far as he knew, amount to the figures mentioned, he said.

"The Public Service Commission," he said, "informed us a little time ago that it would be necessary to revise its figures of cost. Part of this increase is due to the interest on those portions of the new subways which have been already completed and which must be charged up to construction until the trains are in operation. As the starting of the new system is not now likely to take place until March, 1918, fifteen months after the original date fixed, there will be $10,000,000 or $10,500,000 of interest to add to the cost, which had not been anticipated.

Real Estate to Be Sold.

"The other item which shows an increase is the appropriation for real estate. That will not be more than $4,000,000, and is likely to be considerably reduced. This is due to the policy of the commission in preferring to purchase the fee simple of certain parcels instead of merely an easement under them, relying on getting its money back on a resale. Such a parcel is the Grand Union Hotel, which cost about $3,500,000. There is no doubt we shall get our money back on that, but until we sell, naturally, our apparent real estate investment is increased.

"It should also be noted that this increase is to be spread over a period of two and a half years, and will not fall on the city all at once."

When Controller Prendergast was asked about the same matter he said he had asked the Public Service Commission for a revision of its real estate estimates and had not yet received it. A good deal would depend upon how the property purchased sold again, he said.

Travis H. Whitney, Secretary of the Public Service Commission, gave last night some of the reasons why certain sections of the new subway were completed before they could be turned to profitable use.

Delay Is Explained.

"In the first place," he said, "the Centre Street loop and the Fourth Avenue subway in Brooklyn were practically completed soon after the commission took office, and so the interest on them had to be carried for a long time. Then there had been the controversy concerning the triborough and the dual system routes, with the result that it was thought advisable to start construction on those sections in lower Broadway and in upper Lexington Avenue which would be useful whichever system was finally chosen before the decision was made. The result has been that they are now practically ready for their rails, but have no connections which enable them to be turned to advantage.

"Then the estimate that we could begin operation on Jan. 1, 1917, was the minimum and did not give us any leeway for unexpected obstacles, but we have met a great many. There have been controversies with the property owners, as on the William Street line and the Eastern District line, which have forced us to resort to tedious legal proceedings. There have been discussions with the Federal authorities as in the case of the easement under the Post Office and the removal of Coenties Reef. Then there have been important questions concerning the routes to be adopted, such as the diagonal connection at the Grand Central Station and the use of a tunnel or a bridge over the East River for the Queens lines. There was also the controversy over the Times Square station.

Not Far from Estimates.

"It should also be remembered that in undertaking a work of this size it was anything but easy to gather the staff of skilled draughtsmen needed. We could not begin any of the detail planning before the dual system was adopted, and as soon as it was, we found it slow work getting the draughtsmen we needed through the civil service. A good deal of the work had to be done by provisional employes, who had not been definitely appointed, and that slowed us up.

"As a matter of fact, even if our estimates were increased by $20,000,000 on a $350,000,000 job, that is an increase of only 5 per cent., and it should be compared with the Panama Canal, which has cost double as much as estimated, and the Barge Canal, which has needed $20,000,000 in addition to its original $101,000,000. It should also be noted that in spite of the great increase in the cost of materials and labor due to the war, our estimates for the actual cost of construction seem to be working out as almost absolutely accurate."

$53,922,188 INTEREST IN 1916.

Only Slight Increase in Cost of City Government.

New York must pay in 1916 interest on $1,336,313,022.16 bonded debt of the city. The total of this interest will be $53,922,188.47.

Controller Prendergast yesterday issued the city's financial report for the first nine months of this year, to which he attached a new table setting forth the interest charges to be met next year. Of this interest $43,115,280 will be payable to individuals holding the city's bonds, and the remainder will go into the sinking funds.

The Controller's report shows that the City Government cost $200,000 more for the first nine months of 1915 than for the corresponding period of 1914. The cost for 1914 was $107,598,406 and for 1915 $107,797,921.

The report also shows that the total cash receipts for the first nine months of this year aggregated $329,420,175, of which $140,920,948 was collected from taxes, railway subway rentals, and miscellaneous sources. There was $3,269,487 received as interest on bank balances and from various other sources, and $185,229,740 was derived from loans.

The expenses for the first three quarters of the year aggregated $319,223,800. The revenue receipts were $140,920,948, as compared with $131,031,999 from similar sources in the same period in 1914. The report shows a saving of $1,427,115 by careful audit of the thousands of vouchers sent to the Finance Department for payment.

The payrolls for the period totaled $82,460,471, as compared with $81,645,859 for the same time in 1914. Of this 45½ per cent. went for educational purposes, health, sanitation, and charities; the Police, Fire, and Armory Departments got 34 per cent.

A table dealing with tax levies of the six years from 1910 to 1915 shows that of total assessments of $887,253,894, $770,087,827 has been collected. Of this $573,778,059 was levied against property in the Borough of Manhattan. Manhattan is shown as the best payer of taxes, having paid 88½ per cent. of its levies. Richmond stood lowest with a payment of 79.16 per cent.

Another table shows that the city's total commitments for the construction of rapid transit facilities are $226,972,122, of which $147,571,101 has been spent. The outlays by the city on the Subway operated by the Interborough Company have amounted to $56,216,503. The commitments under Contract 3, which covers the additional lines now under construction to be linked with the Interborough system, total $55,625,888, of which $36,021,463 has been expended. Under Contract 4, which comprises the Centre Street Loop line and the Fourth Avenue Subway to be operated by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, the city's commitments aggregate $102,211,190, of which $55,333,145 was expended up to Sept. 30.

STEAMER KWANGO ASHORE.

Norwegian Vessel Wrecked in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 12.—A vessel believed to be the Norwegian steamer Kwango is ashore on Byron Island, one of the Magdalen group in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and will probably be a total loss. All on board are reported to have reached shore.

The steamer struck during a heavy gale and snow flurry. News of the wreck was received by the Government Marine Department from the lightkeeper at Byron Island, who reported it by wireless to the Pictow Station, but only meagre details have come through.

The Kwango is a vessel of 1,709 tons. She was bound from Rimouski for a European port with a full cargo.

NERVOUS energy that quickens the spirit and goads us on to being what we might be and doing what we might do is the living power in the poetry of Frederick Fanning Ayer. Get his book, "Bell and Wing." Read "Sword and Pen" and feel the stimulus of his indignation against war, his adjuration to oppose and end it.

Take up the pen,
Take off the sword,
Write it again
To the last red word:
Peace in the world, good will to men!
Stick it in with the pen!

Strike with the pen
Till tears be shed;
Plunge it again
Till your wrongs be dead;
The dagger that kills without a wound,—
Stick it in, turn it 'round.

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Father Knickerbocker says:

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Medical men have always advocated the drinking of beer in moderation for its digestive quality and food value.

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Pure, wholesome beer used in moderation is a food—liquid food, as Baron von Liebig styled it—possessing the same nourishing, body-building qualities as bread.

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is especially suited for the Yuletide feast. It is a beverage of absolute purity. It is the product of hygienic brewing, careful filtering, proper aging, sanitary bottling and thorough pasteurization, and is made from the very finest quality ingredients procurable, in a brewery where cleanliness is supreme.

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CANCER RESEARCH FAILS TO FIND CURE

Tests in Crocker Laboratories Show So-Called Remedies Are Without Effect.

EXPERIMENTS ON ANIMALS

Dr. F. C. Wood Says Results from Radium Are Interesting, but Less Important Than Supposed.

Various recently announced "cancer cures" have been tested at the Crocker Cancer Research Laboratories at Columbia University with unsatisfactory results, according to the annual report made to President Nicholas Murray Butler by Dr. Francis Carter Wood, director of the $3,000,000 fund left by the late George Crocker to Columbia for cancer research. The report says:

"In conformity with the terms of the deed of gift of the Crocker Fund, investigations have been carried out on the effectiveness of certain so-called cures for cancer, but, unfortunately, no one of these agents has been shown to possess the slightest influence on tumors in animals. Some of them have been tested in cases of hopelessly inoperable carcinoma in man with equally unsatisfactory results. It is unnecessary to enumerate here the names or nature of these 'cures;' they have been widely advertised and are still being extensively used by physicians, despite the knowledge that their tereapeutic effect is nil."

The effects obtained at these laboratories from the use of radium are stated to be interesting, but less important than are popularly supposed.

"There has also been carried out," the report continues, "an extensive investigation of the effect of radium on spontaneous tumors in animals and also on isolated tumor particles, these exposed particles being afterward inoculated into animals in order to determine whether the radium had killed the cells or not. The results of these experiments have been exceedingly interesting, and have shown that these factors only are concerned in the action of radium on tumor cells: (1) The amount of radium, (2) the length of exposure, and (3) the distance between the radium and the tumor tissue. The effects are noted whether the radium is screened with metallic screens or not, and are much less than have been popularly supposed."

Thousands of Animals Used.

The report says that during the year ended June 30, 1915, there were used for experimental purposes some 52,000 mice, 10,000 rats, 300 rabbits, 1,000 guinea pigs, and 1,200 chickens. In the radium experiments alone 12,000 mice and 2,500 rats have been used.

In addition to these normal animals," the report says, "we have been fortunate in obtaining during the year 430 spontaneous tumors in mice from a special stock which is being bred in order to allow of a study of the incidence of cancer in these animals. With these spontaneous tumor animals it has been possible to carry on many interesting and important experiments which could not have been done on animals bearing transplanted tumors, as the biological conditions of the two groups are entirely different. Many of these spontaneous tumors have been transplanted, and those which have shown special peculiarities warranting their continuation have been propagated through a long series of animals and used in many of the regular experiments of the laboratory.

"One of the most interesting of these tumors was a growth which was originally a carcinoma, but which has the capacity to induce the formation of a sarcoma in the connective tissues of other mice. This phenomenon has been observed comparatively infrequently, and is of sufficient interest to warrant the carrying on of a considerable number of experiments and the publication of results.

"A number of the workers in the laboratory have been employed during the past year in investigating the conditions which underlie the production of metastases from inoculated tumors into portions of the body. This problem has required a reinvestigation of the question of the inoculability of tumors into various organs in animals, and it has been shown that there exist no differences in the capacity of tumor cells to grow in any organ of an animal. Neither is any effect produced on such growth by the removal of an organ or organs. Nor has it been possible to find any stimulating or inhibiting effect from variations in diet on the growth of tumors, either primary of metastatic. This leads to the conclusion that the distribution of mesastases throughout the body is dependent largely upon mechanical conditions of circulation rather than upon suitable soil in the various organs.

X-Ray to Produce Tumors.

"If tumors could be readily produced in animals by artificial means, the study of the changes in the tissues as the growth begins might give us an important clue to the cause or causes underlying the development of cancer. The only way in which this can be done at present is by exposure to the X-rays, which, when followed by a burn, induces in a certain number of animals the formation of a tumor. There is no reason, however, why chronic irritation of other types should not also give rise to tumors. For this reason Drs. Rohdenburg and Bullock have carried out a long series of experiments with various chemical irritants, attempting to produce tumor-like growths. Some of these experiments have been promising, tumors which could not be distinguished under the miscroscope from malignant growths being produced. However, they behave entirely differently, lasting only a few weeks and ultimately disappearing entirely. What will happen if the irritation is continued for months or years is one of the problems which this laboratory has set out to solve. A portion of the results will appear shortly in a paper by these two authors on the stimulating action of chemicals on the cells of the skin."

The report says that the Crocker Fund has supplied tumor-bearing animals on request of laboratories in all parts of the country, including the Department of Pathology of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Cornell University Medical School, the Rockefeller Institute, Vanderbilt University Medical Department, the New York Institute for the Study of Malignant Diseases, the University of Wisconsin Medical Department, Washington University Medical School of St. Louis, the Public Health Laboratories of the University of North Dakota, the laboratories of the Standard Chemical Company of Pittsburgh, and those of Parke, Davis & Co.

Patients have been sent from various parts of this country for treatment by radium, many of the cases being referred to St. Luke's and other hospitals for treatment and observation under the direction of Dr. Wood.

Asks Police to Find Missing Son.

Ignazio De Scisciolo of 962 De Kalb Avenue, Brooklyn, has asked the police to find his son, Frank De Scisciolo, 17 years old, who disappeared on Dec. 1. In a letter to THE TIMES the father said that he is the parent of six children and that the family was partially dependent upon the earnings of the son who has disappeared.

ONE DEAD, TWO HURT IN APARTMENT FIRES

Mrs. Peters, 75 Years Old, Loses Life When Dress Is Ignited by Kitchen Stove.

ANOTHER WOMAN BURNED

After 200 Flee in a Third Blaze, Policeman Rescues Man with a Broken Leg.

One woman was burned to death, another was seriously burned, a man suffered a fractured leg, and 250 persons fled from their beds in three fires in apartment houses yesterday.

The dead woman was Mrs. Louise Peters, 75 years old, of 814 Elton Avenue, the Bronx, mother of William F. Peters, President of the Peters Piano Company. She was preparing breakfast in her apartment when her dress caught fire from the gas stove. Her clothing ablaze, she ran through the halls to the apartment of Mrs. Sophie Apple, on the floor above. Mrs. Apple and her daughter, Miss Minnie Apple, were unable to beat out the flames, so they shouted from their windows for help. Frank Hayes, a neighbor of 405 East 159th Street, answered their cries. He wrapped his overcoat about Mrs. Peters, but her clothes had already been burned nearly off, and, in attempting to save the woman, Hayes's hands were painfully burned. Mrs. Peters died a short time later.

Miss Linda Ainer, who lives on the second floor of 464 Columbus Avenue with Miss Evelyn Gunnison, is in the Knickerbocker Hospital suffering from burns received in her apartment early yesterday morning. Miss Gunnison was awakened by her friend's screams, and running into Miss Ainer's room found her frantically attemping to beat out flames in her kimono. Policeman Morrison of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station heard the cries of the women, and, reaching their apartment, put out the flames by wrapping his overcoat around Miss Ainer.

A cry that the building was on fire roused every one in the ten apartments in the house, and the tenants scurried to the street in their night clothing. An alarm was turned in and the firemen responded, but there was nothing for them to do.

The most extensive fire of the three was in the house at 750 Cauldwell Avenue, the Bronx, where flames, starting on the fourth floor, burned away that story, the story above it, and the roof. About 200 persons were sleeping in the building, and these, aroused by Policeman Cavanagh of the Morrisania Station, fled to the street. A panic among them was narrowly averted.

As Cavanagh was hurrying through the building after the flight of the tenants, to see that no one still remained in danger, he found Abraham Burnish, 48 years old, who lived on the fifth floor, lying unconscious in the kitchen in his apartment. The policeman carried the man to the street, where he was revived with a pulmotor. It was discovered then that his left leg was broken, and he was removed to Lebanon Hospital. It was thought that he fell and fractured the leg in running from the fire.

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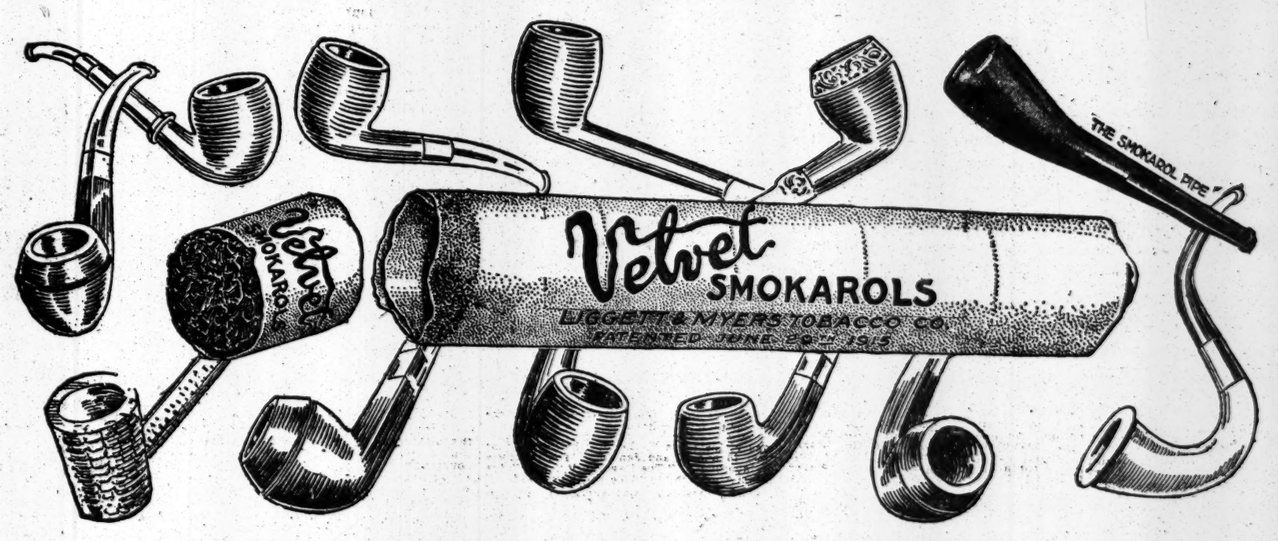

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The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, DEC. 13, 1915.

IN NO UNCERTAIN TERMS.

The brevity of the Ancona note to Austria reinforces the emphasis of its language. This was no occasion for long-windedness. We have spoken our mind to Germany, Austria's ally, about submarine murders, "in no uncertain terms." On that point no new statement was necessary. Yet with "full knowledge" of our views on the part of the Austro-Hungarian Government a submarine "flying the Austro-Hungarian flag" shelled the Ancona and finally torpedoed and sank her, whereby a large number of persons lost their lives, "among whom were citizens of the United States." For this "wanton slaughter of defenseless noncombatants," some of them our citizens, we demand a disclaimer and denunciation of the act, the punishment of the submarine commander, and reparation by the payment of an indemnity.

The note is not lacking in courtesy, but it has the form of an ultimatum. Ambassador PENFIELD is instructed to deliver the demand "textually," not in its spirit or substance. Force is the essence. Bluntness is avoided by the phrase "the United States cannot be expected to do otherwise than to demand," but it is none the less a demand. The Washington Government expects Austria-Hungary "will accede to its demand promptly." A delay of more than a week would disappoint that expectation. After ten days or two weeks we should be justified in inquiring if any sufficient reason prevented the Vienna Government from declaring its intentions. With every day after that the conviction would grow that compliance with our demand was to be refused.

Refusal would of necessity terminate our relations with the Austro-Hungarian Government. You cannot maintain friendly relations with those who by lawless and wanton crimes put themselves outside the pale. Our Government assumes that Austria has not put herself in that position, that she will not sanction or defend the barbarous act, that the commander of the submarine acted in defiance of his instructions. The continuance of friendly relations, therefore, depends wholly upon Austria. We hold wide open the door of opportunity, almost of invitation, when we refuse to credit her with an intention to destroy "the lives of helpless men, women, and children."

The case is grave—we say that plainly. But the crime was one "condemned by the world as inhumane and barbarous," as "abhorrent to all civilized nations." The Ancona had defeated from her first attempt to escape. She had obeyed her captor's summons, she did not resist capture. Not even the approach of a rescuing enemy ship would have justified the Austrian's act. It was a ship of peace, her company of passengers and crew were noncombatants, and her course was westward, away from the scene of war. There can be no palliation for such a crime. It is wholesale assassination, brutal murder. Our Government speaks with the voice of humanity and civilization when it presents this demand to Austria. It is incredible that the Government of FRANCIS JOSEPH will, by a refusal of compliance, put upon itself the stigma of blood-guiltiness, that it will assume responsibility for the murder of helpless women and children, that it will defend before the world a deed of savage barbarity the world condemns.

Our Government wins the respect of all civilized nations, the respect of its own citizens and their approval, by the tone of entire courtesy but unmistakable firmness in which the demand has been presented.

REPUBLICAN HEADSMEN.

The Republicans in the Legislature are pondering economy at a safe distance and with an eye on the value of a virtuous demeanor in 1916. The investigations of the Senate Civil Service Committee have convinced it that of the 18,000 paid employés of the State 1,000 can be spared. The estimate seems modest enough. The reorganization, concentration, and coordination of the 150-odd departments, bureaus, commissions and what not would have saved the State a pile of money and thinned the population of the city of placemen and political protégés much more than is now proposed. But that would have been "autocracy." "The people" arose by hundreds of thousands against it. Extravagance, multiplied and superfluous offices, are "democratic." Therefore the Republicans are to be commended and wondered at, if they expose themselves to the charge of being "autocratic" by recommending a diminution of the multitude of State posts. "With the adoption of" this weeding out of henchmen, "and other suggestions we shall make," says the Chairman of the committee, "the "State will save $1,000,000 a year or "more." A standardization of salaries is expected to produce even more fruitful results. But municipal standardization has waked up a good many hornets' nests in this city; and the passionate zeal of Republican or any other politicians for merit as against "patronage" can be imagined.

It is important for the Republicans to make a good "record." It is more important, from their point of view, not to disgruntle "workers." With no wish to cast a shadow on a bright dream of reform at Albany, one seems to hear already the protests of Senators and Assemblymen among whose constituents are martyrs to economy.

SOLDIERS AND STUDENTS.

Opponents of military training and some of the too numerous snobs who affect to look down upon soldiers of the regular army as "members of the lower classes," "riffraff," humble and despicable objects compared with fat and greasy citizens whose main distinction is that they are better paid than the regulars, will find matter for their reproof in some remarks of Lieut. Col. DAVID J. BAKER, Jr., Post Commander at Vancouver Barracks in the State of Washington. In an interview printed by The Portland Oregonian, Lieut. Col. BAKER says:

> In the things that really count in a future successful life for our youth—character-building, physical and mental discipline, and the inculcating of live morality—this post or plant should be the university for the youth for this part of the country, rather than your college at Corvallis and your university at Eugene.
>
> We teach only the fundamentals, to be sure, but in what we do teach we are thorough, and the after effect of such instruction, even on the small appreciable percentage of unpromising material that we sometimes get, is surprisingly good.
>
> Recently, because the football season has been in full swing, I have had opportunity to note and compare our young men of the army here in contact and in comparison with young men from schools, colleges, and other societies, and have been agreeably confirmed in my notion as to how favorably in physical well-being, mental alertness, individual restraint, and especially good manners, they compared with them.
>
> The superiority of the army men in looks, carriage, quiet behavior, consideration for the feelings of others, must have struck a good many observers who have had the opportunity to compare them with the amiable but vociferous hobbledehoys who worship the athletic gods of their colleges. Simple and excellent boys, but raw, undisciplined, still largely in the savage state. Some polish, some setting-up they get, or should get, from the Genial Mother; much mental discipline and ease of manner the best of them; but, take them in a mass, as one sees them at games, is Lieut. Col. BAKER'S judgment wrong? The soldier is older at the same age. He is master of himself. What he knows and does, he knows and does thoroughly.
>
> A Summer course at Plattsburg and similar camps is highly valued by college men because it gives them something the college, as a rule, does not.

THE NAVAL PROGRAM.

"The navy is strong," says Secretary DANIELS; "it must be stronger." His annual report contains gratifying proof of the present strength and efficiency of our sea defenses, but the Secretary supports his plea for an extension of its force and effectiveness with ample proof. In urging upon Congress the adoption of a plan of continuing construction Mr. DANIELS points out the futility of the expenditure of millions "in the haste of threatened war or the panic of actual war." In no other passage of his ample and discreet report is the possibility of national peril so pointedly expressed. It is interesting to learn from him that lately the "pendulum in navy circles" has swung away from the idea of an "overlarge undersea program." The dreadnought holds its own and the Secretary urges the imperative need of battle cruisers. His plea is for a well-proportioned navy. It is not to be expected that his program will meet the views of the "large navy" contingent, but if it is accepted it will keep all the big shipyards and navy yards busy for five years. That period was chosen by Mr. DANIELS instead of one of ten years, which he had originally in mind, in view of the mutability of all types of naval architecture. But the successors of the superdreadnought and the battleship cruiser, of thirty-five knots, are not yet in sight, are, in fact, undreamed of.

Secretary DANIELS notes that the General Board urged the adoption of a plan of continuous shipbuilding as long ago as 1903 and he felicitates himself upon the fact that the admirable reports of that advisory body were withheld from the public eye until he began to publish them in 1913. The latest report of the board, however, is held back for a few days, and until its suggestions have been read, and its authoritative detailed information touching the needs of the navy is accessible, discussion of the naval program will be held somewhat in check. Meanwhile, Mr. DANIELS estimates that our navy will have in 1921, if Congress accepts his plan, 27 first line battleships, 6 battle cruisers, 25 second line battleships, 10 armored cruisers, 13 scout cruisers, 18 cruisers of other types, 108 destroyers, 18 fleet submarines, 157 coast submarines, and a larger number of fuel, supply, and ammunition ships than it has yet possessed. This estimate, it must be remembered, takes into account the inevitable retirement within the five years of some of the older ships now in commission. The plan contemplates the building of two dreadnoughts each year, two battle cruisers in 1917 and 1919, and one in each of the other years; the expenditure of $7,000,000 in the five years on aviation, and of $25,000,000 for a reserve of munitions. The total expenditure for the whole term will be $502,482,214. This amount, Mr. DANIELS says, is somewhat larger than the estimate in the still unpublished report of the General Board, but his own estimate of expenditures the first year is smaller than that of the board. This program seems a good beginning. It might be enlarged, to the benefit of the service upon which we must so largely depend for protection, but there is no reason why it should not be enlarged in any one of the five years.

The Secretary has much to say of the creation of the post of Chief of Operations and the resulting advantages, but the navy needs a General Staff with powers similar to those of our Army Staff or a European Admiralty. This is the firm conviction of all naval officers, and until such a body is established by Congress there will inevitably be more or less confusion in the direction of the navy.

RAILWAYS AND PREPAREDNESS.

Vice President DIXON of the Pennsylvania Railroad speaks as a railway man rather than as a strategist when he uses the current war as an argument for the betterment of our railways. He confesses as much when he says that the United States is pledged against aggression. For that reason, and because the United States can never be imagined as situated within a ring of enemies with easy access by land to all its frontiers, it would be easy to find more differences than likenesses between the situation of Germany and the United States regarding the utility of railways in war. It is not necessary, for such reasons, to minimize his argument, because it is as good for peace as for war. He does not subordinate economic to military considerations in either the construction or routing of railways, as Germany did, and as the United States could not be brought to do. His argument is that the railways should be allowed funds enough for developing their efficiency. It would be hard to maintain the negative of that, and the application of it is as cogent to peace as to war.

The trade blockade is more persuasive than the dangers of invasion. We are as unprepared for prosperity as for the reception of an enemy. In war no doubt the domestic blockade would be broken summarily. There would be no regard for profit, nor for economical working, nor for equality of service between either individual shippers or competing communities. Orders would be issued and obeyed, and the traffic would move. That is not the sort of administration to commend to Americans, nor is it the sort Mr. DIXON has in mind. He only used the war as a peg for his talk, a text for his sermon, to get access to ears otherwise deaf to reason regarding friendliness to railways because of their universal utility. The war on the railways by the enemy within the gates is a more serious matter than the need of the railways against imaginary hostilities in an indefinite future. The indemnities which Germany is levying upon the lands which it has conquered are surpassed by the tribute on our railways by those who are extorting rates below cost and wages above merit. It is quibbling to blame the managers of the railways. First, their faults at the height of the allegations are not adequate explanation of the conditions, and, secondly, the railways are no longer managed privately.

When the State and Federal Governments took over the regulation of the railways respecting their rates, and conceived rate regulation to include details of management, they assumed responsibility for results. Between 1907 and 1914 the certified figures of the Interstate Commerce Commission attest that forty-one Western railways earned operating income in 1914 smaller by $23,500,000 than in 1907, when investment was smaller by $1,250,000,000. That is to say, less than nothing was earned on the larger investment. It is impossible to apportion the blame between the State and Federal Commissions. Neither of them can escape. They ought not to be heard to plead that they did not intend such results, and that they acted for the public good. They must be judged by their acts, and as strictly as the railways themselves. Rather they should be judged more strictly, for their task is simpler than that of the railways so long as kept within the fair bounds of regulation of rates. The indictment against the officials is their failure to regulate rates in the interest either of the railways or of the country, and their excursion outside the regulation of rates into business never intrusted to them.

That is what Mr. DIXON meant when he argued that the railways should be allowed funds for efficiency in service of the public. The railways are compelled to be civil or even servile before their masters, the Commissioners. However, the Commissioners have their masters, the people. Those in position rather to guide opinion than to yield to it must make up for the suppression of freedom of speech by the railways by plain-spokenness themselves. When the railways are starved into inefficiency a war has begun better worth attention than Mr. DIXON'S—a war on regulation of the sort which has allowed it, not to say caused it. The makers of the Commissions can no more escape results, or responsibility for results, than the Commissioners. The fine is now being collected in loss of profits and disorganization of trade, which discredit the policy of regulation. That is a pity, for regulation has much to its credit, and the alternative to regulation is the sort of railway administration which Germany has, that is, efficiency regardless of profits. Mr. DIXON could not have meant to recommend that sort of regulation to Americans, and they could not wish to have their railways capitalized as high, or their rates so oppressive, as in Germany. The sort of railway preparedness which Americans need is preparedness equally good for peace and for war.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

She Wanted a Book on Sunsets.

"Leaflets" and "folders," especially those that come through the mails unenveloped and unstamped, are apt to provide poor pickings to the seeker of subjects for criticism or presentation. One that so arrived, however, from the Education Committee of the Institute for Public Service, down in Chambers Street, is exceptional in that it manages to be interesting as well as informative, and does not scorn to inject the humorous—of a rather grim variety, to be sure—in its treatment of truly serious matters.

For instance, who can withhold the tribute of a smile, on reading, as illustrative of one large weak spot in our teaching system, this statement:

> The college girl who, when asked to write a description of a sunset, applied at once to the librarian for a book on sunsets, was following the usual method.

Was she? If not the usual method, it is a very common one, and of course, on sober second thought, one realised that the poor girl was an object of pity, not of laughter. In all probability her original equipment of observing power and of inclination to use it was normal. If so, the seeming stupidity of her proceeding was not her fault, but that of teachers who had trained her unwisely and too well in the intrinsically admirable art of using books of reference.

On the same page of the little folder—a page, by the way, devoted entirely to the opinions and conclusions of President FOSTER of Reed College, the Oregon man who recently discussed athletics so feelingly in The Atlantic—there appears this thought-provoking sentence:

> The most magnificent of modern graduate schools has yet to show whether it will prove more stimulating to scholarship than the humblest college of a generation ago.

The implication here is hardly fair, since the old colleges had a long time in which to produce the not very numerous scholars deserving of the name that are to their credit. The fact—if it be a fact—that the new schools cannot yet boast of equal achievements does not compel their present condemnation as inferior to their predecessors.

His Views Will Be Impersonal.

As it "leaps to the eye" of him who observes ex-President TAFT that not for some years now, if ever, has he been a practitioner of exercises, sports, and games of the more strenuous sort, a special and peculiar interest will be widely aroused by the news that he is to make a speech on "College Athletics" at the convention in this city, soon after Christmas, of the National College Athletic Association.

The expectation, no doubt well founded, is that Mr. TAFT will take up the vehemently discussed subject, as he does so many others, in a way to show that he has studied it carefully, and has formed intelligent opinions. Himself a product of collegiate days when athletics received little of undergraduate attention and next to none from the alumni, the chances are that he will align himself with the critics of the modern devotion to activities which, whether good or bad in themselves, certainly are not scholastic or intellectual, and almost as certainly interfere seriously with those for the promotion of which colleges and universities professedly exist.

But until Mr. TAFT has spoken, prophecy, for those who do not happen to know his opinions in the matter, will be unsafe. A moderate man by temperament, he is more likely to advocate the reforming of collegiate athletics than their abolition, or even an approach to it, and of course he will bring to bear the practical common sense for which he is noted on the question of professionalism—where the application of that quality is much needed.

The chief fault of most of those deviations from amateur standing which make so much noise in college circles is not any essential or necessary wickedness that characterizes them, but the fact that they are conducted secretly and deceptively. Hence the corrupting effects of acts in themselves quite decent and innocent. It is the usual consequence of making laws in advance of, or not in consonance with, public sentiment and the natural man's instinctive judgment of right and wrong. The student who doesn't and can't see why he shouldn't play Summer baseball for one or another consideration is bound to exercise all his ingenuity in "getting around" a regulation which he holds absurd, and he will be upheld and protected in doing it by a good many of his fellows of like mind.

One Charge Against a Hundred.

Chancellor VON BETHMANN HOLLWEG took occasion, in the speech that he knew would be read all over the world, to refer with expressions of indignant horror to the story of the Baralong and of the shooting from that warship of the crew of a German submarine, swimming helpless in the sea.

If that story is true, the Chancellor's denunciations were well earned, but the only reason for believing it correct, after the explicit and formal denial of the British Admiralty authorities, repeated and emphasized since the Chancellor spoke, is something he did not mention—the fact that, before the murders he charged were committed, the men on German submarines, perhaps these very men, in coldest blood and without warning, had sunk great passenger ships carrying noncombatant passengers, among whom were many women and little children.

That would not have excused, but it would have gone far to explain, such conduct as that of which he accused the British man-of-war's men. But his certainty of their guilt is in strange contrast with his incredulity when like accusations against Germans are in question. The Baralong case, such as it is and whatever it is, stands absolutely alone, and the evidence that makes it an "atrocity" is not only scanty, but it is no better than that which supports any one of the hundreds of "atrocities" as bad or worse that make the appendix of the Bryce report truly frightful reading.

And a single "atrocity," no matter how dreadful, and even if well proved, which this one is not, differs in more than number from a great mass of "atrocities," even though they rest on similarly interested testimony. The report that the episode that so excited Dr. VON BETHMANN HOLLWEG'S horror has been a subject of correspondence between the British and American Governments is somewhat mystifying. Perhaps the explanation of it is that the British asked why certain American residents started a story on general principles incredible, and perhaps our Government answered that it would do what it could to find out. It is to be hoped that success attends the effort.

AS HUNGARY SUFFERS.

Some Facts Well Known by the People but Denied by Their Consul.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I be allowed to explain to Herr Nuber, the somewhat impatient Austro-Hungarian Consul General in your city, that his is the most futile and unproductive work ever undertaken when he tries to deny things published in our Budapest correspondence, as was the case on several occasions already? In his last attempt on Oct. 19, in a letter you published in the article headed "Consul Disputes Hungarian Reports," he repudiates a Morning Post Budapest report about the famine in Hungary.

The Hungarian newspapers (I read twelve different publications daily) devote almost half of their space to the famine in Hungary. If Dr. Nuber would only take the trouble to look into some of these papers he would soon find out that the famine in Austria-Hungary is so general and thorough, so alarmingly real, that his denying it serves only to compromise the Austro-Hungarian diplomatic and commercial service still more if anything of the kind would be within the sphere of a possibility.

The people in Budapest are starving, in the most drastic sense of the word. I will just quote a few lines from the article of Ladislaus Fenyes, who, writing in Az Est of Oct. 24, says: "Mrs. Janos Istok, the wife of the famous sculptor, enters the studio and says to her husband that she did not get any meat today again, because it is impossible to pay the price.

"'All right,' says the husband, 'but what will the children eat?'

"And the wife answers: 'You see the people next door, although he is a Judge of the High Court, only eat meat on Sundays, too.'"

The writer, who writes this in a very serious article, is one of the first publicists in Hungary, therefore I hope Dr. Nuber will believe him.

Now, just imagine what the poor working people have to eat if Judges of the High Court only eat meat on Sundays. I have perfect evidence that they literally starve, evidence given in columns in the papers every day, should The Morning Post correspondence not be sufficient. One reads of selling cats as hare meat, of selling dead animals of all descriptions, of people being locked up daily for such offenses, and, as it seems, the Hungarian censor has no objection to such items in the press. One cannot see why Dr. Nuber thinks it his duty to deny them.

JOSEPH SZEBENYEI,
Morning Post, London, England, Nov. 2, 1915.

American Women and the War.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am weary of queries as to what ails American men. What, may I ask, ails American women? A woman is never neutral by nature—at least, I have never met one that was, and I've met all sorts and kinds.

What must our foremothers think of us as we prim our dovelike feathers and chant, "I didn't raise my boy to be a soldier." Can you picture Abbie Adams or Mercy Warren's expression if they could hear us? Or that of the women who endured Valley Forge to encourage the men? Or the ones who helped hold the Mohawk Valley so that our pitiful army might be fed?

I don't advocate sending troops to Europe, because we have none to send. But we have ammunition, we have food, we have clothing; and why can't we abandon our perfectly idiotic stand of "strict neutrality," say, "We're with you," and turn to and help?

Maybe it is entirely up to the men, but I think we women had better buckle to and lend a hand in the cause of righteousness.

Rochester, N. Y., Dec. 6, 1915. K. M.

Polish Relief Organization.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In order to avoid any misunderstanding that may arise from the announcement made in today's TIMES with reference to the proposed organization of an American Polish Relief Commission to succeed the American Polish Relief Committee, from the Presidency of which Mme. Sembrich recently resigned, I shall ask the courtesy of your columns to state that at the last meeting of the committee, duly convened on Nov. 30, it was voted to accept Mme. Sembrich's resignation and to disband the committee, the success of which was entirely due to her untiring devotion to the cause of suffering Poland.

The Executive Committee of the organization is arranging for a liquidation of the affairs of the committee. The committee has no connection whatsoever with any other relief committees or commissions.

E. H. LEWINSKI-CORWIN,
Secretary of the American Polish Relief Committee.
Hotel Gotham, New York, Dec. 12, 1915.

AT STRUMITZA.

Bright your leaves, O holly green!
(Bitter cold the air!)
Sprigs of holly with their sheen
Decking tents in valley there;
Red as coral buds they glow,
Holly berries o'er the snow!

Holly hills and Christmas trees!
(Cold, ah, cold the snow!)
Guns hold high their reveiries
On your summits, while below
Banners fly from o'er the sea—
English Cross or Fleur de Lis!

Gathered round the campfires bright,
(Red, ah, red their gleam!)
Soldiers talk of home at night
Or in fitful sleep they dream
Home they are at Christmas time,
Listening to the church bells chime!

Morning wakes to strife again,
(Red, ah, red the snow!)
Hilltops shake with thunder then,
Red the streams in vales below!
Holly berries gleaming red
Lie beside those dreamers dead!

Far away, across the seas,
(Far, so far away!)
Dreams a maid she once more sees
Lover brave on Christmas Day!
Holly berries round him lie,
Dreamless now, 'neath Balkan sky!

H. T. SUDDUTH.

WHERE HOLLAND STANDS.

Her Gains and Losses from Holding a Strictly Neutral Attitude.

The Hague, Holland, Sept. 22, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Holland of today is a paradox, a country surrounded by the warring nations, hemmed in by the restrictions forced upon it from all sides, and yet, with that grim determination and spirit of endurance and thrift which has characterized its history throughout the centuries, it is successfully weathering the storm which is now sweeping over Europe, spreading death and devastation in its path.

Commercially Holland is doing an enormous business; the estimated profit for the past year is $400,000,000. Financially it finds itself an important factor as a clearing house, a go-between for the belligerent countries, whose financial relations must, in this era of commercialism, and despite political differences, remain closely linked. Politically Holland is in a difficult, at times precarious, position, and yet her commercial and financial status will probably safeguard her, since her entrance into the war on either side would prove more of a hindrance than a help to whichever ally she would choose.

The fact that this little country has been able to establish such a position for itself is due partly to its geographical situation, but primarily to the remarkable patriotism of the Dutch people and to their understanding of the word "neutrality." Whether she speaks to a diplomat or a peasant, a man of business or a workman, one finds a distinct sympathy for or against each warring nation; one finds pro-Germans, pro-English, pro-French, but each one is pre-eminently Dutch—a patriotism that is willing to set aside personal prejudice and momentary considerations; that is even willing to humiliate itself in the acceptance of the many harsh conditions imposed upon its business by both England and Germany—a patriotism that asks only for that which shall be for the good of the fatherland. And, above all, they desire peace, yet not at any price, for Holland would rise in unison and fight to the bitter end should its territory ever be invaded.

But in spite of this apparent prosperity, the other side of the picture presents a striking contrast. While many industries have increased enormously, many have ceased altogether; the mobilization of 550,000 men during this entire year has caused untold hardships among the poor and the middle classes, and since it costs the Dutch Government approximately $400,000 per day to maintain this army, the rate of taxation is consequently greatly increasing. Thus, even if Holland succeeds in maintaining its neutrality, it will pay a heavy price therefor. Financially there are such tremendous difficulties to overcome, each large transaction brings down upon it the scrutiny, the suspicion, and the condemnation of the various great powers, whose spies are everywhere.

And there are many days when the war clouds hang low over this peaceful, quiet land; when the difficulties of remaining neutral are almost insurmountable; when the dread of enforced militarism, so foreign to the nature of the Dutch people, looms large before them.

And so, day by day, they who have seen all the pitiless horrors and heartrending miseries of the Belgian devastation pray to the Almighty God for peace and for the safety of their homes, for the preservation of their husbands and sons from the tragedies of war, and, above all, for freedom.

Truly, Holland and America have much in common; many of their hopes and ideals are alike, and they should work hand in hand in this great crisis for the cessation of hostilities, and for a world-wide and a lasting peace. L. W. v H.

ENGLAND'S GREAT PATIENCE.

What She Has Sacrificed Before Interfering with Our Commerce.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The time-honored and popular practice of twisting the lion's tail has lately been especially vigorous because England, contrary to the letter of international law, has prevented a number of ships of many nations, particularly this one, from reaching any port from which their cargoes could be sent on to Germany.

The tail twisters of the North, whose provisions, copper, &c., have been held up, and the tail twisters of the South, whose cotton has been held up, should remember that England is fighting for her independent existence and that of the younger nations she has mothered, for that same freedom for which our ancestors fought in 1776; that if she had shut down on cotton in the beginning of the war as promptly and sternly as Germany would have done, Germany would probably have been beaten by this time for want of explosives. They should remember that through her unwillingness to offend us by so shutting down she has sacrificed many thousands of her bravest and best, who have been destroyed by explosives made from our cotton. England has always been our best customer for cotton, making thereby a large part of our cotton industry possible, and in our war part of her population suffered not temporary inconvenience, but terrible distress, because of the cutting off of the cotton supply from the South.

England has willingly destroyed no American life, but has endured our nagging with great patience and courtesy, although she knew that the enemy was getting much aid and comfort from us. And, finally, England has stood and is standing between Prussian domination, not only of Europe, but of ourselves and this continent also. H. A. C.

New York, Dec. 12, 1915.

The Honor Pledge at Hunter College

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am sorry that the troubles about the honor system in Hunter College have been aired in the press. Since the lamentable airing has occurred, however, I, as an alumna, wish to take my stand with the 1,500 who have signed the "objectionable pledge." I rejoice in the fact that my college has so grown during the last five years that now a vast majority have begun to think and act collegiately. When I was a freshman, five years ago, the honor system was brought to chapel discussion, but such a storm of objection was raised that it was considered wise to drop the subject for the time being.

Miss Koestibacher's stand is high schoolish and unworthy of a college woman. She has not yet grasped the fact that laws are made and enforced, not to hurt personal feelings, but to promote the public welfare. Every other college of worth that I know of requires its students to take the honor pledge. The hint that money will be brought to bear against so estimable an institution as the honor system is almost too distasteful to mention. HELEN J. BURROWS.

New York, Dec. 9, 1915.

Indifference to Defense Needs.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is there no way in which the people of this great country can be made to realize the disgraceful condition of our army and navy? Is there no way to tell them what was recently published in a magazine—that we have no army transports, only nineteen motor ambulances, no ammunition or armored trains, not a single so-called aerial gun; that the mobile army of the country is but a little larger than twice the New York police force; that we have only ten aeroplanes, all of which cannot fly?

Our army costs about $90,000,000 a year. Switzerland spends $6,000,000 a year, and recently was able to mobilize 225,000 trained soldiers in a few days. Ninety-nine men out of a hundred want to feel that we are prepared for war, and they are willing to pay the cost, but they don't know how to go about it. T. M. FOSTER, Jr.

New York, Dec. 5, 1915.

French Feeling for America.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am indignant at the article of Richard Harding Davis in THE TIMES about French contempt for us.

I am a Frenchwoman. I get letters from Paris every fortnight. The French love the Americans. They are most grateful to them for all the Americans have done and are doing for France. We think you can help us more in keeping neutral.

A FRENCHWOMAN.

New York, Dec. 7, 1915.

BELGIAN DIPLOMAT ANSWERS McCLELLAN.

Minister at Rome Recalls Serious Accusations Against the Germans Which the American Traveler Overlooked.

Professor George B. McClellan's article on "How I Found Belgium Under German Rule," which appeared in The New York Times of Oct. 10, was sent to the Belgian Minister at Rome by the Countess Senni, formerly Miss Mary T. Gayley of New York, for the diplomat's opinion. His comment, sent to The Times by Countess Senni, appears below in translation. The Minister says in a letter: "Mr. McClellan's article is so full of misstatements that it would need an article quite as long to refute them."

By COUNT W. VAN DEN STEEN DE JEHAY,
Belgian Minister at Rome.

Mr. McClellan's article is not the account of a disinterested traveler, but the special pleading of a defender of Germany, who only sees things with one eye. To read it one would suppose that the Belgians have no complaint to make and that they should even congratulate themselves for the situation which the invaders have brought about in the country.

The realities give the lie very sharply to this apparent justification.

Belgians who have remained in the country, like those abroad, are suffering terribly.

There are four accusations against Germany, and these accusations repose on incontestable facts. (See the book, "Il Belgio e la Germania.")

They accuse Germany of having, notwithstanding her pledges, violated their neutrality and plunged them into a terrific struggle for which they had absolutely no desire.

They accuse Germany of having committed, simply because of the war and through no military necessity, the worst vandalism and the worst atrocities.

They accuse Germany of not having confined herself to occupying the country, but with having ravaged and ruined it.

They accuse Germany of having always denied all intentions of annexation, while such intentions are today posted up as an indisputable necessity for the defense and the prosperity of the empire.

Mr. McClellan touches upon neither the accusation of violation of neutrality nor that of the scheme for annexation. It would be out of place in a traveler's story. Still he expatiates on the accusation of vandalism and of atrocity, and on that of the tyranny of the invaders. At the same time, so as to have an easy task, he only regards these accusations from a single point of view. Thus, apropos of vandalism and cruelty, he only speaks of Louvain, while it is a well-known fact that the barbarous and inhumane conduct of the German troops raged rampant in many places. It is enough to mention Dinant, Tamines, Andennes, Termonde, &c.

The author's method is very obvious in his account of Louvain. With the intention of showing a certain impartiality and so invite confidence he begins by saying that there are five versions. The first four come from the Belgians, and he dismisses them in three words. The fifth is the German version. To this he devotes two columns, under the pretext that it is little known. 'Tis a sly way of getting the sympathy of the reader. Some readers would think it strange that there should be so much diversity of opinion among the Belgians themselves, while others would be deluded by the chain of his details into believing the trustworthiness of the German account.

The Germans maintain that there was a plot on the part of a section of the people of Louvain and that, at a moment thought to be propitious, they opened fire from the windows of a certain quarter, even with machine guns, and that the Germans felt obliged to punish the guerrillas, make them leave their houses, and burn the latter.

The inaccuracy of this version is proven by Belgian and English investigations and by the evidence of various witnesses belonging to neutral nations. Moreover, it emerges from the facts themselves. The town was half surrounded by the German Army on its way to besiege Antwerp, and how could the population have had the madness to attack one of the bodies of troops which occupied it? Moreover, had there been a rising of the inhabitants there would have been prisoners and courts-martial decrees. The Germans have never produced the proofs of a decree rendered on the 25th or one of the days following.

In order to excuse their arson the Germans have said that they only burned a sixth part of the town. This calculation is correct if we take the plan of the town, and, without making any distinction between the built and the unbuilt part, compare the burnt district with the whole. But if we consider the number and importance of the buildings, we must realize that, the fire having destroyed new and expensive structures, Louvain has thereby lost more than half of its real estate capital.

The railways are in operation. Several social works have been established in Brussels. In the great centres the stroller sees little of the ruins. This was sufficient for Mr. McClellan to say that all is well and that Belgium is little changed. He noticed that industry and commerce had stopped, but he pretends that the fault lies with the proprietary class, who fled the country and are spending their resources abroad in a life of pleasure.

The blame directed against the wealthy of the country has no foundation. There are, to be sure, some persons who have failed in their duties; but they are the exception, and their number is small. One should be cautious, moreover, about condemning without a trial those who have left the country. Most of them can present legitimate reasons—the destruction of their homes, the ruin of the land, the ever-menacing peril to their life and families. But the truth is that the great majority of manufacturers, merchants, and business men have remained in Belgium. There is tangible proof of this. There has been levied on the absentees a tax ten times the personal assessment. The returns have been insignificant.

The true causes of industrial and commercial stagnation are to be found in the general situation and in the conduct of Germany. Belgium is separated, so to speak, from the rest of the world by an iron wall on the south, by extreme difficulties of entry and departure on the north and east, and by the maritime blockade, and an occupation as well as an isolation by the German Empire. Add to this the fact that her youth is under arms or forced to remain abroad. To this obstacle, which is the result of general circumstances, there should be added obstacles still more local and insuperable, which result from the wicked policy followed by Germany.

Looking upon Belgium as a country conquered and useful for spoliation, the German authorities have neglected no object of spoliation.

Industrial spoliation: Here they have carried off the material, cotton, linen, jute; there, the machinery and necessary tools for manufacturing and finishing the material.

Agricultural spoliation: They have requisitioned, on bonds payable after the war, farm and draught horses and a large part of the cattle.

Financial spoliation: Here they have known no bounds; notwithstanding the hardness of the times and the exigency of the regular taxes they have mulcted the country to the extent of $8,000,000. And when they have seen some few factories at work they have ordered them to work for the German Army, whether to make bags or barbed wire. Irritated by the patriotic refusals they met with, they have sent away into Germany the managers and engineers, threatened the workmen, and, in more than one place, have stopped food supplies.

The writer saw nought of all that. No more was he interested in the agony of a people from whom freedom of thought and action had been taken away. He toured Belgium in a drawing-room car; he saw the towns by automobile. And he wrote his article in some parlor surrounded by documents furnished by the press of the German propaganda.

W. VAN DEN STEEN DE JEHAY,
Royal Belgian Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Rome.

ENZYMES OF DIPLOMATS.

Mr. Morris Further Explains How They Work to Make War.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

New York, Dec. 10, 1915.

The entire warfare question is readily reduced to its biologic terms by one who is facile in description. My letter to THE TIMES last week failed to impress basic principles apparently. Count it as my fault. Here goes for another try at lucidity.

Frank Allaben in THE SUNDAY TIMES Dec. 5 refers to the enzymic nature of warfare as "an illuminating hypothesis." It isn't that. It is an established fact, as may be determined by referring the question to almost any physiologist of standing.

There is no other kind of warfare in organic life excepting a chemical warfare. Enzymic action in methods of offense and of defense finds expression in many ways, but all of the forms of expression depend upon the calling out of special cell chemistry. Emotion results in the production of enzymes which stimulate organs of motion. Stimulated organs of motion then aim their functions toward whatever end the emotion gave direction. It matters not whether we are dealing with a single-celled amoeba, a sun-dew plant, or a Prussian grenadier.

In all of these organisms action toward an object is the result of pure chemistry. So well known is this fact that we are enabled to overcome the ill-effects of emotion upon the individual by chemical means. The effects of jealousy, for example, upon the tissues of an individual may be relieved by the administration of alkalies and water.

We make a cat fidgety, and then analyze that cat's tissues and determine the chemical terms of her fidgetiness.

Every motion of an organism belongs in the category of response to an emotion—an emotion of greed or of ambition, or what not. Emotion relates to the primal needs of an organism of any sort.

Whenever a n

FANNIE WARD AS A MOVIE TRAGEDIENNE

She Appears In "The Cheat," an Ultra Melodramatic Picture, at the Strand.

LOU-TELLEGEN ON SCREEN

In "The Unknown," a Romance of Algeria, at Broadway, He Splendidly Portrays Soldier of Fortune.

Recently from the Lasky Studios in California, Jesse L. Lasky, head of the film producing company of that name, wrote his New York offices that in his opinion a picture entitled "The Cheat," for which Fannie Ward acted the principal rôle, was the finest picture the company had ever produced, and that when it was exhibited he believed Miss Ward would be hailed as a great tragedienne of the screen. The picture was released yesterday through the Paramount program in the Strand, and simultaneously in the Broadway Theatre another Lasky-Paramount picture entitled "The Unknown," with Mr. Lou-Tellegen as the star, was shown.

If Mr. Lasky has not seen "The Unknown," he should have the studio folks unreel it for him at once, and see whether he still feels the same about "The Cheat." Perhaps Mr. Lasky knows his public, and what it wants, and then again he may not. If he does, and from a commercial standpoint "The Cheat" is a better picture than "The Unknown," the movie public should be spanked and kept from indulging in their favorite pastime until they have reformed.

For from every point of view "The Unknown" is infinitely superior to "The Cheat." It is all of the things a movie should be—things a movie will have to be to compete with the spoken drama, after the first novelty, which has not yet lost its spell, has worn off.

It tells a tale of romance in Algeria, a romance unreeled amid exotic scenes so that the imagination is stirred and the clang of the Broadway cars sounds far away while the film flickers. Its episodes are the red-blooded episodes of the great out-of-doors, and in their swift succession there is cumulative dramatic force. But the movies are essentially narrative rather than dramatic; more dramatic force can be crowded into a single spoken line than in six reels of pictures; so if they would beat the spoken drama they must do it at their own game, not the drama's.

This "The Unknown" does. The picturesque Mr. Lou-Tellegen is shown as a never-do-well who has joined the foreign legion in Algiers. Early in his career as a member of that body he wins the hatred of the Captain, who has him lashed and later court-martialed for mutiny. It is the Captain himself, however, who finally allows him to escape with the girl of his dreams after he has discovered the young man's identity.

The Oriental background is very well simulated. Many of the scenes pass in the desert, and in their grouping and light values are artistic in an unusual degree. The young soldier of fortune is taken with the troop to hunt a band of robber Bedouins in the desert, and the pictures of the cavalcades of horsemen scouting, pursuing, fighting, and fleeing are highly pictorial. Mr. Lou-Tellegen is a splendid mime, and the beauty of his Grecian head and features and the grace of his physique in motion add greatly to the merit of the picture.

"The Cheat," on the other hand, belongs to the "modern society" category. It tells the story of a butterfly wife who hypothecates charity funds in her keeping to gamble in stocks, and when she loses, accepts money from a rich Japanese with the promise that she will pay the price. Offer to repay Jap and be released; refusal; tussle; burning brand on her shoulder bang, bang; enter husband; ditto police; "I shot him;" trial; husband convicted; wife bares branded shoulder; everybody happy but the Jap.

Mr. Lasky's enthusiasm is not wholly without reason, for the picture is much above the average of its kind. But is there any more excuse for this sensational trash than for the old-fashioned melodrama in which half the characters were killed at the end of the play? Miss Ward might learn something to help her fulfill her destiny as a great tragedienne of the screen by observing the man who acted the Japanese villain in her picture.

The new pictures and their stars shown in the other movie houses yesterday were Henry Woodruff in "The Beckoning Flame" and Nora Talmadge and Robert Harron in "The Missing Link" at the Knickerbocker; Ralph Kellard and Dorothy Green in "Her Mother's Secret" at the Academy of Music; and Riverside; Virginia Pearson in "Thou Art the Man" at the Vitagraph, and Triangle films at the Eighty-first Street.

MARQUIS OF ABERGAVENNY.

Close Friends of Late Lord Beaconsfield Dies at Eridge Castle.

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 13.—The Marquis of Abergavenny died yesterday at Eridge Castle. He was a former Lord Lieutenant of Sussex and a close friend of the late Lord Beaconsfield. He took a leading part in politics in the 70's. He was born in 1826.

William Nevill, Knight of the Order of the Garter, was the first Marquis of Abergavenny, receiving the title in 1876. He came of a titled family which was founded by the Baron Aberbavenny in 1450, and was Lord Lieutenant of Sussex from 1892 until 1905. In 1848 he married a daughter of the late Sir John Vanden-Bempde-Johnstone, and will be succeeded in the title by the Earl of Lewes. The Marquis was the owner of about 50,000 acres and was a member of the Carlton Club of London.

TRIBUTES TO MRS. LE MOYNE

Friends Honor Memory of Actress in the Lyceum Theatre.

Several hundred friends and associates of Mrs. Sarah Colwell Le Moyne, the actress, who died last Summer, gathered in the Lyceum Theatre yesterday afternoon as a tribute to her contribution to the English-speaking stage. Daniel Frohman presided and introduced those who took part in the exercises. The Rev. Percy Stickney Grant, who was a close friend of the actress, spoke in appreciation of her life and work. Arthur Byron spoke of her place on the American stage, and Miss Harriet Ford gave reminiscences of her association with her.

Mrs. Le Moyne was known for her readings of Browning, which she gave with success in England, as well as in this country, and so Mrs. Fiske read from Robert Browning's "Asolando." Then Miss Emma Roberts sang "The Years at the Spring," with words by the same author. A selection from "Parsifal," played by Mr. and Mrs. David Mannes completed the program.

Next Sunday memorial services to Charles Klein will be held.

RABBI ASSAILS GARY PLAN.

Dr. Silverman Says It Would Foment Religious Prejudice.

In an address on religion and the public schools, Rabbi Joseph Silverman of Temple Emanu-El, yesterday morning denounced the Gary system as a wicked infringement on personal liberty.

"The genius of our country," Dr. Silverman said, "in the Constitution expressed itself as opposed to any connection whatever between Church and State.

"The most insidious and criminal intent of the Gary system lies in the religious feature. The very fact that it proposes to give time and place in the school curriculum to religious education is a direct violation of our basic constitutional laws. It matters not whether this instruction be given in the schools, or whether the pupils of various creeds, at appointed hours, assemble and march to churches outside. The evil effect is the same.

"Religious prejudice is the pest of every age, and the Gary system would spread it broadcast through the coming generation. The Gary system tends to cultivate the pernicious germ of religious fanaticism, and if it be adopted, the time will come when this country will be rent in twain by religious prejudice, persecution, and strife."

MRS. LANSING AIDS ANTIS.

Will Read General Foster's Argument at Convention Today.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The announcement that Mrs. Robert Lansing, wife of the Secretary of State, will make the chief speech here tomorrow at the Convention of the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, was made at the anti-suffrage headquarters tonight.

Mrs. Lansing is to read a statement prepared by General John W. Foster, her father, who was Secretary of State in President Benjamin Harrison's Cabinet, wherein General Foster explains why he is against the enfranchisement of women. The anti-suffragists regard as a coup in the present fight the appearance of the wife of the Premier of the Wilson Cabinet at their convention.

The presiding officer of the convention will be Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge of New York, President of the organization. A resolution, it is said, will be adopted condemning the suffragists for taking up the time of Congress for the consideration of the suffrage question at a session which is confronted with problems of unusual national and international import.

The convention will be attended by 100 women delegates, representing organized anti-suffrage associations in twenty-two States and the District of Columbia.

The delegates will be received on Tuesday morning by President Wilson, their purpose being to thank him for taking the position that the suffrage question should be settled by the States individually.

If the Republican National Committee on Wednesday gives a hearing to the suffragists, the anti-suffragists will appear to protest against the embodiment of a suffrage plank in the Republican Party's platform.

REPORTS ON HOME FOR AGED

Jewish Institution Has More Inmates Now Than in 1914.

The annual meeting of the Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews of New York, at 121 West 105th Street, near Columbus Avenue, was held yesterday morning. The report of Julius Ballin, the President, showed that, though the home had had to care for twelve more inmates this year, there had been no increase in the cost of maintenance. The cost for each inmate was 50 cents a day. During the year the home received forty-one men and forty women and lost by death or other causes sixty-nine men and women.

The report of the Treasurer showed that for the year the total receipts were $59,508 and the disbursements $73,765. The deficit of $14,257 has been partly covered through special sources of revenue. The balance on hand on Nov. 1 was $21,415.

Among this year's contributors were: Constant Mayer, $13,947; Max Weil, $1,000; Arthur Klein, $500; Samuel J. Silberman, $1,000; David M. Samuels, $2,145; Mrs. Sara Consenheim, $500; Leonidas A. Van Praag, $2,000; Isaac Frank, $250; Lewis S. Levy, $3,063; Albert Plaut, $1,000, and Martin Lehman, $250. The donations totaled $29,429.

These officers were elected: President, Junius Ballin; First Vice President, Mrs. Jacob Rothschild; Second Vice President, Sol. Konn; Treasurer, Frederick Nathan; Trustees for the term of three years, Mrs. Emanuel Einstein, Mrs. Leopold Cahn; Mrs. Bernard Dreyfuss, Frederick Nathan, Herman Rawitser.

Mr. Frick gives Actors' Fund $5,000

The campaign in Wall Street last week by members of the Theatre Assembly under the direction of the committee in charge of the campaign to raise a million-dollar endowment for the Actors' Fund was reported by Mrs. Florence R. O'Neil, its director, to have been a success. A large contribution received Saturday was a check from Henry C. Frick for $5,000. The Astor Trust Company has offered to act as depository and trustee for the campaign.

The annual dramatic benefit for the Actors' Fund has been announced for Friday afternoon, Jan. 28, in the Forty-fourth Street Theatre. The entertainment will be the first in a series that will be given in the larger cities of the country this season for the charity.

GRUBER MOURNED BY MEN OF ALL RANKS

Throng So Great at Lawyer's Funeral That Police Are Forced to Close Church.

JUSTICES WAIT IN STREET

"Little Napoleon's" Poem, "My Neighbor's Roses," Read—Whitman and Odell Pallbearers.

The funeral of Abraham Gruber yesterday afternoon, at the Fourth Presbyterian Church, West End Avenue and Ninety-first Street, was the occasion of an attendance of New Yorkers from all walks of life such as seldom has been seen before in this city. The crowd was so great that the police were forced to close the church, while even Supreme Court Justices, stood for an hour on the sidewalk, waiting to pay their last respects as the body was borne from the church. There were politicians, statesmen, lawyers, bankers, and business men, while there were gray-haired men from the east side who had known Mr. Gruber in his youngest days. Many of these latter remembered him for his charities, quietly bestowed on them, and the aisles of the church and the sidewalk were crowded with them.

The services in the church consisted of readings from the Old Testament and the Lord's Prayer, which was spoken in accordance with Mr. Gruber's last wishes. The Rev. Merle St. Croix Wright of the Lenox Avenue Unitarian Church and the Rev. E. W. Work of the Fourth Presbyterian Church held the services. In compliance with Mr. Gruber's wishes, the musical program consisted of the "Miserere" from "Il Trovatore," which was rendered as a violoncello solo.

Dr. Work read one of Mr. Gruber's poems while standing by his body. The poetry of the "Little Napoleon" was well known to his many friends, and this was one of their favorite selections. It was entitled "My Neighbor's Roses," and said:

The roses red upon my neighbor's vine
Are owned by him, but they are also mine,
His was the cost, and his the labor, too,
But mine as well as his the joy, their loveliness to view.

They bloom for me, and are for me as fair
As for the man who gives them all his care.
Thus I am rich, because a good man grew
A rose-clad vine for all his neighbors' view.

I know from this that others plant for me,
And what they own, my joy may also be;
So why be selfish, when so much that's fine
Is grown for you, upon your neighbor's vine?

After the service, the body was viewed by hundreds and then with pallbearers, club members and friends, followed the hearse for several blocks as it started for the Cypress Hills Cemetery, where the interment took place. Only the immediate family, consisting of Mrs. Anna C. Gruber, the widow, two sons, Frank A. and Herbert R. Gruber, and a daughter, attended the interment, which was private.

The pallbearers were Governor Charles S. Whitman, who came from Albany especially to attend the funeral and then left for Albany on the 5:30 train from the Grand Central Terminal; former Governor Benjamin B. Odell, Frederick S. Tanner, Republican State Chairman; Thomas F. Smith, Secretary of Tammany Hall; William J. Flynn, Chief of the United States Secret Service; Judge Otto A. Rosalsky of General Sessions, Surrogate John P. Cohalan, Justice Leonard A. Giegerich of the Supreme Court, and William S. Bennet, William M. K. Olcott, John W. H. Crim, Julius M. Mayer, Lemuel E. Fuchs, Charles E. Heydt, Walter W. Irwin, John J. Lyons, Joseph E. Newburger, Charles A. Reed, Frederick R. Toombs, and William A. Young.

Among those in the church were Charles F. Murphy, Alfred E. Smith, Justices Frederick E. Crane, D. La Guy, and Francis B. Delehanty; Thomas Foley, Dr. Frederick L. Marshall, Harry P. Spencer, Borough President Marcus M. Marks, Secretary of State Francis M. Hugo, Assistant Secretary Edward King, Magistrate Frederick A. House, Moses Grossman, Edward Lauterbach, Frank K. Bowers, Public Service Commissioner William Hayward, Congressman Daniel Riordan, Magistrate J. M. Deuel, John F. McIntyre, General Nelson P. Henry, Coroner Israel L. Feinberg, Lemuel Quigg, Judge William H. Wadhams, and Justices Alfred R. Page and Clarence J. Shearn.

There were also delegations from the Republican State Committee, the Riverside Republican Club, the Hope Lodge of Masons, of which Mr. Gruber was a member, and from the letter carriers of Station M. All of these sent masses of flowers, and a number of floral tributes from friends also were banked about his body, both at home and in the church.

DR. GEORGE P. SHEARS DEAD

Noted Obstetrician Who Formerly Served in New York Hospitals.

Dr. George Pearslee Shears, a noted obstetrician and formerly connected with a number of the more prominent hospitals here, died suddenly yesterday morning at his home, 300 West 107th Street, from cerebral hemorrhage, after a few hours' illness.

He was born in Dutchess County fifty-five years ago and was educated at Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., and New York University. Dr. Shears served at various times as house surgeon of the City and Maternity Hospitals, and was assistant attending surgeon of the Mothers and Babies' Hospital. He was also an instructor in obstetrics in the Cornell Medical School. Adjunct Professor of Obstetrics at the New York Polyclinic Medical School and Hospital, and visiting obstetrician of the City and Misericordia Hospitals. Dr. Shears was the author of various monographs on medical and allied topics.

He is survived by his wife, a daughter, and two sons, now students at Columbia University.

REV. DR. MEYER ELKIN DIES.

One of the Best-Known Rabbis in New England Expires at 75.

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 12. — The Rev. Dr. Meyer Elkin, one of the best known rabbis in New England, died in a hospital here tonight after an operation. He was 75 years old, and was born in Germany, where he was educated. Dr. Elkin retired as rabbi of the Congregation Beth Israel in this city two years ago, after twenty-six years' service.

Before coming here he had congregations in Liverpool, England, and Philadelphia. His wife and four children survive.

Passengers from Liverpool.

Some of the passengers who arrived yesterday from Liverpool on the Cymric were:

Mrs. M. Aitken, Miss G. M. Ackerman, A. H. V. Ball, C. F. Beckett, Oscar Beiton, J. P. Booth, G. M. Browne, Miss W. Frances Burke, Dr. Arthur H. Burling, John Cheetham, W. C. Clarke, Miss B. Cooke, Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Cuttle, Mrs. J. A. Davidson, Miss Mary Dillon, Mr. and Mrs. William B. Douglas, Miss Dorothy Douglas, Miss Jane Farrell, Miss M. C. Grigg, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Holgate, P. T. Homan, C. H. Innis, Mrs. C. Lakin-Smith, J. Madden, H. M. Marler, Walter Middleton, A. S. Middleton, E. Orchard, Arthur T. Poole, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. W. Porter, W. B. Purslow, William Reeves, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Tate, Miss Edith Swan, Richard Hughes, Allen Sparling, Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Taverner, M. A. Todd, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Wallbridge, Miss A. M. Wilkinson, Miss M. Young, William Wood, P. H. Simms, Arnold Sheard, and Dr. William D. Sharpe.

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Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

LEVEY.—Dec. 10, Winfield, L. I., to Mr. and Mrs. A. Levey, a son.
SCHUSTER.—Dec. 11, 654 West 161st St., to Mr. and Mrs. J. Schuster, a son.
WINTER.—Dec. 8, 1,155 Dean St., Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. F. Winter, a daughter.

Engaged.

BERLINER—FRANK.—Hety A. Frank to Edward A. Berliner.
BODENHEIM — STEINHART. — Ralphina Steinhart to Adolph Bodenheim.
CHISLING — FINKEL. — Roselle Finkel to William R. Chisling.
COHEN—KELLER.—Henrietta Keller to Dr. H. D. Cohen.
DAVIDSON—WATSON.—Gertrude A. Watson to Oliver L. Davidson.
EPSTEIN—GINSBURG.—Mae Ginsburg to N. Harry Epstein.
HEASLIP—PENFOLD.—Marion L. Penfold to Richard J. Heaslip.
MILLINGER — FRIEDMAN.—Martha Friedman to David Millinger.
MULLER—COHEN.—Hannah Cohen to Joseph H. Muller.
PACHNER—WOLFF.—Marcelle Wolff to Gustav Pachner.
RESNIKOFF—PEYSER.—Thelma Peyser to C. M. Resnikoff.
ROSENBAUM—CYTRON.—Jeannette Cytron to Julius Rosenbaum.
SAMETH — DEUTSCHBERGER.—Lena Sameth to Carl Deutschberger.
SCHEIN—STONE.—Bessy Stone to Harry Schein.
SCHEIN—STONE.—Edith Stone to Joseph S. Schein.
SMITH—LANDE.—Bessie Lande to Samuel Smith.
SPANGENTHAL—LEVISON.—Helen Levison to Isaac Spangenthal.
STRAHL—ROBINSON.—Sophie Robinson to Dr. Milton Irving Strahl.
STRANSKY—JOSEPH.—Etta Joseph to Julius Stransky.
USOSKIN—MENDELSON.—Syd. Mendelson to Joseph Usoskin.
VOLIN—BUTLER.—Beatrice Butler to T. David Volin.
WEILBURG—POLEY.—Carrie Poley to Julius Weilburg.

Married.

FINEBERG—MYERS.—Dec. 7, Florence D. Myers to Joseph Fineberg.
LEVY—SOLOMON.—Dec. 8, Ethel M. Solomon to Jack Levy.
STRAUSS — FEUCHTWANGER. — Dec. 5, Florence Feuchtwanger to Albert Strauss.
TAMRES — FISCHER. — Dec. 5, Caroline Fischer to Aaron B. Tamres.

Brooklyn.

BERNBERG—HYAMS.—Dec. 11, Rose Hyams to Louis Bernberg.

Died

BELL.—At her residence, 278 West 73d St., on Dec. 12, Mary Henrietta, widow of Staats L. Bell.

CONNER.—Suddenly, on Friday, Dec. 10, 1915, William Burrows Conner, son of Charles W. Conner and the late Clara E. Conner, in his 24th year. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 3,124 Hull Av., Bronx, ton Monday, Dec. 14, 1915, at 2:30 P. M.

COWLES.—Mrs. Elijah Strong, on Sunday, Dec. 12, 1915. Funeral service Tuesday, 2 P. M., at residence, 282 Barrow Street, Jersey City, N. J.

COX.—On Saturday, Dec. 11, 1915, Catherine J. Cox, daughter of the late Robert and Hannah M. Cox. Funeral services at her late residence, 404 Classon Av., Brooklyn, Monday evening, Dec. 13, at 8 o'clock.

DEVLIN.—On Dec. 11, Margaret G., beloved daughter of John and the late Mary Devlin. Funeral from her late residence, 338 West 14th St., to St. Bernard's Church, Tuesday, Dec. 14, at 10 A. M. Interment Calvary.

DUGAN.—William F., beloved son of Dennis Dugan. Funeral from his late residence, 1,297 Washington Av., near 179th St., on Wednesday, Dec. 15, at 9:30 A. M. Requiem mass at St. Joseph's Church, 10 A. M. Interment at St. Raymond Cemetery.

DUNNING.—Suddenly, on Saturday, Dec. 11, 1915, William Colgan, beloved son of Samuel Duncan and Adelaide Colgan Dunning, in the 12th year of his age. Funeral services at the residence of his uncle, Mr. Charles Colgan, 213 Foster Av., Parkville, Brooklyn, on Monday, Dec. 13, at 8:15 P. M.

ELLISON.—At St. Barnabas's Hospital, Newark, Dec. 9, Jane A. Ellison, widow of Benjamin Ellison, late of Raritan Township, Middlesex County, N. J., aged 80 years. Funeral services will be held from St. James's Episcopal Church at Piscataway, near New Brunswick, N. J., Dec. 13, at 2 o'clock.

FAHYS.—At Sag Harbor, N. Y., on Dec. 11, 1915, Joseph Fahys, in the eighty-fourth year of his age. Funeral services at the Presbyterian Church, Sag Harbor, N. Y., on Tuesday, Dec 14, at 2:30 P. M.

GARMONT.—Minnie, Dec. 10, at her residence, 664 Crotona Park South, wife of Oscar Garmont. Funeral from THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 241 West 23d (Campbell Building,) Monday, 10:30 A. M.

GOTTLIEB.—Simon, in his 49th year, passed away, beloved husband of Minnie and father of Leon. Funeral services from his late residence, 385 Fort Washington Av., Tuesday morning, 10:30 A. M.

HAUSER.—Isabel, on Saturday, Dec. 11, 1915. Funeral services at her late residence, "The Apthorp," Broadway and 79th St., on Tuesday, Dec. 14, 1915, at 1:30 P. M.

HOLMES.—Clarence E., Sunday afternoon. Funeral Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock at his late residence, 392 Webster Av., New Rochelle, N. Y.

JENKINS.—On Saturday, Dec. 11, 1915, Caroline, daughter of the late Charles and Leah Jenkins, in the 79th year of her age. Funeral from her late residence, No. 22 Monroe Place, Brooklyn, on Monday Morning, Dec. 13, at 11 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers.

KEAN.—At Fort Leavenworth, Kan., Dec. 9, 1915, Louise Hurlbut Young, wife of Colonel Jefferson Randolph Kean, U. S. A.; daughter of Louise Hurlbut and the late Mason Young. Interment Monticello, Va., Monday, Dec. 13, 1915. Washington, D. C., and Jacksonville, Fla., papers please copy.

KLINGLER.—On Saturday, Dec. 11, 1915, Louis Klingler at Rainbow Lake, N. Y. Funeral services Tuesday, Dec. 14, 1915, 2 P. M., at parlors of William J. Matthew, 842 Eighth Avenue. Members of Masonic Lodge 814 F. and A. M., also members of Court Benavolent 4328, I. O. F., are requested to attend.

KOLLOCK.—New York City, Dec. 11, Betty, beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Nash Kollock, Jr. Interment at Washington, D. C. Seattle and San Francisco papers please copy.

LANEY.—On Dec. 11, Mary Anna, aged 87 years, widow of John C. Laney, at her late residence, 293 18th St., Brooklyn. Services Monday evening, 8:30. Interment Tuesday at 1 P. M.

LASBY.—Suddenly, Allen Newman Lasby, son of Carrie T. and the late Rev. C. C. Lasby, D. D. Funeral at Garrison, N. Y., at 1 P. M. Monday, Dec. 13, 1915.

LEARNED.—At New London, Conn., Dec. 12, 1915, Walter Learned, husband of Helen Gay Learned, in his 69th year. Funeral services will be held at 2 Broad St., Tuesday, Dec. 14, at 2:30 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

McEVOY.—On Friday, Dec. 10, 1915, Joseph Corcelius, beloved son of the late John and Theresa McEvoy. Funeral services Monday morning, Dec. 13, at 10 o'clock, at the Church of the Holy Innocents, West Thirty-seventh Street, near Broadway.

McKINIRY.—On Dec. 12, John J., eldest son of John and Ellen McKiniry. Funeral from his late residence, 260th St. and Broadway, on Tuesday, Dec. 14, at 9:30 A. M., thence to St. Margaret's Church, where a mass of requiem will be offered. Denver, (Col.,) papers please copy. Automobile cortege.

MEYERS.—Louis Meyers, died Sept. 12, 1915. Funeral will take place from his late residence, 138 West 113th St., Monday, Dec. 13, at 12 noon.

MEYERS.—Liberty Lodge, No. 251, Knights of Pythias: Brethren, you are respectfully requested to attend the funeral of Louis Meyers, father our Chancellor Commander, from his late residence, 138 West 113th Street, on Monday, Dec. 13, at 12 o'clock noon. Benj. Orbach, K. R. and S.

NICHOLS.—On Dec. 11, 1915, Harriot Nichols, at her late residence, Jamaica, N. Y. Funeral services will be held at Albany, N. Y.

PORTER.—At the Roosevelt Hospital Dec. 12 of pneumonia, William Porter, for many years faithful and esteemed butler of Mr. and Mrs. A. Murray Young. Notice of funeral hereafter.

POTTER.—On Sunday, Dec. 12, 1915, Natalie Anne, infant daughter of Nathaniel F. and Constance M. Potter, Jr., of 155 Lefferts Av., Brooklyn. Interment Greenwich Cemetery. Providence, R. I., papers please copy.

Christmas

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Died

RUTHS.—Dec. 11, Barbara, beloved wife of Frederick. Funeral service from her late residence, 751 Garden St., Bronx, Monday, Dec. 13, at 8 P. M. Funeral private.
SCHIFF.—Theodore, beloved son of Charles and Julia, and brother of Abraham, Maurice, and Herman, died Dec. 11, 1915.
SCHNEBBE.—At Fairfield, N. J., on Friday, Dec. 10, 1915, John D., beloved husband of Sophia Schnebbe. Funeral services will be held at Luckings, Denzer & Schuttes Chapel, 851 Amsterdam Av., Tuesday, Dec. 14, at 1 P. M.
SHEARS.—Suddenly, at his home on Sunday, Dec. 12, 1915, George P. Shears, M. D. Funeral service at his late residence, 300 West 107th St., on Wednesday morning at 10:30. Interment at St. John's Cemetery, Yonkers, N. Y.
SHEEHAN.—On Dec. 12, Richard J., in his 43d year, beloved husband of May Sheehan. Funeral from his late residence, 20 Winthrop St., Flatbush, on Tuesday, Dec. 14, at 10 A. M., and thence to Holy Cross Church, Church Av. and Prospect St., where a requiem mass will be offered at 10:30 A. M. Boston papers please copy.
SINCLAIR.—On Saturday, Dec. 11, 1915, James D. Sinclair of 465 Fourth Street, Brooklyn. Funeral private.
VINCENT.—Albina Hoare, wife of Gibson N. Vincent, at Banning, Cal., Thursday, Dec. 2, 1915.
VOORHEES. — Mrs. Alice Abbott-Voorhees. Funeral service Monday, Dec. 13, 8 P. M., at People's Home Church, 543 East 11th St. Will relatives communicate with the above address?
WILES.—At Stony Point, N. Y., on Sunday, Dec. 12, 1915, Alfred M. Wiles, in his 87th year. Funeral services from his late residence, Stony Point, N. Y., Wednesday, Dec. 15, at 11:15 A. M. Interment at convenience of the family. Carriages will be in waiting on arrival of West Shore train leaving West 42d St. at 9:15 A. M. It is earnestly requested that no flowers be sent.
ZELENKO.—Mrs. Sagan, Sunday, Dec. 12, after a short illness, in her 75th year. Funeral from the home of her son, 857 Avenue St. John's, Bronx, at 12 noon, Monday, Dec. 13.

BENNINGS.—William, 519 East 147th St., Dec. 9, aged 27. Funeral today, 10 A. M.
BERKINGHAM.—Delia, 238 West 4th St., Dec. 11. Funeral today, 9 A. M.
BURLEIN.—L. W., 619 West 144th St., Dec. 10, aged 65.
CHARLAND. — Philomene, Williamsbridge Rd. and Baines Av., Dec. 10, aged 79. Funeral today.
CONNOR.—Charles, 29 Amsterdam Av., Dec. 11. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.
COORISS.—Mary E., 311 West 19th St., Dec. 11, aged 40. Funeral service today.
DALLDORF.—William H., 266 West 37th St., Dec. 11, aged 6. Funeral today, 1 P. M.
DELL.—Elizabeth, 159 East 115th St., Dec. 11. Funeral today, 1 P. M.
DONOHUE.—Catherine, 346 East 59th St., Dec. 10. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.
DONOVAN.—Margaret G., 410 West 58th St., Dec. 10. Funeral today, 10:30 A. M.
FLANAGAN.—Peter J., 1,908 Bathgate Av., Bronx, Dec. 11. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.
FOSTER.—George H., St. Luke's Hospital, Dec. 10.
GARLAND.—William, Dec. 11, aged 72. Funeral 226 East 60th St., today, 2 P. M.
GILL.—Patrick, 1,827 Amsterdam Av., Dec. 11. Funeral today, 9 A. M.
GOODRICH.—Ellen, Dec. 9, aged 65. Funeral 223 8th Av.
GRIFFIN.—Daniel, Dec. 11. Funeral 853 West 38th St., tomorrow, 1 P. M.
GRIMES.—Annie, St. Vincent's Hospital, Dec. 11. Funeral private.
HENDERSON.—George M., 51 West 129th St., Dec. 11, aged 43. Funeral service today.
HENNESSY.—Bridget, 457 Washington St., Dec. 11. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
HUGHES.—Patrick, 544 East 17th St., Dec. 11. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.
KRISCH.—Amelia, 120 East 116th St., Dec. 10.
MACKAY.—Alice, New York Foundling Hospital, Dec. 10. Funeral today, 9 A. M.
MAY.—Leopold, 68 East 104th St., Dec. 11. Funeral today, 11 A. M.
MILLER.—Anna, 2,179 8th Av., Dec. 9. Funeral today, 8:30 A. M.
MULL.—Sarah, 116 East 68th St., Dec. 10. Funeral today, 11 A. M.
RAKE.—Mary E., 1,243 Tinton Av., Bronx, Dec. 10. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.
SCHAFENBERG.—William, 507 West 28th St., Dec. 11. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
SCHIMMEL.—Henry, 444 West 51st St., Dec. 10. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.
SCHNUR.—Irene, 1,800 7th Av., Dec. 10.
SWEENEY.—Nellie, 438 West 26th St., Dec. 11. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
VIEHMANN.—Jacob, 168 East 90th St., Dec. 10, aged 58.
WALSH.—William J., Dec. 11, aged 46. Funeral 2,053 Lexington Av., today.
WASHINGTON.—Anna F., 107 Madison St., Dec. 10. Funeral today, 10 A. M.
WELSH.—Mary F., 255 East Kingsbridge Road, Dec. 10. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.
WERZINGER.—Ernest, 495 West 35th St., Dec. 10, aged 19. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
WEXLER.—Suskind, 314 East 52d St., Dec. 11. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

Brooklyn.

BRENNAN.—John J., 224 Union St., Dec. 11. Funeral tomorrow, 2:30 P. M.
BRODIE.—Jean, 226 Eckford St., Dec. 11. Funeral service tomorrow.
CONWAY.—Thomas, 211A 9th St., Dec. 11. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.
DALTON.—Margaret, 1,942 61st St., Dec. 10, aged 95.
DU BRUL.—Cyriac, 117 Russell St., Dec. 11. Funeral today, 11 A. M.
DUNNY.—John, 335 State St., Dec. 11. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.
FEY.—Frederick, 710 Driggs Av., Dec. 11. Funeral today.
GENTES.—Petrolina, 1,779 Brooklyn Av., Dec. 11, aged 67.
GIBSON.—Jeanette B., 361 Lafayette Av., Dec. 10, aged 10. Funeral tomorrow.
HAMILTON.—Elizabeth J., 252 11th St., Dec. 11. Funeral tomorrow.
KOSTER.—William F., 392 Bradford St., Dec. 10, aged 22.
LUCE.—Harriet J. M., 694 Elton St., Dec. 10. Funeral service today.
McNAMARA.—Lawrence, 207 Skillman St., Dec. 10. Funeral today, 9 A. M.
MARNAME.—Mary, 831 Beverley Road, Dec. 10, aged 37. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.
MAX.—William B., 352 Warwick Av., Dec. 11, aged 46. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
MEDLER.—Ellen, Dec. 10. Funeral, 396 Hicks St., today, 2:30 P. M.
MURRAY.—Rose F., 219 50th St., Dec. 11, aged 24. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.
OSSMANN.—Frederick, 2,208 Tilden Av., Dec. 11. Funeral service today.
PROPER.—Rose, 454 Madison St., Dec. 11, aged 26. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
QUINN.—Elizabeth, 472 Madison St., Dec. 11. Funeral notice later.
RAHAYEL.—Alice, 771 50th St., Dec. 11. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
SHERIDAN.—Helen C., 347 East 32d St., Dec. 10. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.
WALKER.—Annie L., 263 Quincy St., Dec. 11. Funeral notice later.
WILSON.—Bridget, 94 Reid Av., Dec. 11. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

Hoboken and Jersey City.

CLAUSING.—Edward, 273 Spring St., West Hoboken, Dec. 11, aged 38. Funeral tomorrow.
LAUTENBACHER. — Ursula, 410 Highpoint Av., West Hoboken, Dec. 11, aged 88.
LUHRSEN.—Dorothea, 807 Washington St., Hoboken, Dec. 10, aged 64.
MONTI.—Luigi, 169 Nelson Av., Jersey City, Dec. 10, aged 37. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
PALMER.—Minnie P., 27 Germania Av., Jersey City, Dec. 10, aged 16.
SJOSWARD.—Robert, Jr., 264 North St., Jersey City, Dec. 10, aged 25. Funeral tomorrow.
SMITH.—Bartlett A., 699 Summit Av., Jersey City, Dec. 11, aged 44. Funeral service tomorrow.

Long Island.

LOVEJOY.—Ellen A., Jamaica, Dec. 10, aged 42. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
OLSEN.—Charles K., Flushing, Dec. 11, aged 59.

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In Memoriam.

WHITTEMORE.—In loving memory of Catharine Whittemore, whom God called home Dec. 13, 1914.

ALKUS.—Rachel, in memory of; died Dec. 15, 1907.
ARON. — Kaufmann; unveiling monument Washingtotn Cemetery Dec. 19, 2:30 P. M.
BENJAMIN. — Jacob; unveiling monument Bayside Cemetery Dec. 19, 3 P. M.
CURRY.—Bridget, in memory of; died Dec. 14, 1912.
DEACON.—Margaret, in memory of; died Dec. 13, 1906.
KURNER.—John M., in memory of; died Dec. 14, 1900.
LEHRKINDER.—Mrs. Joseph, Jr.; mass St. Francis Xavier's Church, Dec. 16, 9 A. M.
LEVY.—Eugenie and Emile, in memory of; died Dec. 11, 1911.
McAULIFFE. — Ralph A.; mass St. John Evangelist's Church Dec. 18, 9 A. M.
MACFARLANE.—Carmine; mass St. Charles Borromeo's Church today, 8 A. M.
MURPHY.—Sinnott P., in memory of; died Dec. 17, 1914.
OFFNER.—Morris, in memory of; died Dec. 13, 1912.
REHILL.—Annie, in memory of; died Dec. 14, 1914.
ROBERTS. — Jennie; unveiling monument Washington Cemetery Dec. 19, 2:30 P. M.
SELIGMAN.—Lena, in memory of; died Dec. 15, 1912.
STICKLEY.—Annie E., in memory of; died Dec. 14, 1904.
STOFFREGEN.—Henry J., in memory of; died Dec. 14, 1914.
WHEELOCK.—Sarah, in memory of; died Dec. 17, 1905.
WILDER. — Samuel; unveiling monument Acacia Cemetery Dec. 19, 2 P. M.

Miss Isabel Hauser.

Miss Isabel Hauser, a pianist, who had become known here and in other parts of the country through concert appearances, died on Saturday in her home in the Apthorpe, Broadway and Seventy-ninth

OUTDOOR SKATING STARTS, WITH THE SPORT IN AMAZING POPULARITY

THOUSANDS CROWD THE UPTOWN RINKS

Beginning of What Promises to be New York's Greatest Skating Season.

SKATEMAKERS SWAMPED

Unable to Fill Orders and Factories Overworked—Huge Amounts for Equipment.

The outdoor skating season—which promises to be the greatest this invigorating sport has ever known—got under way yesterday, when thousands of skaters crowded the few open outdoor rinks in upper Fifth Avenue and the west side. The skating fad has taken a strong grip on the New York public, and the freezing weather of the last few days has received a great welcome. Ice skating this year promises to be a greater pastime than the roller-skating revival of twenty years ago.

The popularity of skating has come suddenly and has taken the skate manufacturers unawares. Everybody who used to skate years ago is eager to take it up again, and those who never skated on ice before are impatient to learn.

In New York last season there were about 40,000 skaters who used the park lakes, about a dozen outdoor rinks, and the St. Nicholas indoor rink. New outdoor rinks are opening all over New York, Brooklyn, and the Bronx. The many public tennis courts are being used this year for skating rinks. The areas are flooded with a few inches of water, and many of them can accommodate 100 skaters at one time.

If the present cold snap keeps up for a week there will be more than forty outdoor rinks open to the public in different parts of the city. Skating on the lake at Van Cortlandt Park is expected to begin today, and also in the other parks about the city. The baseball diamond at Crotona Park will be flooded for an outdoor rink.

The demand for skates, skating shoes, and costumes reflects the popularity of the sport this season. At the present time none of the sporting stores can keep up with the demand. It is estimated that in New York last season there were in the neighborhood of 40,000 skaters. This number, it is expected, this season will be increased to 200,000.

Where 25,000 pairs of skates were sold in this city last year, it is believed that the output this season will reach 155,000. People who have had their skates stored away for half a dozen years are getting them out to be cleaned and sharpened. The skating fad has pushed dancing into the background, and, if predictions come true, New Yorkers will improve their health as a result of their season of skating.

The surprising feature of the ice skating revival is the amount of money which will be spent on the sport before Spring. Last year it is estimated that for skates, shoes, sweaters, and caps New York skaters spent about $320,000. With the desire of the women to have special costumes to wear while skating, the cost of the sport has jumped to great proportions. For skates, boots, and costumes this season it is believed that New Yorkers will spend something like $2,600,000. These figures may appear excessive, but when one considers the large number of people who are taking up the pastime and the high cost of smart costumes it can readily be seen where the money goes.

Skating is more healthful fun than dancing in the smoke-laden air of the cabarets. It means red cheeks and big appetites. It is a great weight reducer, and outside of the few hard bumps which must come at the beginning it has no unattractive features.

The Park Department is giving the sport more attention than ever before. Commissioner Cabot Ward is an enthusiastic skater, and he would like to see all the boys and girls in the city, as well as adults, out in the parks enjoying themselves on the ice. The department has appropriated money to provide for calcium lights for the skaters on the ponds and lakes. Most of them will be well lighted at night, and this innovation will be received with enthusiasm by the skaters.

In New York's parks there are fifteen lakes which are available for skating purposes. There are four in Central Park, one each in Bronx, Van Cortlandt, Prospect Park, Casino in Queens, Kings in Jamaica, and two on Staten Island, besides some other ponds in parks in Brooklyn. The Park Department has also made provision for special police protection for the skaters this Winter. The ice will be watched carefully, and the skaters will be barred just as soon as there is any danger of the ice being too thin.

On the west side, from Seventy-second Street up to Washington Heights, are numerous tennis courts which will be transformed into skating rinks during the coming week, if the cold weather continues. While there have been no rinks in the Bronx in the past, three are already under construction, and there are many being made ready for use in Brooklyn.

The skating instructor has replaced the dancing master and skating instructors reap a harvest teaching society girls to skate. Cornelius Fellows at St. Nicholas Rink estimates that as many as 21,000 people skate at the rink every week. It is attracting young and old, although it has a stronger appeal to younger girls, who are going in extensively for elaborate costumes for the sport.

There is a skating club of society people, who meet at the rink every Monday afternoon. The membership is limited to 400. Among the patronesses are Mrs. Russell H. Hoadley, Jr.; Mrs. Phillip Golden Bartlett, and Mrs. Walter Jennings. Among the members are Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. Edwin A. Stevens, Mrs. Daniel S. Lamont, Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer, Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. Henry Alexander, Mrs. Joseph H. Choate, Jr.; Mrs. James Brown and the Misses Brown, Mrs. John R. Drexel, and Mrs. Lewis L. Delafield.

Twenty years ago St. Nicholas Rink was started as an exclusive skating club, but after a few years the fad was forgotten. Many years before that skating was taken up in New York by comparatively few people. An old print of the date of 1860 shows a skating party of society people on a small pond downtown somewhere in the neighborhood of Grand Street. The men wore silk hats and big mufflers and the women were dressed in the fashion of the day, with long skirts. Skating is different nowadays, and although many of the girls and women dress elaborately for the sport, the majority of outdoor skaters will wear their caps and sweaters and mufflers and enjoy the pastime with freedom and ease.

Fancy skating has come in for much attention. Ever since the skating ballet took the town by surprise at one of the theatres, the skating fad has been gaining in popularity until, at the present time, it has assumed such great proportions that skate manufacturers will be busy filling orders until well into the new year.

Estimates on Skating in New York, Showing the Sport's Increase This Season as Compared With Last

Number of skaters last season	40,000
Number of skaters this season	200,000
Money spent on skates and costumes last season	$320,000
Money to be spent on skates and costumes this season	$2,600,000
Pairs of skates sold last season	25,000
Pairs of skates to be sold this season	155,000
Outdoor rinks (exclusive of 15 park lakes) last season	12
Outdoor rinks (exclusive of 15 park lakes) this season	40

NORTH SHREWSBURY FROZEN

Ice Yachtsmen, Happy, Prepare for Races This Week.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., Dec. 11.—With the North Shrewsbury River frozen over, the ice yachtsmen are happy tonight over the prospect of enjoying the first racing and sailing of the season next week.

Plans are already being talked over for a big carnival of ice yacht and skating races and hockey matches. The popularity of ice skating in New York promises to extend to this section, as the Shrewsbury is one of the most desirable points near the city where Winter sports may be enjoyed.

Thomas Henry Grant, owner of the fast ice boat Tyro, and a member of the Rumson Country Club, will be re-elected Commodore of the North Shrewsbury Club, and Ralph B. Sickles is the head of the Independent Club. There will be considerable rivalry between these two local clubs this year, as they will race for the third class championship of North America and also for the State pennant.

It was understood that the championship ice yacht Imp, recently bought by I. T. Straus of Newark, would race under the Independent Club's colors this year. At a special meeting of the North Shrewsbury Club Mr. Straus, together with Fred H. Van Dorn and Albert Schroeder were received as new members, and according to Vice Commodore James B. Weaver, the Imp will, as formerly, represent the North Shrewsbury Club. The Independent Club, however, has several fast boats, including the Daisy and Atalanta, and some keen races will be sailed between these two clubs.

The North Shrewsbury Club also has a challenge from the Pleasure Bay Ice Yacht Club of the South Shrewsbury. There will also be several races between the first-class boats, the largest in the country, the Scud and Rocket, the former with a record of 29 seconds for a mile and a quarter.

Ice Skating at Madison Sq. Garden.

The arena of Madison Square Garden is to be fitted up for ice skating. Harry A. Cochrane, the general manager, said yesterday that a large sum would be invested in a plant for this purpose. It will include decorative features to give an arctic effect. It is purposed to provide ice for skating the year round, varied amusement features being arranged for the Summer season. Three rinks will be constructed, one for exhibition skating and an ice ballet, another for hockey, curling, and other ice sports, and the third will be open to the public.

ONLY TEN "F" MEN.

New System Robs Many of Letter at Fordham.

Despite the fact that eleven men finished the football season as regulars and that eight others played in the championship games with Holy Cross and Georgetown, Fordham has granted only ten players their letter "F."

Following the move of the athletic body to make the "letter" requirements more stringent, Manager Joe Dodin submitted the schedule of periods played by the football men this Fall. It was by this method that the awards were made.

The election of the Captain for next year will be held this week. From present indications the choice is between Jack Conklin and Jim Butler.

The men who won the "F" are Captain Dave Dunn, New Britain, Conn.; Al Yale, New York City; J. Conklin, Ansonia, Conn.; Kendricks, Boston; V. Kane, Brooklyn; Golden, Brooklyn; J. Butler, Wilmington, Del.; F. Treanor, New York City; J. Cantwell, Springfield, Mass.; N. May, New London, Conn., and Manager Joe Dodin of New York City. Yale and Dunn—are the only two men who will not be eligible next Fall.

START BASKET BALL SEASON

First Practice for Williams Five—Rifle Club Organized.

Special to The New York Times.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Dec. 12.—'Varsity basket ball practice at Williams College will begin this afternoon in the Lasell Gymnasium. From the 1915 five three veterans remain: Garfield, Captain; Molthan, forward, and H. Wright, guard. The following candidates make up the 'Varsity squad: Jones, guard; Dunn, centre; Bacon, guard; Garfield, centre; La Plante, forward; Victor, forward; H. Wright, guard; N. White, guard; Debevoise, forward; Kingsley, guard; Dayton, forward; Howland, forward; Jones, centre; Delmont, guard; Bangs, guard; L. Wright, forward; Lewis, guard; Chapman, guard; Cox, guard.

Plans for the coming year were outlined at a recent meeting of the Williams Rifle Club, organized early this Fall as a student activity. The club aims to form a 'Varsity team which will represent the college in the intercollegiate meet.

Columbia Class in Life-Saving.

A class in life-saving has been organized at Columbia University. Although the new course is not officially listed, G. T. Holmes of the Department of Physical Education will be in charge of weekly meetings. The plan is to teach the various methods of approaching a drowning person, how to break the various holds, and to instruct in the art of artificial respiration.

LATE START BY COLUMBIA.

Call for Oarsmen Will Be Made After Mid-Year Exams.

Rowing practice for Columbia crew candidates will commence on Feb. 9, according to an announcement last night by Captain W. Norman Bratton. The Blue and White oarsmen have been idle since Nov. 12, when they defeated Yale in a dual race at New Haven, and although this year's work on the machines will begin later than ever before the crew authorities at Columbia have several good reasons.

It is pointed out that when candidates are called out in December or January, the afternoon work on the rowing machines interferes seriously with the preparation for the mid-year examinations, which are scheduled for late in January. Last year several of the 'Varsity and freshman candidates were declared ineligible on this account, and in several instances Coach Jim Rice had to change the boating.

The visitors' gallery in the gymnasium has been decided upon for crew quarters, and machines will be installed within a few weeks. Three "boats" of eight machines each are to be provided.

Athletic prospects in the freshman class at Columbia are the most promising in several years. Basketball work has been under way for nearly a month, and since the close of the football season the daily attendance averages thirty men. This year the freshmen have as coach Benson, the 'Varsity captain of last season.

Coach Kennedy of the swimming team has been training a fairly large squad of freshmen swimmers, and a schedule will be drawn up if the interest continues. The entering class is assured of teams in track, baseball, and crew. The call for baseball men will not be made until about March 1. Freshmen crew candidates had six weeks of work in the barges this Fall and will take to the indoor rowing machines Feb. 9.

TIES IN SOCCER GAMES.

Teams Evenly Matched In Several of the Championship Contests.

Two United States Football Association Cup-tie games were played over in New Jersey yesterday. The important contest between the West Hudsons and Yonkers at the Federal League grounds in Harrison, yielded no decision. Neither side scored, although an extra period of half an hour was played. The Babcock & Wilcox eleven had no trouble with the Rochester City team at Bayonne, winning by 8 goals to 0, and joining the Continentals and Brooklyn Celtics in the third round of the competition.

For the ninth time in succession, the Fulton-Camerons won in the Metropolitan Football League yesterday, defeating the Bay Ridge eleven at Woodside by 2 goals to 0, and maintaining their lead in the competition.

Outplaying their opponents by the score of 3 goals to 0, the Continentals scored a decisive victory at the expense of the I. R. T. Strollers at Harlem Oval yesterday, and thereby earned a place in the third round of the Annual Cup-tie Competition of the United States Football Association. The score of other games played yesterday follow:

At Hawthorne Field—Clan McDonald, 3; Cameron, 1.
At Lenox Oval—Columbia Oval, 1; Bay Ridge, 1.
At Huber's Oval—Longfellows, 3; Hungarians, 0.
At Chelsea Park—West Side Rangers, 1; Germans, 1.
At Clarenceville, L. I.—Greenpoint, 2; Clan Scott, 1.
At Marquette Oval—Brooklyn Celtic, 5; Jersey A. C., 4.
At Harrison, N. J.—West Hudson, 6; Yonkers, 0.
At Morris Park—Hudson United, 3; White Rose, 0.
At Astoria—Overseas Wanderers, 2; White Rose, 0.
At Bayside—Greenville, 7; Hoboken, 2.

Harvey First in Cycle Race.

George Harvey won the last Century Road Club Association cycling race yesterday over the Eastern Boulevard course. With a one-minute handicap he defeated Edward Schniber, who was on the same mark, in a close finish. The time was 13:33 3-5. Joseph Caldwell was third. The order of finish of the others was George Stepello, John Naarquart, Ray Caldwell, Edwin Jensen, and John Welton.

Third Baseman Stock to Wed.

MOBILE, Ala., Dec. 12.—Milton Stock, third baseman of the Philadelphia Nationals, will be married here Wednesday night to Miss Myrtle McNamara, of this city. He met her while he was a member of the Mobile Southern League team in 1913.

HERRMANN ADMITS FRICTION IN CLUB

First of the National League Owners to Reach New York Expects to Adjust Trouble.

August Herrmann of Cincinnati, the first of the National League club owners to get to town for tomorrow's National League meeting, is confident that the difficulties between Cincinnati's manager, Charley Hersog, and the rebelling players of the club can be adjusted when the two get together here this week. Mr. Herrmann admits that there was some friction in the club between the manager and some of the players, especially Heinie Groh, but he hopes that the difficulties will all be smoothed out.

It was stated last night that Herrmann will have a conference here today with President Charles H. Ebbets of the Brooklyn Club. If Hersog is to be turned loose from Cincinnati, he would make a valuable man for Brooklyn. If there is a trade, however, Herrmann is sure to want much in exchange for his manager. It was also stated that Cincinnati would demand Shortstop O'Mara and a pitcher in return for Herzog.

It is probable that in naming a pitcher Herrmann would demand a good pitcher, for example Ed Pfeffer, but if he thinks he can get him Herrmann is very much misinformed, because Manager Wilbert Robinson would never consent to part with his star boxman. It might be arranged, however, if Cincinnati would consent to take some other pitcher besides Pfeffer.

Boston is also anxious to get Hersog, if Cincinnati is willing to turn him loose, and Manager Stallings of the Braves is said to be willing to give Shortstop Maranville and Third Baseman Red Smith in return for the Cincinnati shortstop.

Arriving with Mr. Herrmann last night was Mr. and Mrs. Schulyer H. Britton, owners of the St. Louis Club. Manager Huggins of the Cardinals has many trades in view, but nothing will be done until he confers with Mr. and Mrs. Britton here today or tomorrow.

President Edward G. Barrow of the International League denied last night that his recent trip to Cleveland had anything to do with the reported sale of the Cleveland American League Club. He said he was in Cleveland on business in connection with his own league.

The International League weathered one of the shakiest seasons in its career during the last campaign, but Mr. Barrow says that all the club owners will stick together and refuse to give way to the invasion of the Federal League. The International League will get together today at the McAlpin. Another change in territory will be the leading topic which the club owners will discuss.

President Barrow stated last night that permission from the Eastern Association to invade its New England territory had not yet been received by the International League. If the International can obtain permission, however, it is not improbable that the Richmond and Harrisburg franchises will be transferred to Hartford and Springfield.

Jack Hendricks, who is named as a probable successor to Fred Clarke as manager of the Pittsburgh Club, also arrived. Hendricks would say nothing about the matter, however, and it is believed that he is waiting the arrival of Barney Dreyfuss today, when the subject will be discussed. The other candidate for the position is George Gibson, the club's veteran catcher. Hans Wagner has been mentioned for the job, but the shortstop would not take it if it were offered him, according to President Dreyfuss. Honus wants to finish his days on the diamond as a shortstop. He showed last year that he was not through with the game by any means, as he led all the shortstops during the past season.

There seems to be a difference of opinion between Manager Pat Moran of the Phillies and President William F. Baker of the Philadelphia Club, and these men will get together tomorrow and try to effect a compromise. Moran thinks he should receive more money than he did last year, when he won the National League pennant. Mr. Baker thinks he should, too, but there is a little difference about the amount of said salary. Mr. Baker predicts that the matter will be settled satisfactorily to everybody concerned.

Carroll to Box Al Reich.

The feature bout at the American Sporting Club tomorrow night will be between Al Reich and the hard-hitting Californian, Sailor Carroll. Since his arrival in the East Carroll has made a favorable impression, and with Reich anxious to redeem himself, a fast contest should result. The Californian is anxious to dispose of Reich so that he will be eligible for a bout with Moran or Coffey.

CONTROVERSY OVER RECORD

Moran and Walthour Claim Mark Set in Six-Day Race.

All the riders in the six-day race at Madison Square Garden last week were able to be about yesterday, but many of them were battered and bruised and still sleepy. None suffered any serious effects from the long grind. Jimmy Moran, of the team of Moran and Walthour, lost sixteen pounds during the week, but judging from the way he approached his meals yesterday, he will get all the weight back soon. Alfred Grenda, the big Australian of the winning team of Hill and Grenda, lost twelve pounds, and the other riders lost anywhere from four to eight pounds.

The men will be paid off in Newark tomorrow afternoon. Bicycle fans raised the question yesterday about crediting Grenda and Hill, the winners, with the new record. Moran and Walthour finished with the group of riders, but in the last hour the team gained a lap. By the provisions of the Berlin finish, the stolen lap did not count as such for the riders. It is contended that Moran and Walthour, however, should be credited with the new record, as they covered more distance than any of the other teams. Moran and Walthour believe they should receive credit for gaining that lap in the final hour's sprint by being awarded the record.

According to some of the riders, the race was one of the roughest on record. McNamara, Moran, Cory, and Walthour are all pretty well bruised. The riding at times was exceedingly rough and the riders claim that many flagrant cases of fouling were unnoticed by the officials. One of the riders maintains that there were more "combinations" in this race than in any similar event for the last ten years. If a rider was not in the combination, he had no chance to gain a lap because all the other riders were ready to box him at any moment.

The terrific pace set all during the race, and especially the long sprint of Thursday night, when the riders got so rough that half a dozen of them were spilled, left the riders in a worse shape physically, than in many years.

FIVE SQUASH VICTORIES.

Champion Kinsella Makes Brilliant Record on Montclair Courts.

Walter A. Kinsella, the world's professional squash tennis champion, won five matches yesterday on the courts of the Montclair Athletic Club at Montclair, N. J. Conceding heavy handicaps Kinsella defeated one professional and four amateurs. In the morning the title holder won from Frank Kidde, the New Jersey champion, by the score of 12—15, 16—15, 15—12, and Harry Harris, the club instructor, at 12—15, 15—11, 18—16. Kidde received 6 aces handicap and Harris 5.

Each of the three amateurs in the afternoon series were allowed 6 aces start on the champion, and all the matches were won in straight games. Kinsella's first victim was Mr. Harper, the runner-up in the recent amateur tournament. The scores were 15—7, 15—8, 15—9. W. T. Mills made a slightly better showing, but failed to stop the New York crack, who won at 15—7, 15—11, 15—11. In the first match Kinsella opposed F. A. Seller, who was a semi-finalist in the national handicap tournament last week at the Yale Club. The champion's margin of victory was 15—7, 15—8, 15—11.

Seldom has Kinsella been seen in a court to better advantage, and he showed the same convincing form that enabled him to win the title last year. He was brilliant at times, but always certain of himself and confident of victory. His wonderful power of recovery was shown in the third game with Harris, when the latter led by the score of 10 to 0. Kinsella dazzled his opponent by his speed and accuracy of placing, while the bewildering variety of shots proved entirely too much for the Montclair professional, and Kinsella snatched victory from apparent certain defeat.

EASY VICTORY FOR DWYER.

Annunciation Club Athlete Captures First Run of C. Y. M. Union.

The first invitation road run of the Catholic Young Men's Archdiocesan Union was contested yesterday over the three and a half mile course of the Annunciation A. C. T. Dwyer of the Aquinas led at the finish, covering the distance in 18:20. Frank Foran, the St. Anselm's A. C. veteran, a close contender in the early stages of the exhibition, was fortunate in saving second place from his clubmate, Dick Brank, who finished less than five yards behind Foran.

Dwyer triumphed by nearly 200 yards, making a runaway race after passing the two and a half mile mark. The next invitation contest of the union will be held next Sunday afternoon over the three and a half mile trail of the Aquinas A. A. in the Bronx.

GOLF CLUBS TO BID FOR CHAMPIONSHIPS

Metropolitan Association Will Select Three Courses for Title Events at Annual Meeting.

When the Metropolitan Golf Association meets tomorrow evening at Sherry's the most important business will be the selection of the courses for the three metropolitan championships over which the association exercises jurisdiction—the amateur, open, and junior. The Women's Metropolitan Golf Association will hold its annual meeting after the holidays and decide the links over which the 1916 championship will be played. The three geographical divisions of the metropolitan district are Westchester, Long Island, and New Jersey, and an even distribution of the events would be the assignment of one championship to each division. While in the past this has not always been possible, due to the lack of suitable courses and conditions, it seems that golf has reached such a stage in its progress in the metropolitan district that this plan ought to be feasible. The difficulty this year will be to choose from the great number of applicants from each division and apportion the events not only to satisfy the geographical divisions, but also to appease the separate units, the various clubs of each division. As far as Deal Country Club is concerned, the championship might just as well be staged at Ardsley as at Essex County or Baltusrol, and so with the Westchester and Long Island Clubs.

In the case that one championship is awarded to each division, it seems that New Jersey should get the metropolitan open championship, as this event has not been placed in New Jersey for the last four years, while both the amateur championship and the women's amateur championship were staged in this division in 1914. The junior metropolitan championship was held on the links of the Plainfield Country Club for three years, and last year moved for the first time, when it went to Garden City. The junior event, therefore, is overdue in the Westchester district, and should be staged there this season. By the process of elimination this leaves the metropolitan amateur title contest for Long Island, and the natural sequence of events would send this tournament to some Long Island course, as it was held at Englewood in 1914 and Apawamis in 1915. This would leave the Westchester district with the least important tournament, but if the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association should decide to stage their title event in Westchester, the scales would nearly balance.

After the geographical division has been decided upon, the claims of the individual clubs will come up for judgment. In Jersey the Deal Beach course is being urged for a championship event, as it has never staged one, and the course has been improved recently with this end in view. Baltusrol may put in a bid for one of the events, but although the course is ranked as one of the best in the country, for the good of the game these tournaments are as widely distributed as possible, and the holding of last year's national open championship will probably leave Baltusrol out of it this year. Lakewood holds its own tournaments, and seems to be satisfied with them, and Atlantic City is rather a long distance from the centre of the metropolitan district.

Fox Hills has entered a blanket bid for any of the metropolitan events, but its chances for securing a tournament this season seem rather poor. The metropolitan open championship was played there last year, and as there are only two courses on Staten Island, clubs in that section can hardly expect one of the three championships each year. Garden City is the only Long Island course to make a blanket bid for any event that the association sees fit to give it, but there are so many fine courses that have sprung up in the last few years in this section that one of them may be chosen to make its début in the championship ranks.

Two clubs in the Westchester district have signified a willingness to accept whatever event the Metropolitan Association apportions to them, Apawamis and Ardsley. The former, however, has staged quite a few title tournaments in the last ten years, while Ardsley, with one of the finest and most beautiful courses in the country, has only lately come forward with a bid for a tournament.

Wykagyl is developing championship aspirations and Scarsdale has again bid for a championship event. Some of these clubs, however, are on the lookout for a national championship and may not put in an offer of their courses until the United States Golf Association meets in Chicago on Jan. 14. In any case it will be a difficult and thankless job to assign the courses for the three events, and the positions of the committeemen are not envied.

ARNOLD, WALK VICTOR.

Time Allowance Aids Him In Winning Pastime A. C. Event.

Adolph Arnold of the Pastime A. C., dean of active walkers in the Metropolitan district, who is near the half-century mark, was enabled yesterday, through the assistance of his nine-minute allowance, to win the four and a half mile road walk held under the auspices of his own club in the Bronx. In the field which trailed Arnold across the finish line were almost a score of pedestrians, almost any one of whom was young enough to be a son of the veteran heel-and-toe exponent.

George Rouse of St. Anselm's A. C. followed Arnold home, but was disqualified for running. The second place was then awarded to B. Jacoby of the Pastime Club, with his clubmate, Ely Goldstein, taking third award. Arnold's actual time of 42:30 was about eight minutes slower than the mark of A. J. Rolker of the Irish-American A. C., who started from scratch and finished fifth.

TERSE NEWS OF SPORTS IN TOWN AND OUT

H. M. Wolfe led the Siwanoy golfers yesterday in the weekly play for the "Snowbird" trophy with a card of 88, 17—71, and qualified for match play during the next month. This is the second weekly competition in this event, and forty-three players turned out to play.

The Johnny Kilbane-Ritchie Mitchell contest, scheduled to take place at Cincinnati tonight, has been postponed until Wednesday. Kilbane was taken ill yesterday, and his physician said he would be unable to enter the ring tonight.

The Tome School football has elected Raymond T. Miller of Williamsport, Penn., a brother of Coach A. C. Miller, Captain for next year.

Jose R. Capablanca of Havana last week played chess against fifty opponents in the first exhibition of simultaneous chess in Chicago. The games were contested at the Kenwood Chess Club and only five players succeeded in defeating the Cuban.

During the automobile racing season just closed $282,000 was distributed among the drivers of high-powered speed machines. Of this amount ten drivers divided $217,900, while twenty-five other pilots shared in the division of $52,800. The remaining $12,000 was split among more than twice that number of drivers.

Among the more important trap shooting tournaments for the coming year are the following: Interstate Southern, Memphis, Tenn., May 9-11; Interstate Western, Omaha, Neb., June 13-15; Interstate Eastern, Philadelphia, Penn., July 18-20; Interstate Grand American, St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 21-25.

The manager of Fred Fulton has prepared for publication sixteen different reasons why Fulton should defeat Jess Willard if they meet in the ring.

According to the annual records of the Interstate Trap Shooting Association 333 tournaments were registered during the 1915 season. In these competitions 8,146 shooters participated, and 4,814,260 targets were trapperly.

The Intercollegiate Association of Northeastern New York has elected the following officers: President, O. W. Kouit, Cambridge; Vice President, E. J. Grout, Schenectady; Treasurer, G. H. Kingsley, Cambridge; Secretary, L. S. Hill, Albany.

At a recent meeting of the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association in New Orleans it was voted to abolish the one-year residence rule. A freshman will now be eligible to play on the football team of any institution which is a member of the association.

Among the games scheduled by Michigan Agricultural College baseball team are two with Syracuse, one at East Lansing on May 3, and the other at Syracuse on May 19. Games are also scheduled with Niagara, Buffalo, and Rochester.

The basket ball team of St. John's College will play the Niagara University five in Brooklyn Tuesday night.

The National Dairy Cattle Sale and Exhibition will open at Madison Square Garden Tuesday morning. Some of the leading Holstein and Ayrshire herds will be represented.

C. Thorne Murphy, the son of Mike Murphy, the famous American Olympic team, Yale, and Pennsylvania University trainer, has decided to enter Yale next Autumn. Young Murphy, who was named after the great Yale half back, Brink Thorne, of the early '90s, is said to be one of the best scholastic athletes in the East. He plays baseball, football, basketball and sprints the shorter distances in a manner that makes him look like a 'Varsity star in three or four major sports.

The golf school fever has spread to Newark, and a large establishment has been opened with Dave Honeyman, Forest Hills, and Gil Anderson, Bellport, as instructors.

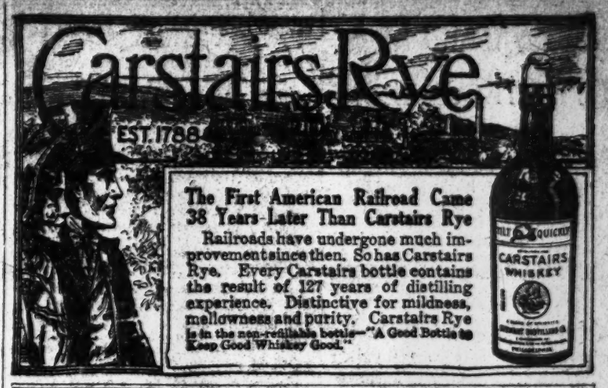
Wild duck and seagulls have become such a nuisance on the Jerome Park Reservoir that the guards are forced to drive them away by shooting blank charges from a shotgun at them. This method is proving successful in keeping the ducks away, but the seagulls still hold possession of the reservoir.

A golf course for the exclusive use of negroes is planned at Pleasantville, near Atlantic City. The wealthy negroes of New York, Philadelphia, and Atlantic City are behind the movement.

H. W. Thomas, an English golfer, is not troubled by the loss of his legs on the firing line in France. He equipped himself with a wooden pair of self-starters and is now going the rounds of the links as usual.

The suggestion of a university professor that football players be insured against accidents, the premiums to be paid from the gate receipts, is not likely to find favor with accident insurance companies.

Harvard will lose fourteen, Yale thirteen, and Princeton ten football letter men by graduation next June.



ATHLETES IN RACE RUN A DEAD HEAT

Heydet and Halpin in Exciting Finish at Harlem Chase—Honors for Morningside A. C.

Cross-country runners of the Morningside Athletic Club captured individual and team honors in the fifth of the point races conducted yesterday by the Harlem Athletic League. Two of the Morningside harriers finished in a dead heat for the first prize, and the club annexed the first five places in the point competition, making a perfect score of 15. Five clubs finished full teams.

Lew Heydet and Terry Halpin, wearers of the Blue and White emblem, journeyed over the three-and-three-quarter-mile course as a team and finished with their arms locked as one man. They traveled the route in 21:14, which was 17 seconds faster than the figures recorded by their teammate, L. Metzger, who finished third.

Sidney Jackson, a colored athlete who formerly represented the Irish-American A. C., running in the St. Christopher A. C. colors, prevented the Morningside athletes from capturing the first five places by crossing the line fourth. As the club was not represented by a full team at the finish Jackson's position did not mar the Morningside's perfect score.

In the team competition the St. Joseph's A. C. quintet drew second prize, with a score of 54 points, and third position went to St. Mark's Catholic A. C. with 67 points.

More than fifty harriers lined up at the start, the biggest field that has yet competed in a Harlem League race. The pace was brisk from the outset, and nearly a dozen boys were forced out of competition during the running.

All the pace was made by Halpin and Heydet after the first two miles. Up to that stage Jackson had shown the way, but he was eliminated from the first-place fight after the half-way point. The summary:

No.	Name and Club.	Finish. M. S.
1	Lew Heydet, Morningside A. C.	21:14
15	Terry Halpin, Morningside A. C.	21:14
21	L. Metzger, Morningside A. C.	21:33
41	S. Jackson, St. Christopher A. C.	21:40
40	W. Stoakley, St. Christopher A. C.	22:16
17	H. Spies, Morningside A. C.	22:26
42	J. Trottman, St. Christopher A. C.	22:27
14	F. Kieser, Morningside A. C.	22:32
11	C. Nelson, Morningside A. C.	22:34
26	S. C. Duggan, St. Joseph's A. C.	22:38
18	H. Lucas, Morningside A. C.	22:40
27	J. Magee, St. Joseph's A. C.	22:48; 8, F. Casse, Morningside A. C., 23:54; 24, W. Jackson, Salem Crescent A. C., 23:15; 15, W. Gunning, Morningside A. C., 23:37; 10, F. Cantrell, Morningside A. C., 23:32; 20, M. Reich, Morningside A. C., 23:47; 4, C. Meyer, Morningside A. C., 20:50; 6, B. Lillis, Macomb's A. C., 23:52; 21, T. Whitfield, St. Mark's A. C., 24:00; 36, G. Dent, St. Mark's C. A. C., 24:14; 44, W. Kelly, Glencoe A. C., 24:23; 13, W. Realff, Morningside A. C., 24:34; 19, J. Halleran, St. Joseph's A. C., 24:42; 12, E. Hamilton, Morningside A. C., 24:50; 33, G. Jackson, St. Mark's C. A. C., 24:51; 26, E. Farrell, St. Joseph's A. C., 24:57; 23, E. Long, Salem Crescent A. C., 25:00; 25, A. Callahan, St. Joseph's A. C., 25:20; 48, J. Kelly, Glencoe A. C., 25:25; 34, M. Roberts, St. Mark's C. A. C., 25:40; 29, J. O'Neil, St. Joseph's A. C., 25:42; 35, F. Colly, St. Mark's C. A. C., 25:45; 30, O. Jamison, St. Mark's C. A. C., 25:50; 2, F. Davey, Macomb's A. C., 28:04; 39, A. Roberts, St. Mark's C. A. C., 26:11; 38, W. Lee, St. Mark's C. A. C., 26:23; 5, R. Conway, Macomb's A. C., 26:50; R. McMurray, Macomb's A. C., 26:59; 3, J. Percy, Macomb's A. C., 27:25; 32, A. Shephard, St. Mark's C. A. C., 27:50; 49, J. Divone, Glencoe A. C., 28:05; 45, M. Kelly, Glencoe A. C., 28:07.

TEAM SCORE.

Morningside A. C.	1	2	3	4	5—15
St. Joseph's A. C.	6	7	12	14	15—54
St. Mark's C. A. C.	9	10	13	17	18—67
Macomb's A. C.	8	19	20	21	22—90
Glencoe A. C.	11	16	23	24	25—99

The record for the Royal A. C. cross-country course was reduced three seconds yesterday when James McNeil of the Presentation Club ran the four miles in 22 minutes 01 second, bettering the mark made several weeks ago by Casper Scheffer of the Long Island A. C. McNeil won the 100 yards from Leo Vaughn of the Royal A. C., with B. Schultz, unattached, third to complete the distance.

First and second places in the weekly road race of the Brooklyn A. A. were taken respectively by M. Gross and H. Gross, brothers, who struggled for the premier position over the four and three-quarter-mile trail. The victor's time was 27:13. In the members handicap run Edward Mayo, who started from scratch, beat the field home in 24 minutes 32 seconds.

In the four and one-half mile invitation run staged by the Pastime A. C. yesterday, F. McLoughlin, wearing the Brazilian cross, triumphed in easy fashion in 26:45. He was extended by George Crosby, the Bronx Church House harrier, who took 27:10 to journey over the course. J. Piller of the Hungarian-American A. C., third across the line, was timed in 27:43.

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LOW SCORES AT TRAPS.

Wind Makes Shooting Conditions Difficult at Travers Island.

Difficult shooting conditions resulted in low scores at the Travers Island traps of the New York Athletic Club yesterday. R. L. Spotts, the former national champion, was the high scratch gun of the day, taking the important fixture with 89 out of a possible 100 targets. It was one of the lowest scores that has won the event this Winter. Even a perfect score was not made in the race for the high handicap prize. The winner was E. H. Locatelli, who returned a card of 82—15—97.

Notwithstanding the wind D. S. McMahon managed to make a straight run of twenty-five blue rocks in one of the weekly events. He took the accumulation prize with a straight score. It was not the only straight score of the afternoon. W. R. Delehanty turned the same trick in a special shoot at twenty-five blue rocks. He made his straight run in the shoot-off, after four of the other gunners had tied for the prize.

Three gunners added points for the Haslin trophy. They were Captain Arthur McAleenan, F. E. Williamson and W. B. Ogden. Each had a perfect score. J. I. Brandenberg and Conrad Stein tied in the shoot for the Travers Island prize. The latter gunner won the shoot-off.

YACHTSMEN BUSY WITH GUNS.

Honors were evenly divided yesterday between the twelve men who faced the traps of the New Rochelle Yacht Club. George P. Granbery, besides proving high handicap man for the day, with a score of 93 on his handicap of 8, was the winner of the leg for the Monthly Cup with a full score of 25. Stuart Scott won the high scratch prize with a score of 92, and he also captured the leg for the Accumulation Cup on a full score of 25.

Although the muster was small at the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club traps yesterday, some excellent scores were returned. Waldo Gross, R. Gross, and Dr. J. Deane tied in the shoot for the Monthly Cup, and in the shoot-off Waldo Gross won. He was also the winner of the leg for the yearly cup with a

BROADEN INQUIRY INTO THE NEW HAVEN

Mellen's Outburst on Stand Gives the Government a New Lead in Case.

SEEK TO TRACE MILLIONS

Witness Will Be Questioned About Westchester Line and Rhode Island and B. & M. Purchases.

Charles S. Mellen.'s outburst last week, when he asserted on the stand in the Federal Court in the trial of the New Haven Directors that the Federal Government and not the defendants was responsible for the troubles of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, has given the prosecution a new lead, and R. L. Batts intends to follow it up. It opened the door to the consideration of the New Haven's system of finance, which Mr. Batts himself could not have asked about in a trial under the Sherman law, and he intends to press the advantage to the utmost.

The theory of the defence concerning the reason why a company which once paid 8 per cent. with the regularity of Government bonds has had to pass its dividends is that the great increase in wages absorbed much of its net income, and that hard times, which hit New England as a manufacturing centre harder than any other section, accounted for much of the rest. Then they will bring forward the great expenditures Mr. Mellen found necessary in order to bring the New Haven lines up to standard, and will also speak of the great enterprises, such as the New York, Westchester & Boston and the New York Connecting Railroad, on which the road embarked with an eye to future but not immediate p rofit.

It is some of these ventures which Mr. Batts proposes to attack. He hopes to bring out that the New Haven spent on the Westchester line $35,000,000 without creating a line which pays even its operating expenses up to the present; that it sank $10,000,000 unnecessarily in the Rhode Island lines, and that another $12,000,000 was expended in buying up stock of the Boston & Maine, which finally had to be go rid of at considerable loss. He will tr ytо impress the jury that it was extravagance of this sort of policy that was the cause for the downfall of the great property, and not any interference by the Government.

Another matter which Mr. Batts had not hoped to be able to bring out, but which was opened up by the questions of Charles F. Choate in cross-examination is the fact that Mr. Mellen is now the defendant in a civil suit brought by stockholders. Mr. Choate asked Mr. Mellen if all his acts were ratified by the stockholders at the annual meetings, and the witness dwelt upon his anxiety to put life into these meetings and to encourage questions. Mr. Batts now hopes to show that some, at any rate, of the stockholders were not so satisfied with the management of the company as those statements seemed to show.

It is likely that these new points for questions to Mr. Mellen will detain him on the stand for some little time longer, and when Mr. Batts has done all he can, Mr. Choate will probably have some more cross-examination to subject him to. However, if Mr. Mellen is finally excused this week the prosecution will call other witnesses to finish up the Metropolitan Steamship Company's history and to trace all that is known of the Billard Company. It will continue to try to show that that corporation was merely the New Haven under another name, and was managed by E. D. Robbins, one of the defendants and counsel for the railroad.

Then evidence will be put to show how the securities and books of the company were transferred to another corporation, founded in Canada, and so were not forthcoming when the Government wanted to complete its knowledge of the developments of the Billard Company.

GOOD PLACES FOR VETERANS

Cannon, Longworth and Others Well Taken Care of on Committees.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The committee assignments of nearly 200 Republican members of the House will be completed tomorrow by the minority leader, James R. Mann. The ambitious desires of new members, coupled with recognition for such "comebacks" as ex-Speaker Cannon, William B. McKinley, Nicholas Longworth, and Ebenezer Hill, have been a stumbling block. It is understood that the old-timers, despite a two-year lapse in service, are to get first-class assignments, many going back to their former committees.

Both Mr. Hill and Mr. Longworth are said to be scheduled for a return to the Ways and Means Committee, and Mr. Cannon to Appropriations. To take care of the veterans Mr. Mann will have to deny coveted places to certain new members, and shift certain "continuous-service" Republicans. He hopes, however, to satisfy to a reasonable degree practically the entire Republican membership.

Committee places are to be assigned to the six Progressives by the Republican floor leader, which indicates that there will be no separate Progressive organization in the House.

With the announcement of the minority assignments the House can proceed to business after marking time for the first week of the session. The Republican assignments are to be presented to the Ways and Means Committee for ratification tomorrow or Tuesday, and prompt approval by the House is expected.

INVESTIGATE WARREN CASE.

Controversy Over Imported Gowns Now In District Attorney's Hands.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The case of Mrs. Whitney Warren of New York, whose trunks were held up a few weeks ago on a suspicion of undervaluation amounting to several thousand dollars, is now in the hands of the Federal District Attorney for the Southern District of New York. The District Attorney will report to Dudley Field Malone, Collector of the Port of New York, who will refer the matter to the Treasury Department. The department has not yet taken up the case for serious consideration.

It was said today that the District Attorney might do one of two things: He might find that there had been no attempt to defraud, and recommend that the trunks be released upon payment of the full duty and the required penalty for undervaluation, or he might find grounds for believing that the undervaluation was deliberate. In the latter event the normal procedure would be for him to secure an indictment against Mrs. Warren, asking confiscation of the property and a penalty against the owner. The penalty might be either imprisonment or a fine.

It is understood that Mrs. Warren, some time before her last return to New York, got into trouble with the Customs officers over an alleged undervaluation of $1,400.

Brown Committee to Sit Today.

The legislative committee to investigate the city's finances, of which Senator Elon R. Brown is Chairman, will begin its hearings in the Council Chamber at the City Hall this morning. Mayor Mitchel, President McAneny of the Board of Aldermen, and Controller Prendergast have been asked to testify, and all have agreed to do so. It is not known who will go on the stand first. The committee has decided to dispense with the services of counsel. Chairman Brown will conduct the examination of witnesses himself.

AT ODDS OVER POLISH RELIEF

Mme. Sembrich's Husband Denies Singer's Interest in New Fund.

Professor G. Stengel-Sembrich, husband of Mme. Sembrich, issued a statement last night in which he announced that Mme. Sembrich, who is ill in her apartments at the Hotel Gotham, is not in any way connected with the newly organized American-Polish Relief Commission. Mme. Sembrich organized the Polish Relief Committee of New York, which was recently discontinued because of her illness and which during the time it was in existence raised $125,000 for war sufferers of Poland.

When the Polish Relief Committee went out of existence the American Polish Relief Commission was formed, and announcement was sent to the newspapers by Miss Ada Sterling, who was Executive Secretary of Mme. Sembrich's committee, and is secretary of the new commission. Miss Sterling said in that statement that, while Mme. Sembrich is not connected in an official capacity with the new commission, she sympathized with the movement, and that when she recovered her health she was expected to take an active interest in it.

In his announcement last night Professor Stengel-Sembrich denied that Mme. Sembrich is in any way connected with the commission. "Mme. Sembrich," he added, "has been ill for more than a month and has never heard of the organization."

Miss Sterling for the commission issued a statement last night that it was quite true that Mme. Sembrich was not connected with the commission, and that it had never been the intention of the commission to say that she was. "But it is also true," said Miss Sterling, "that Professor Stengel-Sembrich has assured the writer and members of the Organizing Committee that it is 'the hope and desire of Mme. Sembrich that the work instituted by her for the relief of Polish war sufferers should go on.' The members of the Organizing Committee of the commission," Miss Sterling added, "feel far too kindly toward Mme. Sembrich in her illness to trouble her with new activities, and have refrained from asking her to have part in it. The commission takes up the work where Mme. Sembrich was obliged to drop it with a view to expanding its usefulness in midwinter when the need is greatest."

Miss Sterling announced yesterday among those who have accepted membership on the new commission are President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbus University, President John Grier Hibben of Princeton University, and Henry J. Patten of Chicago.

WALL ST. AID FOR HOSPITALS

Saturday and Sunday Association Appeals for Funds.

The committee of the bankers and brokers' auxiliary of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association, of which James Speyer is Chairman, includes this statement in its announcement of the annual appeal for subscriptions to the United Hospital Fund:

"The hard times have passed quickly, and once more our country shows its inherent recuperative power. We are now beginning the collection for this year, when people are more generally porsperous, and, in common with their fellow citizens, the bankers and brokers have reason to be thankful to a kind Providence. In giving to this United Hospital Fund you may be assured that your money is impartially distributed, with full knowledge of the free service rendered by such hospital, and that you are helping us in promoting co-operation and business methods in the management of New York City's hospitals."

Last year the auxiliary collected $22,000, although the collection was made after the Stock Exchange had been closed for several months and at a time of a business depression. Albert H. Wiggin of the Chase National Bank is the Treasurer of the committee. The other members are Allen B. Forbes, Walter E. Frew, A. E. Goodhart, J. Horace Harding, Alexander J. Hemphill, Gates W. McGarrah, George B. Post, Jr., William Salomon, Frederick Strauss, Benjamin Strong, Jr., and Francis M. Weld.

ADOPTS 40-YEAR-OLD NIECE.

Thomas Rawlinson, Who Is Rich, Makes Sister's Daughter His Heir.

Thomas Rawlinson, head of the auctioneering firm of Brown & Seccomb of 204 Franklin Street, was six years old when his mother died in 1853. His sister Ellen gave him a home and a mother's care for twenty years. She married in 1875, and had one daughter, whom Mr. Rawlinson met for the first time in 1900, which was the year his sister's husband died in California. He had resumed living with the widowed sister, and continued to be a member of her household until 1907, when she died.

The relations between him and his sister's daughter, Marion R. Littlefield, then assumed those of a father and daughter. Now Mr. Rawlinson has just obtained the consent of the Surrogates' Court to adopt Marion, who is forty years old. She will inherit the property of her uncle, who is rich. Mr. Rawlinson said he would have adopted Marion before, but could not because the law permitting the adoption of an adult was only recently enacted.

Mr. Rawlinson, in his petition to the court, said he was married in 1874 to Sarah W. Taintor, who abandoned him in 1888, and two years later obtained a decree of separation. His three children by that marriage are still living. Their ages range from 35 years to 42. Mr. Rawlinson said that as a result of the separation of himself and his wife his children had become alienated from him.

ITALIANS HONOR DON BOSCO.

Centenary of the Founder of the Salesians Celebrated.

At St. Patrick's Cathedral yesterday morning and at Webster Hall, in East Eleventh Street, yesterday afternoon, Italians celebrated the centenary of the Venerable Don Bosco, founder of the Society of St. Francis de Sales. Cardinal Farley occupied the throne at the cathedral service, when the celebrant of the mass was the Very Rev. E. Coppo, provincial of the Salesians in the United States. The sermon was preached by the Rev. John H. O'Rourke, S. J.

In the afternoon the civic celebration was held. Cardinal Farley, Bishop McDonnell of Brooklyn, Mgr. Lavelle of the cathedral, and nearly all the Italian priests resident in New York were present. The address was delivered by the Very Rev. John P. Chidwick, D. D., head of St. Joseph's Seminary.

At the Webster Hall celebration the choir of 200 voices from the Italian Church in the Bronx filled the large platform and sang.

PATIENT LEAPS TO DEATH.

Woman, Unguarded a Moment, Plunges from Hospital Window.

Cries from patients in the ward for serious cases on the third floor of the Williamsburg Hospital, yesterday afternoon, brought orderlies and nurses hurrying. The patients related that Mrs. Jessie Gommerman, 28 years old, of 134 South Fourth Street, Williamsburg, had leaped from a window at the rear of the building the moment the nurse in charge of the ward had left the room.

Mrs. Gommerman, who had been delirious from the time she was taken to the hospital on Wednesday, had been under special care. The nurse who had been watching her was called to an adjoining room for a moment, and Mrs. Gommerman took the opportunity to thrown herself to the courtyard, where her body was found.

Officials of the hospital said the occurrence was unavoidable, as the regulations of the Fire Department prohibit the placing of bars across the windows.

WILL PROPOSE PLAN FOR STATE PENSIONS

Horton Committee Seeks to Promote Efficiency in Army of 20,000 Employes.

FINDS SOME SINECURES

Will Move to Abolish Places Whose Occupants Render Little or No Service.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 12.—Senator Clinton T. Horton, Chairman of the Senate Committee on civil service, which has been investigating the civil service of the State, in a formal statement today said that adequate salaries, regular promotions, and pension fund for faithful State employes would be recommended in the report which the committee would submit to the legislature early in January. Senator Horton seeks to remove a popular impression that the committee was influenced in its work more by a desire to bring in a salary-smashing and job-abolishing report than by a desire to improve the efficiency of the State service.

The committee, he says, has been engaged since last May in a comprehensive review of the entire State service, and its examiners have inquired individually into the work done by every one of the State's 18,000 employes. Their pay, promotion, and records have been analyzed.

While it is true, Senator Horton says, that recommendations will be made in some cases for the reduction of manifestly excessive salaries, in other cases it will be recommended that insufficient salaries be increased, and these increases will affect hundreds and, in time, thousands of State empoyes through a graduated system of promotions for merit, carrying with them authorized salary increases.

Many places, it has been found, are virtually sinecures, the incumbents rendering little or no service for their salaries, which in some cases are several thousand dollars a year. The committee, Senator Horton says, will suggest that such offices where found be abolished. But it would be far from the truth to say that 1,000 or 1,300 offices would be wiped out, as has been suggested. In time, it is expected that, under a scientific distribution of the State's labor resources, made possible by the recommendations of the Committee, many departments now admittedly overmanned may be operated with a smaller force or their activities may be increased without undue addition to their staffs.

"The primary object of the Senate committee," Senator Horton said, "is to solve the employment problem of the State, which spends $20,000,000 on these boats, annually for salaries, and to work out an equitable and efficient system of civil service control. A vast army of almost 20,000 civil servants make up this great State organization. The efficiency of these employes is the primary factor in determining the benefits which the large body of taxpayers is entitled to receive in return for this enormous outlay.

"The recommendations which this committee will make will represent the first and the most important step ever made toward placing the State's business on an efficient and economical basis. One of the most important recommendations will be the installation of a system of practical tests which will enable department heads to secure trained workers for the many technical and responsible tasks in each department. The present practice has loaded down some of the departments with inefficient workers, and the result has been that the efficient and capable employes have had to carry the burden of the inefficient, to the great waste of public moneys.

"The committee's recommendations will provide a plan for the proper rating of efficiency. Upon such a plan will be administered the working out of the annual salary increases which will be proposed in the schedules of the committee for all positions. The result will be to furnish every employe with an opportunity to increase his salary and to be promoted in accordance with his ability and efficiency.

"Except in the case of institutional employes, the State has done nothing toward providing a retirement plan for employes who have rendered faithful service until old age or disability overtakes them. Private corporations throughout the country and several city governments have met this problem fearlessly, and have made such provisions. Wherever it has been done intelligently the net result has been higher efficiency in the public service with little or no additional cost.

"Our committee proposes to consider this problem from every angle, and will submit in concrete form a plan for the consideration of the Legislature which will assure to those who spend a lifetime in the State service a proper recognition for the faithful performance of their duties so that they will not be cast aside to shift for themselves when they are unable longer to perform those duties with due regard for the State's requirements."

GIVE $41,000 TO SUFFRAGE.

Women Raise Fund to Fight for National Amendment.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12. — More than $41,000 was raised in fifteen minutes at a mass meeting held here today by the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage in connection with its annual convention. The money will be used to finance the work of organizing for a nation-wide campaign to obtain the passage of the Susan B. Anthony suffrage amendment by the present Congress. The largest individual contribution was that of Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, who pledged $10,000 for the New York delegation.

The meeting was called in honor of Miss Frances Jolliffe and Mrs. Sara Bard Field, the two envoys of Western women voters, who motored across the continent carrying a petition to Congress for a suffrage amendment.

Senator Sutherland of Utah and Representative Mondell of Wyoming told the gathering that the outlook for the passage of the amendment was encouraging.

SISTERHOOD WORK PRAISED.

City Officials Tell of Day Nursery's High Place.

The Sisterhood of Social Workers, which has a day nursery at 188 East 101st Street, held its annual meeting yesterday afternoon at the Hotel Astor. The meeting was addressed by Borough President Marcus M. Marks and John J. Murphy, Commissioner of the Tenement House Department

In her report Mrs. Israel Jackson Roe, the President, said that in the past year the nursery had been open 277 days, and that 6,407 children had been sheltered and fed. There are more than 600 members in the sisterhood. Mrs. Roe announced a subscription dance at the Ritz-Carlton on Jan. 22 for the benefit of the sisterhood.

Commissioner Murphy pointed out that the city, while it did its best to help the needy, was far outstripped by private organizations such as the sisterhood. Borough President Marks thanked the sisterhood in the name of the city for the good it had done and the inspiration such work as theirs was to officials.

Fox Skin Cargo from Iceland Here.

The Norwegian steamer Vesta arrived yesterday from Reyjavik, Iceland. Her cargo consisted of 87 fox skins and one bag of mail.

FEWER IRISH IMMIGRANTS.

White Star Official Says More of Them Are Enlisting.

The White Star liner Cymric arrived yesterday from Liverpool with 147 passengers, 2,878 sacks of mail, and $2,500,000 in gold specie, after making a fine Winter passage from the Irish coast to Sandy Hook, the officers said.

Purser Mattinson said that every passenger on board had to produce a passport at the landing stage in Liverpool before they were permitted to go aboard. The band was not allowed to sail this voyage, as the Government officials at Liverpool said it was not necessary and the musicians were all under the military age.

The Cymric brought only forty passengers in the third class, who were mostly women, children, and elderly men. Robert Farley, the passenger superintendent of the White Star Line, who was at the pier to meet the Cymric, said that many of the women in this country who had prepaid the passages for their men relatives to come over from Ireland were bringing the tickets back to the office for refund.

"Two young women who had bought tickets for their brothers to come over from Cork called at the office on Saturday," he said, "and asked that their money be refunded. They had received the tickets back from the other side, with letters in which the young men wrote 'We are neither shirkers nor cowards and have enlisted in the Munsters.'" Mr. Farley added that since the passport regulations had been enforced in England the third-class westward travel had dropped from 400 a ship to forty or fifty.

COLUMBIA HONORS DEAD.

Service Held for Officers and Students Who Died Within Year.

Columbia University honored the memory of its dead yesterday afternoon at a special commemorative service held in St. Paul's Chapel on the campus. Officers of the alumni and of the various student bodies and their friends filled the chapel, and listened to an address by Professor Paul Monroe. The Rev. Raymond C. Knox, Chaplain of the university, conducted the services. Professor Monroe's subject was "The University a Memorial to Men."

Those who died within the year and whose memory Columbia honored at yesterday's service were: Officers, Samuel Bowles, Francis Delafield, Grace H. Dodge, St. Clair McKelway, Charles W. McMurtry, John Angus MacVannel, Albert Plaut, Ernest D. Richard, Edward Van Dyke Robinson, William Douglas Sloane, Alfred H. Tompkins, John Howard Van Amringe, Anton Vorisek, and William R. Ware; students, John Fawks Aspinwall, Siegfried H. Hartig, Serafine Elvira Lingg, Lewis Vincent Mango, Laskar Schwartz, and Arline Steele Williams.

NEGROES INDORSE OSBORNE

He Tells 3,000 There Is "No Color Line Now at Sing Sing."

After hearing Warden Osborne assailed at the investigation now being made of conditions at Sing Sing Prison, 3,000 negroes, at a meeting under the auspices of the National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes, at the Palace Casino, Madison Avenue and 135th Street, yesterday afternoon, voted "yes" on a resolution sanctioning the Osborne prison reform system.

Warden Osborne said there was no color line at the institution now and that a negro was head of one of the companies, composed principally of white men, formed under the Mutual Welfare League.

He said the attempt to oust him was instigated by the "intellectual type" of prisoners, who could not buy favors which were not deserved under the Mutual Welfare System.

"This type," he said, "would not rob another man of his pocketbook, but would rob the people of a judgeship."

Smith Alumnae Aid Settlement.

This is Smith College Day of College Settlement Week, and at 14 East Thirty-seventh Street members of the Smith College alumnae will sell fine old brasses and copper, maderia work and baskets for Christmas gifts, and serve luncheons for 40 cents, tea for 25 cents, and dinner for 60 cents. It is the start of a week's effort to raise money and enthusiasm for the College Settlement. Among the women who are working to promote the good work are Miss Elizabeth Seeber, Chairman; Mrs. Richard Boardman, Mrs. Edgerton Parsons, Miss Grace Lee Middleton, Mrs. C. O. M. Sprague, and Miss Sallie Smith.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Week Ended Dec. 11

Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
4,800 Alaska G. M.	25½	26½	25	25½
100 Alaska J'nau	10½	10½	10	10
1,560 Allis-Ch. Mfg.	33⅞	34⅝	31½	31½
80 Am. Ag. Ch..	72⅝	72⅝	72⅝	72⅝
2,990 Am. Beet Sug.	71½	72⅝	69	70
3,810 Am. Can.....	62	62½	59½	60⅛
440 Am. C. & F.	82½	82½	79½	80½
180 Am. H. & L.	11¾	11¾	10⅞	10⅞
30 Am. H. & L. pf.	51	51	51	51
100 Am. Ice Sec.	26½	26½	26½	26½
240 Am. Linseed..	21⅞	22½	21⅝	21⅝
5,180 Am. Locom..	71	71⅝	68	69
5,620 Am. S. & R.	99⅝	100½	97	97⅝
80 Am. Sug. R.	117½	117⅝	116	116
180 Am. T. & T.	128⅜	129	128½	128½
10,970 Am. Cop. Co.	67⅛	68⅛	65⅝	66⅜
250 Am. Tob. pf.	107½	107½	106¾	106¾
6,170 Bald. Locom.	114½	119⅛	111	112⅝
480 Balt. & Ohio.	94	95	93	93¼
60 B'klyn R. T.	90⅝	90⅝	88⅝	88⅝
230 B. R. T. R. S.	13	13	12	12
180 Butte & Sup.	72⅜	72⅜	70	70
2,010 Cal. Petrol....	27	28⅜	26½	27
40 Cal. Pet. pf..	57	57	57	57
80 Can. Pacific..	183⅜	183⅜	179	179
2,500 Cent. Leather.	61	61	54	54½
750 Ches. & Ohio.	63⅝	64½	61¼	61¼
50 Chi. Gt. West.	14⅜	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛
310 C.,M. & St. P.	93	93⅝	91¾	91¾
740 C., R. I. & P....	20	20	18½	18⅝
30 Chile Copper..	28⅜	28⅜	28⅛	28⅛
450 Chino Copper.	54⅜	55⅛	53	53½
3,580 Col. F. & I....	52½	53½	50	50⅛
10 Consol. Gas...	143¼	143¼	142¼	142¼
60 Contin. Can..	89	90¼	88½	88½
1,630 Corn Pr. Ref.	19	20½	19	19½
2,450 Cruc. Steel...	74¼	76⅜	71¼	73¾
60 D. & R. G. pf.	29	29	29	29
1,570 Distil. Secur.	47¾	48¼	40	40⅝
400 Dome Mines..	29⅜	30¼	28	28
5,400 Erie	43⅝	44⅝	42½	42½
70 Erie 1st pf....	88	88	87½	87½
90 Gen. Electric.	177⅜	177⅜	174⅝	177¼
1,320 Gt'rn (B. F.)	73	76	72	73
30 Gr. Nor. pf....	126	126¾	126	126⅜
1,070 Gr. Nor. ctfs. for ore prop.	40⅜	40¾	40⅛	40⅛
230 Guggenheim Explor.	78	78⅝	76	76
1,470 Insp. Copper.	46¼	46¼	43⅝	44½
680 Interbor. Con.	22⅜	22½	21½	21½
120 Intern. Paper.	11¾	11¾	11¼	11¼
30 Int. Paper pf.	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜
100 Int. Nick. Co.	32	32½	31	31
140 Kennec't Cop.	53¾	53¾	53¼	53¼
580 Lack. Steel...	84½	84½	81¼	81¼
510 Lehigh Valley	82½	83	80¾	81
920 Maxwell Mot..	75⅞	78⅜	73½	75½
10 Max. M. rts...	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
7,170 Mexican Pet..	92¾	93	91	92¼
180 Miami Copper.	34	34½	33¼	33⅜
750 Missouri Pac..	5⅝	6	4¾	4¾
140 Nat. Enam. & S.	31	31	29½	29½
80 Nat. Lead....	65¼	65¼	65¼	65¼
200 Nevada C. C..	16⅜	16⅞	16¼	16¾
2,940 N. Y. Central.	108	109¼	102¾	104⅝
1,070 N. Y. N. H. & H.	76	77	74	75
230 Norfolk & W.	118¾	121	118¾	119¾
50 Northern Pac.	117¾	117¾	116¾	116¾
590 Pacific Mail..	10¼	11⅜	9¾	10¾
180 Penn. R. R..	59⅜	60	59¼	59¼
990 Pitts. Coal...	36	36½	33¾	35½
370 Pr. Steel Car.	64¼	66⅜	63	63¾
760 Ray. C. Cop..	25⅞	26	25	25⅛
5,810 Reading	82⅜	83½	80¼	80⅞
10,320 Rep. I. & S..	63⅜	67⅜	61	64½
90 S. S. & I. Co.	65¼	66¼	65¼	65¼
1,130 So. Pacific ..	101¼	102⅜	100½	100⅝
50 Southern Ry..	25⅜	24	22	23
6,830 Studebaker ..	152⅝	172½	135⅜	155¼
110 Studebaker rights	3	3	2⅜	2⅜
480 Tenn. Copper.	58½	59	56⅜	57¼
310 Texas Co.....	210½	218	210½	214⅜
180 Third Avenue	61½	61⅝	61½	61⅝
110 U. Bag & P..	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
5,490 Union Pacific.	138¼	139⅞	136⅝	137¼
170 U. Rwys. Inv.	22¾	22¾	21	21
90 U. S. Cast Ir. Pipe & Fdy.	23¾	23¾	23	23
200 U. S. Ind. A...	122	124½	120	120¾
1,620 U. S. Rubber.	55⅜	56¼	53¾	54
128,880 U. S. Steel..	86⅜	88¼	85¼	86
2,290 Utah Copper..	80	81½	78¾	79
280 Va.-Car. Ch..	47	48½	46½	46½
30 Wabash	16¼	16½	16¼	16½
30 Wab. pf., A..	46¼	46¼	46¼	46¼
220 Wab. pf., B..	29¾	29¾	28½	28¾
140 Wn. Maryl'd..	32⅜	32⅜	32	32
220 W. U. Tel....	87⅞	88⅜	87¾	88⅜
2,290 Westh. E. & M.	69	70¾	67¾	67¾
50 Wis. Cent....	40	40	40	40
40 Woolworth (F. W.) Co.....	114½	114½	114½	114½

SEEK UNION SWITCH RECORD

Officials of Company Missing Since Thompson Inquiry Began.

Investigators acting for the Thompson Legislative Committee were busy yesterday trying to find officials of the New York office of the Union Switch & Signal Company of Swissvale, Penn., who have been missing from their offices at 30 Church Street, according to the report made to the committee, since the investigation was started into the transactions between that company and Public Service Commissioner Robert C. Wood.

The local officials of the company had been regularly in their offices up to ten days ago, when the company was mentioned at a hearing of the Thompson Legislative Committee. Subpoenas were then issued for the local officials, but the agents of the committee have been unable to find them.

Commissioner Wood said on the witness stand that before he took office in the Public Service Commission he received a check for $1,500 from the Union Switch & Signal Company for arranging a $70,000 contract with the Kansas City, Clay County & St. Joseph Railroad. The Union Switch & Signal Company was later a bidder for subway contracts and was unsuccessful.

Another effort will be made when the Thompson Legislative Committee resumes its hearings today to obtain the accounts of the mother of Commissioner Wood and to produce more evidence regarding transactions in which Commissioner Wood engaged.

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
WHEAT.				
Dec. 6	$1.20	$1.14⅜	$1.20¼	$1.15⅝
Dec. 7	1.21⅝	1.16⅛	1.21⅝	1.17¼
Dec. 8	1.17½	1.14½	1.18⅝	1.16⅜
Dec. 9	1.16⅜	1.14⅛	1.17⅝	1.15¾
Dec. 10	1.15⅝	1.12	1.16⅝	1.13⅝
Dec. 11	1.14	1.12	1.15⅛	1.13⅛
Week's range	1.21⅝	1.12	1.17⅝	1.13½
			Cash, 2 Red.	
			High.	Low.
Dec. 8			$1.21	$1.21
Dec. 9			1.22	1.21¼
Dec. 10			1.21½	1.20
Dec. 11			1.20	1.20
Week's range			1.22	1.20
			Cash, 3—	
	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
CORN.				
Dec. 6	69¼	67	72¼	70¼
Dec. 7	69½	67⅝	73⅜	71¼
Dec. 8	69½	67⅝	72⅞	71½
Dec. 9	68⅝	67⅛	72	71¾
Dec. 10	68½	66⅝	71⅞	70¾
Dec. 11	67⅝	66⅜	71⅝	70½
Week's range	69½	66½	73⅜	70¼
			Cash.	
	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
OATS.				
Dec. 6	43⅜	42¾	46⅜	45
Dec. 7	44¾	43	46⅞	45⅝
Dec. 8	43⅜	42¾	46⅝	45½
Dec. 9	43	42½	45⅝	45¼
Dec. 10	43⅜	42¾	45⅝	45
Dec. 11	41⅜	40¾	44⅜	43¾
Week's range	44¾	40¾	46⅞	43¾
			Standards.	
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
Provisions.				
	Jan.		May.	
LARD.				
Dec. 6	$9.50	$9.37	$9.80	$9.70
Dec. 7	9.82	9.52	10.25	9.85
Dec. 8	10.00	9.70	10.30	9.97
Dec. 9	9.72	9.62	10.05	9.90
Dec. 10	9.65	9.55	9.95	9.82
Dec. 11	9.65	9.55	9.97	9.85
Week's range	10.00	9.37	10.30	9.70
	Jan.		May.	
RIBS.				
Dec. 6	$9.72	$9.72	$9.97	$9.90
Dec. 7	10.10	9.92	10.32	9.97
Dec. 8	10.20	9.87	10.37	10.10
Dec. 9	9.90	9.80	10.15	10.00
Dec. 10	9.80	9.60	10.05	9.90
Dec. 11	9.65	9.57	9.95	9.90
Week's range	10.20	9.57	10.37	9.90
	Jan.		May.	
PORK.				
Dec. 6	$18.07	$17.87	$18.02	$17.80
Dec. 7	18.95	18.05	18.95	18.05
Dec. 8	19.07	18.80	19.00	18.45
Dec. 9	18.62	18.35	18.80	18.38
Dec. 10	18.25	17.90	18.45	17.90
Dec. 11	18.05	17.95	18.10	17.95
Week's range	19.07	17.87	19.00	17.80

NEW YORK.

COTTON.

	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.	Mar. High.	Mar. Low.
Dec. 6	12.45	12.35	12.56	12.45	12.85	12.74
Dec. 7	12.57	12.50	12.68	12.58	12.95	12.87
Dec. 8	12.61	12.48	12.72	12.62	12.99	12.90
Dec. 9	12.53	12.41	12.65	12.52	12.91	12.80
Dec. 10	12.41	12.30	12.52	12.37	12.81	12.68
Dec. 11	12.20	12.12	12.50	12.10	12.75	12.33
W'k's re.	12.61	12.12	12.72	12.10	13.00	12.33
	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.
Dec. 6	13.04	12.95	13.13	12.04	12.69	12.61
Dec. 7	13.18	13.08	13.26	13.16	12.79	12.74
Dec. 8	13.21	13.04	13.30	13.14	12.80	12.72
Dec. 9	13.13	13.01	13.21	13.11	12.76	12.68
Dec. 10	13.02	12.80	13.12	12.93	13.64	12.56
Dec. 11	12.97	12.54	13.06	12.68	12.80	12.32
W'k's re.	13.21	12.54	13.30	12.04	13.64	12.32

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

	Demand. High.	Demand. Low.	Last.
LONDON.			
Dec. 6	$4.71	$4.70¾	$4.71
Dec. 7	4.71⅛	4.71⅛	4.71⅛
Dec. 8	4.72	4.71⅝	4.72
Dec. 10	4.72⅛	4.71⅛	4.71⅛
Dec. 11	4.71⅝	4.71⅜	4.71⅝
		Cables.	
LONDON.	High.	Low.	Last.
Dec. 6	$4.71⅝	$4.71⅜	$4.71⅝
Dec. 7	4.72⅛	4.72	4.72⅛
Dec. 8	4.72⅝	4.72⅜	4.72⅝
Dec. 9	4.72⅝	4.72⅜	4.72⅝
Dec. 10	4.72⅛	4.72	4.72⅛
Dec. 11	4.72⅝	4.72⅜

WAR CUTS SHIPPING TONNAGE BY 9,000,000

Freight Rates Expected to Decline from Present Level When Peace Comes.

NOT LIKELY TO BE SUDDEN

Europe Will Be Heavy Importer During Rehabilitation—Hope for Shipbuilding Here.

The National Foreign Trade Council will distribute today a monograph on ocean shipping which covers practically every feature of world interest in transportation by sea. The result of research in the records of the maritime nations, the pamphlet says, shows that upon the outbreak of the war there were 24,444 steamers afloat of a total tonnage of 45,403,877 tons. Of these 71 per cent. were owned by the belligerent nations.

"The declaration of war," says the monograph, "was immediately followed by the complete immobilization of German and Austrian shipping, aggregating some 6,187,000 tons. At the same time Russian shipping was paralyzed in the Baltic, and later in the Black Sea, by the closing of the Dardanelles. It has been estimated that since the war began 1,200,000 tons gross of German shipping, seized at sea or detained by the Allies, have been restored to traffic. Furthermore, about 1,000,000 tons of allied and neutral shipping have been sunk by the German Navy.

"New additions to the tonnage afloat have not reduced this percentage by more than 1 per cent., for, owing to the necessity of rushing work on naval construction, the merchant shipbuilding output of Great Britain has fallen off considerably, and the relation of that country to the building of merchant tonnage may be gauged by the fact that in 1913 out of 2,844,144 tons gross of steam shipping built in the whole world, Great Britain alone accounted for 1,788,977 tons, or, roughly, 62 per cent. of the total.

Nine Million Tons Out of Use.

"On Nov. 1, 1915, the total tonnage rendered unavailable for private commerce by destruction, immobilization, or impressment for Government purposes was between 20 and 25 per cent. of the total tonnage before the war. The Hon. Daniel U. Fletcher of the United States Senate Committee on Commerce on Nov. 12 placed it at 9,000,000 tons."

The monograph predicts that the present scale of freight rates will not continue after the war.

"The main question to be considered," it says, "is how soon the break in the freight market will take place following the cessation of hostilities. Some shipping people hold that the break will be sharp and sudden, others that the very slight additions through new construction now being made to the tonnage of the world will tend to ward off any tendency to a sudden decline when the war is concluded. It is said in support of the latter contention that though some 5,000,000 tons of German and Austrian shipping now immobilized will be released, the shipping already built will decrease the world's fleets by a million tons, while the 2,000,000 tons of new shipping at present in construction throughout the world is not expected at once to offset the losses due to the war, not to speak of the processes of attrition due to natural causes, (perils of the sea, &c.,) which annually remove some 1,500,000 tons of shipping from the register.

"For several years to come the wastage due to the great war may cause a huge movement of raw materials and foodstuffs toward Europe, which will provide permanent employment for a very large share of the world's merchant marine. When conditions have readjusted themselves and trade has resumed its customary routine, floating space will not be much more than the slump in maritime transportation earnings which usually follows a war will probably be in evidence again."

One-tenth Under U. S. Flag.

An estimate is made in the pamphlet that the cost of transporting the foreign commerce of the United States in the normal year of 1914 was $153,520,791, of which about 10 per cent. was carried under the American flag. Out of this it is estimated that probably not more than $48,848,000 of freight was paid by American interests, being the freight on imports in foreign vessels. The freight on exports is paid, as a general thing, by the consumer. The monograph continues:

"In the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, the water-borne imports were $1,-187,708,653 and the exports were $2,027,-351,346. The true proportionate of freight charges to trade value, in the opinion of freight experts, does not in time of peace exceed one-third of 1 per cent. to 1 per cent. on expensive and valuable goods, such as are imported into this country from Europe by the passenger liners, and it does not exceed 3 per cent. on cheap commodities.

"In the import traffic, from all European countries, at least, the traffic normally is light and steamship space plentiful, creating a tendency to keep rates down owing to competition. The other basis, (5 per cent.,) admittedly high, the total freight bill on imports did not exceed $52,131,259 in the fiscal year 1914, of which about $5,213,125 was the share of American ships and $46,-918,134 the portion of foreign vessels. The proportion borne by freight charges to the total value of our exports is higher than in the case of imports, due both to the character of the merchandise and to its far greater volume.

Handicaps of American Yards.

"American shipyards," says the monograph, "have had the handicap of greater expenses in salaries, taxes, interest, &c., than British competitors. In Great Britain, on what is known as 'time-and-line' contracts, it is customary for the purchaser of a vessel to pay over and above the cost of labor and material 15 per cent. to cover overhead expenses, known as 'establishment,' charges, and 10 per cent. profit. It has been calculated that in this country in the past the percentage of overheads to total cost has reached in some cases as high as 60 per cent., reckoning no profit for the shipbuilder. That is to say, that in a ship costing $1,000,000 about $600,000 was represented by non-productive charges.

"In recent years the accumulation of experience has brought about a general lowering of prices in American shipyards, and today their capabilities in the way of competition are limited only by the amount of berths at their disposal, for owing to the tremendous rise in the price of raw materials and labor in Great Britain, British ship owners are no longer able to offset the high percentage of overheads in the total cost of American-built ships. There have lately been signs that shipbuilding has begun to attract the attention of people who intend laying down yards in this country on the theory that whereas American engineers have demonstrated their ability to underbid the world in the cost of erecting the structural material used in our tall buildings in the face of higher wages than are paid in other countries, it is possible to carry out the same operation with any form of structure, namely, a ship, and show the same brilliant results from the economic point of view."

The monograph is replete with statistical matter, showing different phases of the world's trade by sea, with the different shipping routes from ports of the United States.

AMERICAN TOBACCO DENIAL.

President Hill Says Directors Have Not Disagreed Over Dividend.

The statement made in a financial paper that there had been a disagreement among Directors of the American Tobacco Company as to the correctness of the company's course in continuing to declare 20 per cent. dividends met with a denial yesterday by President Percival S. Hill of the company. Attacks of this kind on the company's dividend policy have caused a drop of several points in its stock. Mr. Hill said:

"Referring to a statement said to have been made by a Director of the American Tobacco Company, I want to say that to my knowledge there has never been a difference of opinion on the dividend question, and I don't believe that any Director made any such statement.

"The 1914 statement speaks for itself, and shows a margin of earning of some $500,000 in excess of dividend requirements, and this, under the trying conditions and severe competition of the year, was quite satisfactory. In 1915 the only thing we had to consider was whether our earnings would be sufficient to overcome the loss of income due to our receiving no dividends from the Imperial Tobacco Company, the stock of which had been distributed to our stockholders. We felt that we could do this, and the results, I believe, will demonstrate the correctness of our opinion. While, of course, the year's figures are not completed, a preliminary estimate warrants me in stating that I think the dividend will be fully earned for the year. With our surplus of more than $35,000,000, cash in bank of between five and six millions, and no borrowed money, I think the dividend rate for the year has been fully justified."

Widowed Mother of Four Destitute.

In August last a young man died of consumption, leaving his wife and four little children destitute. The widow is at present sick. The Widowed Mothers' Fund Association, 192 Bowery, wishes to give systematic aid to the family. Contributions marked Lillian K. should be sent to Mrs. Henry Zuckerman, 80 Broadway, or to the Association.

CURB MARKET OF THE WEEK.

Week Ended Dec. 11.

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
40	*Aetna Expl'g.	137	137	137	— ½
100	Am.-B. Mfg.pf	78	78	78	— ½
3,817	Am. Inter.Cor.	111⅝	109	109¾	+ 1½
4,110	American Zinc	70½	63⅞	65½	— 4
2,310	At., Gulf & W. I. S. S.	32½	30	31	+ ½
1,000	At., Gulf & W. I. S. S. pf.	48	45⅛	46	+ 1
90	*Bankers' Dis. Corp.	5½	5	5	..
800	Brit.Am. Tob. Co. ord'y.	15¼	14¾	14¾	..
1,000	Br.-Am. Tob. ord. bearer.	15½	15	15	..
2,270	*Can. Cer. & F.	99	92	94	— 3
852	*Can.C.& F.pf.	112	105	108	— 3
42	Carbon Steel.	80	75	75	..
5,225	*Car., L. & P.	8	7⅛	7⅝	..
14,850	Chandler Mot.	86½	82	84½	+ 2¾
24,750	*Chev.Mot. Co.	157	134	146	+15
690	Cramp Ship.	88	80	88	..
3,665	Driggs-Seabury.	175	162	171	+ 5
1,850	Emerson Phon.	12¾	10	12¾	+ 1⅜
1,400	Federal Dyest. & Ch., w. i.	45¼	44⅜	45¼	+ 1¼
320	Gua. Sugar.	67	61	65	— 2
460	*Hall Signal.	18	16	18	..
800	*Hendee Mfg.	31	29	31	+ 2
256	*H. & A. Arms	59	56	58	+ 2
50	*H. & A. A. pf.	94½	94½	94½	..
1,400	Int. A. F. S.C.	28⅝	27⅝	28¼	..
74,000	*Int. Mer. Mar.	17½	13⅝	15⅞	— 1¼
21,700	*Int. M. M.pf.	69⅜	63¼	67	+ 3
550	*Int. Motors.	37	30	30	— 4
5,200	Int.Nickel.new	51⅝	49½	49½	+ ⅛
1,085	Jewel Tea, w.i.	64	62	64	+ 2
550	J. Tea, w.i. pf.	99¾	99¼	99¼	— ½
13,580	K. Bronze pf.	19¼	16¼	18½	— 1
495	Kelly Sp. T.	302	296	300	+ 2
2,100	*K. S. T. w.i.	75	71½	71½	— ¾
370	*K. S. T. pf.	98¾	98	98¼	+ 1
1,085	*Key. Ord.	11⅝	11	11½	..
3,110	*Lake Tor. B.	16	15	16	..
200	*L. T. B. 1 pf.	16	16	16	+ 1½
200	*Lima Loco.	24	23½	23½	— 9½
22,000	Man. Transit.	1⅛	1	1½	— ⅛
1,700	Mar. of Am.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
30,800	*Maxim Muni.	14½	12⅜	13¾	— 1
67,300	*Midvale Steel	73	67	70½	— 3⅝
8,500	*Nevins Elec.	1⅞	1	1	..
9,625	P.T. & M. Con.	36	34½	36	+ 1¼
9,700	P. M., O. & C., w. i.	63¼	60⅜	63⅛	+ 2⅛
505	*Penne Mfg.	19½	19	19	..
4,450	C'n. R. & H.	5⅝	5¼	5½	+ ⅛
8,200	*Saxon Motor Car Co.	71⅜	67¼	67½	— ⅛
9,950	*St. Joseph Ld.	14¾	13½	14	..
2,143	Steel & Radiation, Ltd.	69	65	65	— 1½
61,600	Subm'e Boat, v. t. ctfs.	47⅛	43¼	43¾	— 2⅜
1,000	Sterling Mot.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	..
2,035	*Tob. Prod.	35⅞	32	33	— 1
13,800	Triangle Film, v. t. ctfs.	6	5¼	5⅜	+ ⅛
38,450	*U. Fruit v. t.	6⅝	5	6	..
1,000	Un. Drugs, w.i.	82	80	80	..
650	Un. Drugs pf.	96	95	98	..
7,650	Un. Prof. Sh.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
22,065	*U. S. Light & H't Corp.	4⅝	3⅜	4¼	+ ½
9,200	*U. S. Light & H't C. pf.	5⅜	5	5¼	+ ⅛
3,000	*Utah Securities Corp.	19⅞	18¼	19	— ⅛
2,500	Virginian R'y	24½	23⅜	23	..
7,100	Wayland Oil & Gas	5⅛	4⅞	5	..
100	Whitye Oven-land pf.	108	108	108	..
3,000	World Film, v. t. ctfs.	4¼	3⅝	3⅞	..

OIL ISSUES.

6,200	Anglo-Am. Oil	19¼	18¼	18⅜	+ ⅛
62,000	*Cosden & Co. (oil)	13⅜	8⅞	11⅝	+ 2⅜
6,145	*Houston Oil.	23¼	20½	21	— ¾
1,303	Illinois P. L.	200	181	200	+22
12,000	*Int. Petrol.	13½	12¾	13¼	+ ⅛
3,930	Midwest Ref.	62	53	58	..
15	Northern P. L.	111	111	111	..
315	Nat. Transit.	38	36	37	+ 1
8,440	Pierce Oil.	19⅜	16¾	17	..
70	Ohio	175	172	175	..
259	Prairie O. & G.	441	432	435	..
844	Prairie P. L.	231	222	230	+ 7
600	Savoy	11⅞	11¾	11¾	..
25	Sec. P. L.	238	238	238	..
55	So. Penn. Oil.	374	370	370	..
1,099	S. O. of Cal.	374	343	374	+38
5	S. O. of Kan.	360	360	360	..
35	S. O. of Ind.	510	512	512	+ 7
235	S. O. of N. J.	534	505	534	+29
520	S. O. of N. Y.	219	214	219	+ 8
5,710	*Ven. Con. O.	13⅜	12	12	— ½
27,300	*Victoria Oil.	2½	2	2	— ⅛

MINING STOCKS.

21,600	*†A. C. M. Co.	10	8	10	..
7,100	*†Am. Com.	9	8	8	— 1
21,000	*†Atlanta	25	22	23	— 1⅛
3,500	Big L. D. Co.	2⅜	1½	1½	— ⅛
3,500	*†Booth	39	37	37	— 5
63,100	Bradden Con.	16¼	15½	15⅝	— ⅜
13,200	B. C. & Z. v. t. ctfs.	7½	6	6½	+ ⅛
21,225	B. & N. Y.	3½	2⅜	2⅜	— 1
22,600	Caledonia	2½	80	80	+ 2
22,200	†Canada Cop.	2¼	2	2	..
1,800	Calaveras	2¾	2⅜	2¾	..
98,500	†Cashboy	8½	6	7	+ 1
6,200	Cerro de P. C.	38½	34	35	— 2½
30,400	Con. Ariz. S.	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
31,100	Con. Nev.-U.	1⅛	⅞	1	..
30,400	*†Emma Cop.	21	17	21	— 1
900	Con. Cop. M.	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	..
4,300	First N. C.	5⅝	5	5¼	..
500	Florence	37	35	37	— 1
6,345	Goldfd. Cons.	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
16,500	†Goldfd Mer.	18	16	16½	— 1½
2,550	Hecla Mining	37½	35	35½	— ½
8,150	Howe Sound.	4½	3¾	4¼	+ ½
10,300	*†Int. Mines.	20	18	20	— 3
7,220	*†Iron Blos.	1⅜	95	1.00	+ 2
13,050	*†Jim Butler.	1½	1½	1½	..
9,900	Jumbo Ext.	1½	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
48,500	Kennec. Cop.	53⅝	52	52½	— 1⅜
26,200	*†Kewanna	25½	21	22	— 2
8,300	La Rose Con.	18	17	17	..
1,300	Magma	15½	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
4,700	*†Majestic M.	1½	1¼	1¼	..
400	*†Marsh Min.	31	30	30	— 1½
10,100	McIntyre	1⅜	.98	.98	— 1
73,700	*McK.-Dar.	73	60	68	+10
8,550	Min. of Am.	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	..
73,850	*†Moth. Lode.	33	27	28	— 2
600	Montana Con.	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
600	Nev. Z. & L.	3½	3½	3½	..
7,545	N. Utah Bing.	4	3	4	+ ⅞
18,150	Nipissing M.	8¾	7⅛	7⅝	+ ¼
7,000	North Star.	17	16	17	..
20,700	*N. B. Devel.	¾	⅝	⅝	..
11,500	*Oro	6	5½	6	..
137,000	Peterson Lake	40	36	37	..
34,900	*Ray Her. M.	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	— ⅛
44,000	*Rex Con. Min.	38	28	35	+ 7
86,900	Rochester M.	80	67	75	..
15,500	*Sands. Kend.	9	6½	7	— 2½
5,110	San Toy.	17½	15½	16	— 2
1,150	*Santa Fe M.	3⅜	3¼	3¼	..
2,200	Seven Troughs	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
3,000	Silliman Con.	47	45	47	..
3,000	Silver Pick.	7	6½	6½	..
16,035	Stand. Sil.-L.	2⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
13,100	Stewart.	¾	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
83,100	*Success Min.	61	56	57	— 1
24,800	Sup. Min. Co.	35	33	33	— 2
16,000	*Temiskamg'.	69	64	64	..
2,390	*Tonopah Bel.	5	4½	5	+ ⅛
27,525	Tonopah Ext.	4¼	3¼	4⅛	+ ⅛
257	*Tono. Mergery	55	55	55	..
1,265	Tono. Mining.	7¼	6⅞	7¼	+ ¼
9,400	Tono. Jim B.	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
1,550	United Verde.	5¼	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
7,900	Tri-Bullion	⅞	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
10,000	West E. Con.	83	81	84	+ 1
3,000	West E. Ext.	2	1	2	..
2,850	*White K.Cop. pf.	2¼	1⅞	2	— ⅛
1,100	Yukon Gold M.	3	2¾	2⅞	..

BONDS.

$1,870,000	B. & O. new 5s	100⅞	100¼	100¾	— ⅛
111,000	Cerro de P. Cop. 6s.	120	118	118	— 1½
188,000	Ken.Cop. 6s.	212	206	206	— 5

*Unlisted. †Sells cents per share.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyer's Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

COATS.—Prominent Western jobber now in the market to buy several thousand Spring coats of corduroy, poplins, and white chinchillas; write for appointment. Y 280 Times Annex.

COATS AND SUITS.—Looking at Spring lines. Call between 9 and 12 A. M. Sam Levy & Co., 15 West 20th St.

COATS AND SUITS.—Looking at snappy Spring styles. 122 West 28th St., seventh floor.

COATS AND SUITS.—Looking at samples all week. Sartorial Garment Co., 115 West 30th.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber placing orders, snappy models. 32 West 27th, 10th floor.

COATS, SUITS.—Looking at Spring models. 12 West 31st, 5th floor.

COATS.—Jobber looking at junior, misses', and ladies' Spring samples, all week. 48-50 West 21st St., sixth floor.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber looking at Spring samples. 1,160 Broadway, 3d floor.

CREPES.—Open to buy imported crepes in all colors for cash; quantity no object. J. H., 188 Times Downtown.

DRESSES.—Jobs desired for cash in highest grade ladies' and children's dresses and suits, plush and Winter coats, skirts, waists, petticoats, furs, sweaters. Uneeda House, 8 Lispenard Street; Franklin 4343.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking at Spring samples of Dresses, cloth and wash Skirts, silk and cotton Waists; popular prices. 113 Greene St., First Floor.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking at samples of Spring Silk Dresses; orders given. 8th floor, 32 West 27th St.

DRESSES, silk and serges; jobber will look at Spring line. Rich, 153 West 27th.

FLANNELS.—Open for green and brown, 14-ounce flannels; immediate delivery. Wm. P. Goldman Bros., 92 East Broadway.

MACHINES.—Rosner & Liman want about 20 Singer machine heads, No. 85—1; will pay spot cash. 17 West 17th.

SPRING COATS looked at every day this week. Fifth floor, 9 West 35th St.

SUITS AND CLOAKS.—High-class Spring samples will be looked at from 9 to 12 every morning. 19 West 24th St., 11th floor.

SUITS AND COATS.—Jobber looking at Spring coats and suits, from 9-12. J. I. Suit Co., 30 West 21st St., sixth floor.

SUITS AND COATS.—Jobber looking at better grade for Spring, call all week, fourth floor, 129 West 27th St.

SUITS AND COATS.—We are ready to look at new Spring samples. Apply 22 West 26th St., tenth floor.

SUITS.—Contractors wanted; call with samples, Monday and Tuesday, between 10 and 1. Jacob Holtzman, 26 West 17th St.

SUITS.—Jobbers looking popular-priced suits all week. 33-39 West 34th, Room 606A.

WEARING APPAREL.—Cash paid for jobs of ladies' and children's wearing apparel, general merchandise. Gruber, 456 B'way. Tel Spring 358.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

COATS.—For sale job of 500 ladies' coats, assorted cloth and pile fabrics; very low price also very desirable styles in plush and cloth coats, fur trimmed, for January sales at sale prices. The Panard Company 34 W. 27th Street.

COATS.—To close out, ladies' plush and corduroy coats at reduced prices. Ulin Bros., 54 West 3d St.

COATS AND SUITS.—Plushes, mixtures; closing out. Talbot Co., 114 West 27th St.

COATS AND SUITS.—Closing out 200 coats, 75 suits. J. P. Slater, 114 West 26th St.

COATS.—Plush, pile fabrics, best models, on hand; cheap. Merit, 15 West 24th St.

COATS.—Plush coats, to close out at reduced prices. Joe Korostoff, 36 West 20th St.

COATS.—Plush, to close out, $8.75 up. Rinberg, 38 West 18th St.

COTTON LINTERS.—Lot 5085 short Cotton Linters for sale; about 100 tons monthly for six months. Box 2, W. Jay Mallison commission merchant, P. O. Box 516, Amsterdam, N. Y.

DRESSES.—Street and party; sacrifice. Novelty Dress, 116 West 29th St. Phone 3194 Farragut.

DRESS FASTENERS.—Revol & Sonomor; all sizes. A.Abramson, 138 W. 22d. Chelsea 3975

FURS.—Natural wolf sets, (75,) from skins, to close out, $8.75; raccoon, skunk sets, ball muffs; bargain. Samuels, 136 5th Av.

FURS.—Ladies' and children's sets; will close out. Rosenberg, 151 West 23d St.

REMNANTS. — Fleece-lined knit underwear cloth for sale. Lot 5613—About 10,000 lbs.; average size about 12x18 in., at 12½c. per lb. Lot 5614—About 10,000 lbs. average size about 16x18 in., at 15c. per lb. Lot 2894—About 3,500 lbs.; average size about 12x12 in., at 13c. per lb. Suitable for blankets, slippers, mittens, gloves, table mats, iron holders, polishing cloths, &c. Lot 5480—New table oil cloth remnants, about 1,000 lbs. monthly, in lengths 1 to 36 inches long and 27 to 54 inches wide; various colors and patterns at 10c. per lb. in bales. Chas. W. Becker, commission merchant, P. O. Box 516, Amsterdam, N. Y.

TAMS.—Job skating tams, fancy striped, plaid, 35 dozen, $5.00 net cash; 50.00 goods; delivery today. Phone Harlem 4909.

VELVETEENS.—Kuppfer's, 200 and 295; colors, black, red, navy, brown, Copen; spot cash. Max Mayer, 352 4th Av.

WAISTS.—Crepe de chine, taffetas, and cotton waists to close out at a sacrifice price; discontinue business. Rosiyn Waist Co., 15 West 26th St.

Help and Situations Wanted.

SALESMEN for Pacific Coast; must be thoroughly experienced in handling ladies' neckwear and novelty line; no objection to one other line; commission basis. Freydberg, 119 West 24th.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTION SALES

Monday.

The American Art Galleries, Madison Square South—The Edward E. Worl library, including modern books of travel and drama, works on art and architecture, pottery, porcelaine, furniture, and old plate; biography of old masters and modern artists, of English authors and statesmen; memoirs, &c.; also Tuesday, 3 P. M. each day.

August Fiattau, 115 University Place—Continuation sale of furniture and fittings of Oriental Hotel, Manhattan Beach, 10:30 A. M.

Tuesday.

The Anderson Galleries, Madison Av. and 40th St.—Etchings, engravings, and water-colors, including a dramatic collection presented to Georges Jones ("Count Johannes") about 1835; fine examples of the work of Haig, Cameron, Anderson, and other artists; Pannell's Panama set; colored prints by Wilson, and rare New York and other American views; also Wednesday, 8:15 P. M. each day.

Flattau's Auction Rooms, 115 University Place—Furniture, rugs, dining-room set, statuary and objects of art; also Wednesday, 11 A. M.

Benjamin S. Wise, 428 Columbus Av.—Household effects from Manhattan Storage Warehouse, including linen, silver, Tiffany china, antique furniture, &c., 10:30 A. M.; also Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday at 2 P. M.

Liberty Auction Rooms, 124 University Place—Dining-room, bedroom, and parlor sets; bric-a-brac and art pieces, 10:30 A. M.; also Wednesday.

Merle's Auction Rooms, 155 East 125th St.—Home furnishings, including Louis XV. furniture, with table to match; period and dining-room furniture, bedroom set, bronzes, bric-a-brac, and art objects; also Wednesday, 10:30 each day.

Wednesday.

Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms, 341 Fourth Av.—Household furniture and objects of adornment from estates of Anna C. Ayers, Louise Graef, Lissette Muller, and Joanna M. Sheppard. The collection includes, in part, Louis XV. and XVI. gold furniture in damask and Aubusson tapestry, Oriental carpets and rugs; also Thursday and Friday, 2 P. M. each day.

American Art Galleries, Madison Square South—The Charles Locke collection of Oriental porcelains and pottery, including Greek, Roman, European, and American glass, old pewter, brass and copper; also Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, 2:30 each day.

Thursday.

A. Kaliski, 88 University Place—Household furniture, bedroom, dining room, and parlor sets, bric-a-brac, statuary and bronzes; also an Aubusson parlor suit; 11 A. M.; also Friday.

Broadway Art Galleries, 1,362 Broadway—Marble and bronze statuary, oil paintings, furnishings, baby grand piano, draperies, curtains, &c.; also Friday and Saturday, 2 P. M. each day.

The Anderson Galleries, Madison Av. and 40th St.—Paintings and water colors by American and foreign artists from estate of James C. Fargo and others, 8:15 P. M.

Silo's Art Galleries, 546 Fifth Av.—Consignment from London of English period furniture, 2:30 P. M., also Friday and Saturday.

J. Gordon Noakes, 715 6th Av.—Women's wearing apparel, 10 A. M.

Friday.

The Anderson Galleries, Madison Av. and 40th St.—Oriental porcelain, iridescent glass, rugs, prints, embroideries, bronzes, decorative objects of art, and many important pieces of antique silver; also Saturday, 2:30 P. M. each day.

J. W & A. H. Reed, 19 to 21 Willoughby St., Brooklyn—Household furniture, 10:30 A. M.

Augustus W. Clark, 5 West 44th St.—Old English, French, and Italian furniture and works of art, by order of Charles Luther Bernham and other private estates, 2:30 P. M.; also Saturday.

INTERFERENCE WITH TRADE.

Affidavit Now Required in Shipping to the Philippines.

The Industrial Bureau of the Merchants' Association has sent a letter to the Secretary of State, calling attention to the regulation of steamship lines carrying freight between New York and the Philippines, which requires shippers to furnish an affidavit to the effect that American goods shipped to that country are for local distribution there, and not for re-shipment, and further requires that this affidavit shall be confirmed by the British Consul General in New York City.

This regulation has proved a hindrance to the free movement of commodities from the United States to a part of the world which is a possession of the United States, and it has resulted in vexatious delays of goods destined for that market. Inasmuch as the two steamship lines carrying such cargoes are controlled by persons not citizens of the United States, it is improbable that effective action can be taken by the Department of State looking toward relief from this situation. It was deemed wise, however, to present the matter to the Department, as another illustration of the extent to which the present shipping regulations and conditions interfered with the free development of neutral trade in non-contraband articles.

New Form of Shipping Permit.

The Foreign Trade Advisers of the Department of State have informed the Merchants' Association that a new form, calling for more detailed information in applying for a shipping permit for goods of German and Austrian origin, for which American importers assumed liability before March 1, has been prepared. A sample form of this affidavit is on file in the headquarters of the association, and copies of it will be furnished to any firm desiring to have it.

Business Troubles.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 12.—The Lyons Printing Company of Lyons has filed a petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities, $88,998.86; assets, $62,253.20.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

AKRON, Ohio—M. O'Neill Co.; N. T. Tobin, coats and suits; 37 W. 26th.

ATLANTA—E. L. Rhodes & Co.; R. A. Beard, ladies' hats; 700 B'way; Breslin, Hotel Imperial—Baltimore Bargain House; J. Postley, house furn. goods, hardware; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; F. E. Stern, hats; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Daniel Miller Co.; J. H. Spencer, white goods, domestics; Imperial.

BOSTON—W. Filene's Sons Co.; T. Lyford, furs; 120 W. 32d.

CHICAGO—Rothschild & Co.; A. J. Jones, silks, dress goods; N. Neuman, domestics, linens, white goods, blankets, toweling, bedding, wash goods; K. C. Johnstone, millinery; L. Berner, laces, embroideries; 215 4th Av.

CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; G. Weinrich, laces, embds.; 115 Worth; Woodward.

CHICAGO—Rothschild & Co.; A. C. Berwanger, ready-to-wear; 215 4th Av.; Great Northern.

CHICAGO—E. Elsinger Co.; William Brodkorb, jobs men's, women's furn. goods, fancy city goods; Room 1 467 W. 40th.

CHICAGO—Nature's Rival Co.; C. Mayer, mfrs. brassieres, corset accessories; 1,263 B'way.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; G. L. Yeaton, suits; 104 Worth.

CLEVELAND—May Co.; J. O. Sprowl, jobs of ladies', misses' coats and suits; 37 W. 26th.

DETROIT — M. Ettlinger, ready-to-wear; Breslin.

DETROIT—Newcomb, Endicott Co.; H. B. Scott, ready-to-wear; 200 5th Av.

KANSAS CITY—Emery, Bird, Thayer & Co.; Lee & Schiff, jobs women's Winter coats, suits, dresses; 7 West 22d.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—J. Taylor D. G. Co.; B. Pettibone, silks, velvets; 200 5th Av.

LOUISVILLE—Robinson, Norton Co.; D. Barclay, mfg. dept.; E. A. Cunningham, furn. goods; 72 Leonard.

MONTREAL—Hibbert & Jaslow; Louis & Major, ready-to-wear, leather goods; 1,367 B'way.

PHILADELPHIA—Ross Wholesale and Retail Millinery Co.; H. Gross, women's hats; 621 B'way.

PHILADELPHIA—Frank & Seder; H. Birnbaum, cheap coats; 364 5th Av.

PITTSBURGH—Kaufman, Baer & Co.; N. Kaufman, muslin underwear, negligees, kimonos; 95 Madison Av.

PITTSBURGH—J. McNally & Sons; J. P. McNally, woolens; Breslin.

PITTSBURGH—Frank & Seder; Mr. Frank, waists; 364 5th Av.

PROVINCETOWN—Gous, Rabinovich & Ogus; W. Zeimer, millinery; 621 B'way.

ROCHESTER—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; Miss K. Maloney, infants' wear; 432 4th Av.; Holland.

ST. LOUIS—Levis, Zukoski Merc. Co.; L. Levis, millinery; W. Levis, velvets, ribbons, veilings; E. Levis, flowers, feathers; 621 B'way.

ST. LOUIS—B. Nugent & Bro. D. G. Co.; Miss A. Fox, infants' wear; Miss C. A. Blackman, ladies' furn. goods; 470 4th Av.; Holland.

ST. LOUIS—Rice, Stix D. G. Co.; F. X. Walsh, dress goods, linings, wash goods; 377 B'way.

ST. LOUIS—Carleton, Ferguson D. G. Co.; G. D. Switzer, mfr. dept. shirts, drawers, night shirts; 358 B'way.

ST. LOUIS—Famous & Barr Co.; R. K. Lockhart, jobs of ladies' misses' coats and suits; 37 W. 26th.

ST. LOUIS—Famous & Barr Co.; R. K. Lockhart, ready-to-wear; 37 W. 26th St.

ST. LOUIS—Rice Stix D. G. Co.; T. A. Hennigan, Spring waists; 377 B'way.

SAN FRANCISCO—Hyde, J. H. Wright, hosiery, gloves; 72 Leonard; Park Av.

SYRACUSE—Chappell-Dyer Corp.; C. E. Teeple, ready-to-wear; 315 4th Av; Park Av.

TOLEDO—W. L. Milner & Co.; J. H. Tyroler, women's, misses' coats, suits, dresses, furs; B. M. Morris, men's, boys' clothing, hats, caps; 116 W. 32d.

TRENTON, N. J.—Ross Wholesale and Retail Millinery Co.; G. Gross, flowers, fancies; 621 B'way.

WATERBURY—Waterbury D. G. Co.; C. F. Franken, dry goods, ready-to-wear; 73 Madison Av.

TRADE SALES THIS WEEK.

Monday.

Van Praag & Co., 1,374 Broadway—Gowns, dresses, and furs, stock of the Mendes Shop.

National Purchasing Co., 8 Lispenard St.—Women's wearing apparel, 10:30.

J. H. Mayers, 529-533 Broadway—Assets of Arthur Guggenheim & Co., consisting of post cards, books, albums, fixtures, &c.

David W

Wm. A. Read & Co.

Municipal, Railroad and other Investment Securities

Nassau and Cedar Streets
New York

Chicago Philadelphia Boston London

Funds Which Must Be Invested Conservatively

In the investment of funds accumulated by your personal efforts, or funds representing an inheritance, or funds of banks or institutions with which you may be identified, the situation is one calling for deliberate decision, combined with a thorough understanding of those factors which make for sound values in any given type of security. We shall be pleased to suggest to you in this connection various types of conservative investment bonds, including those of public utilities, railroads, and municipalities.

Send for Circular 1488, "Current Bond Offerings."

Spencer Trask & Co.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
25 Broad Street, New York
ALBANY BOSTON CHICAGO

Government Bonds

Bonds of the Governments of several important Canadian Provinces, the principal and interest of which are payable in gold in New York, may be secured to yield over

5½%

Wood, Gundy & Co.
C.P.R. Building
Toronto

Municipals

Exempt from Federal Income Tax

The enactment of the Federal Income Tax Law in October 1913 was followed by considerably higher prices for Municipal Bonds.

If, in consequence of present agitation, there should be imposed by Congress during the present session a heavier Federal Income Tax, it is logical to assume that Municipal Bond prices will advance further.

Send for our selected list of

Municipal Bonds

which yield at present prices

4.05% to 4.50%

Interest from these bonds need not be included in the Annual Federal Income Tax Report and certificates of ownership are not required in the collection of interest.

N. W. Halsey & Co
49 Wall Street, New York
Philadelphia Chicago San Francisco
Boston Baltimore St. Louis

WE OFFER
$100,000
Tennessee
4½s
Due July 1, 1954.
Price to Net 4.15%
Ask for Circular T-41.
Remick, Hodges & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange
14 Wall St., New York
Correspondents:
R. L. Day & Co. Boston

BLAIR & CO.
24 BROAD STREET
NEW YORK

INVESTMENT SECURITIES

Travelers Letters of Credit

Hudson Co. Gas Co. Bonds
United El. Co. of N. J. Bonds
N.J., Hud. Riv. R. & Fy. Co. Bds.

Outwater & Wells
18 Exchange Place. Tel. 20 Jersey City.
Jersey City, N. J.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

The Wall Street atmosphere last week almost throughout was an atmosphere of bearishness so far as the surface talk of the market was concerned, but at its close the general level of the market, measured by the average of fifty leading issues evenly divided between railroads and industrials, showed a decline of only about a quarter of 1 point. That was a very meager result to show for the exertion of a good deal of bear pressure and for the exploitation of the adverse inferences deducible from a number of the week's incidents. Much stress was laid on the decline in Anglo-French bonds, on the unfavorable character of the military news from Europe, upon the possible retarding influences of Congressional debate and possible Federal legislative enactment, upon possibilities of labor controversies, and upon still other matters picked out for discussion appropriate to a week when the market was hesitant and when effort was being made to turn that hesitancy into weakness.

The fact that so little decline occurred instead of proving that the market was weak seemed rather to prove that it had much power of resistance. To what was that due? Even the most casual attempt to sum up the underlying business and financial factors brings forth prominently such facts as the great ease in money and the great latent resources of our newly fortified banking system; the growth of industrial activity in almost every field and a continuing flow of foreign commerce which, despite all the expedients resorted to to settle balances due us, is resulting in a continual inflow of gold. Commercial reports, bank clearings, railroad earnings, all testify to the expansive movement in trade which is steadily bringing prosperity to new quarters and increasing the reflex action of the property which we have so far enjoyed. Proof of this same expansion in conspicuous industrial quarters is afforded by the unfilled order statement issued on Friday by the Steel Corporation, showing a gain of more than 1,000,000 tons during November, the second month in the corporation's history which yielded so large a gain as that in the tonnage on the company's books.

Dividend disbursements are the channels through which chiefly the benefits of quickened industry are passed on to the holders of corporation stocks, and it is as reasonable to look for increased dividends after a period of increased earnings as it is to argue from any other cause to effect. Already enough increased disbursements by corporations have been announced to carry the practical suggestion that bigger business means bigger dividends, and in due course that must mean better satisfied stockholders and more confident ones. That in turn brings its natural market sequel. Unless hopes entertained in some well-informed quarters are disappointed some conspicuous additions will shortly be made to the list of dividend increases, and if these same hopes be well founded the list will extend to the railroads as well as to industrial companies. The strength of New York Central at the close of last week was suggestive of one quarter to which the Street is looking for a development of this kind.

There are some practical reasons apart from those attributable to mere bearishness among traders for the hanging back of the market. One of these is the fact that a very considerable amount of our securities has been flowing in from Europe, and we have been on the eve of the carrying through by England of a still more comprehensive plan for the use of American securities now owned in England as a means of establishing credits on this side of the ocean. Just to what additional extent the power to absorb securities here will be called into action to complement the mobilization of our securities by England remains to be determined, but advices received in high banking quarters last week suggested that a gradual liquidation of the securities so mobilized would be resorted to rather than any large-scale financing calling for special measures here.

The fact of the matter is that the British Government has for months been quietly mobilizing British-owned American securities, for in behalf of the British Government they have been gathered together and sent to this country at the rate probably of between $500,000 and $1,000,000 a day. Selling through other sources than those directly supervised in behalf of the British Government has swelled this steady inflow to a considerably larger figure, but it has been easily cared for and there is no reason on the basis of what our bankers now know to assume that the further mobilization will result in any material change in this situation. There will be more of our securities to absorb, but they will be disposed of in a manner which will make it in all probability very easy for us to contribute in this way to the mobilizing of the exchanges while incidentally we are lessening the amount of the principal of our debt abroad and lessening, too, the amount which we have annually to remit in settlement of interest and dividends.

Still another practical factor, which helps to account for the slowing down of the market, is the predominance in previous trading of industrial stocks which has left a good many Stock Exchange houses with industrial loans which have practically exhausted their borrowing capacity on that particular sort of collateral. It is not that their capital has been excessively drawn on to carry their customers, nor yet that the loaning power of the banks has been practically used up, for the margin of loaning power is still very great as the existence of a huge surplus reserve clearly shows. Rather is it a question of a not sufficiently well-balanced position in Stock Exchange margin accounts as between railroad and industrial stocks. This is not a new factor, but merely one the influence of which has not been sufficiently kept in mind in market discussion in recent weeks.

Should favorable progress in the plans suggested by President Wilson for a commission to consider in a friendly spirit the needs of the railroads as well as the needs of the country in respect to the railroads direct renewed and more confident interest to railroad stocks, this technical market disadvantage might readily be overcome. The same result might be obtained through one or more conspicuous instances of railroad dividend increases, or even by the cumulative effect of the increasing earnings which railroads all over the country are reporting.

So far as the influence of the decline in the Anglo-French bonds is concerned it should be borne clearly in mind that the effect of that decline as a general market influence is greatly lessened by the bare fact that a decline upon the expiration of the syndicate had been expected from the very beginning of the syndicate's existence. The sixty days during which the syndicate has lasted has not been a long enough period to fully test the machinery for the distribution of such an issue, nor have the conditions been altogether favorable for energetic work on the part of bond salesmen offering the Anglo-French bonds. They have not been favorable for the reason that they knew, as the public at large knew, that the syndicate which took this $500,000,000 issue, by far the largest issue ever placed in this country and the largest issue ever floated outside of the country of origin, was a purchasing rather than a distributing syndicate. This meant in effect that the syndicate and the public participating in the transaction through the syndicate members were buying the bonds at a little over 96 rather than at 98. This led to the general expectation that a dissolution of the syndicate would bring about a decline at least to a figure close to the underwriting price. That belief hardly favored energetic salesmanship of the bonds at 98. That is a handicap which no longer will exist now that we are on the eve of a free and natural market in these bonds. Besides that the military news of late has been unfavorable to the Allies, and so it may be said the fortunes of war for the time being have been against the market for these bonds.

But they are not a long-time issue, but rather a very short-term one, and maturing as they do in five years every point decline adds very materially to the yield. That must necessarily be an important factor in determining the attitude of investors toward the issue once the syndicate has been dissolved, as it is to be within the next few days. Moreover, in this whole situation the fact must not be neglected that on the basis of strong belief and circumstantial evidence, if not of actual proof, the Street was saying that the decline in these bonds was being accentuated by sellers who possessed none of the bonds and in some instances by sellers who were glad to see the chief of the obligations of the Allies in this market depressed below their issue price. The fact that the bulk of the transactions was on seller contracts for delivery fifteen or thirty days hence greatly facilitated this sort of selling.

The stock market has been showing hesitation, irregularity, and reactionary tendencies without any real weakness. The business of the country, on the other hand, has been going forward rapidly, as all the evidence at hand indicates, while financial conditions remain most favorable. The apparent conflict between the stock market and business conditions is no cause for discouragement, for business and financial conditions are those which eventually determine the individual's degree of prosperity and which in the long run govern the position of the security market as well.

LONDON RELAXES RULES.

Lessens the Restrictions on Sales of Securities to Us.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—No new developments of importance have occurred on the Stock Exchange, but the week ended with the markets shadowed by the military news from the Balkans, and by the uncertainty over the ultimate attitude of Greece if the allied forces retire from Greek territory. There is no sign of pessimism on the part of the public, but there is disappointment that in the only field in which hostilities are really active the enemy should be making progress.

The German Chancellor's speech, it is felt, has not altered the situation fundamentally, but discounting the expressions of the made-to-order optimist for home consumption, the opinion is strongly held that the German Government keenly desires peace, owing to the probability that its maximum effort has now been reached, and that prolongation of hostilities will reveal steadily diminishing power of resistance.

President Wilson's address to Congress was very favorably received here, and much interest has been shown in the proposals for the establishment of a mercantile fleet which would be facilitated by the great prosperity revealed in the report of your Secretary of the Treasury.

The London Stock Exchange Committee, with the permission of the Treasury, now allows brokers here to act as agents for the sale on your side of securities in the physical possession of allied and neutral countries since the outbreak of the war. Hitherto such sales were restricted to securities actually held in the United Kingdom. The evident intention is to provide all appropriate facilities for sales, with a view to assisting the recovery in exchange, which this week has been progressive. The Government plan for the mobilization of American securities for the same purpose is expected to be unfolded in the House of Commons tomorrow.

The Board of Trade returns for November show a further decline in the adverse balance owing to a sharp recovery in exports. The figures do not include Government purchases, and the actual situation is obscure, but the tendency as disclosed is encouraging. Money market activities are confined chiefly to the purchase of Treasury bills, the amount taken last week being £60,000,000, against £18,000,000 repaid. The indications are that this method of war finance with other such aids will suffice until early next year, when fresh borrowing on a large scale is believed to be contemplated.

Meanwhile a strong committee has been formed to consider the best methods of securing contributions to the war loans from working classes. The budget passed through the House of Commons, and the proposals should yield revenue considerably above the Chancellor's estimate, especially in regard to the excess-profits tax from which large sums are expected. An influential and representative committee of referees has been appointed to consider appeals for special treatment in connection with this impost.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED DEC. 11, 1915.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$28,121,500	$879,821,700
Same period last year	8,468,000	441,745,500
	High. Low.	High. Low.
Average price 40 bonds	87.15 86.99	87.62 81.51
Same period last year	82.09 81.60	89.42 81.42

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	82½	82	82½	3
Alaska G. M. cv. 6s	113	112¾	112¾	27
Alabama Mid. 5s	105½	105½	105½	2
Alb. & Susq. 3½s	86½	86½	86½	29
Am. Ag. Ch. cv. 5s	102¼	101½	102	9
Am. Ag. Ch. deb. 5s	97	96¾	96¾	12
Am. Cotton Oil 5s	97	96¼	96½	23
Am. Hide & L. 6s	103¾	103¾	103¾	5
Am. Ice deb. 6s	88	88	88	5
Am. Smelt. Sec. 6s	114	113	113¼	883½
Am. T. & T. conv. 4s	100¾	100¼	100¾	20
Am. T. & T. col. 4s	91¼	90¾	90¾	85
Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s	107½	107	107	292½
Am. Thread 4s	98¾	97¼	97½	8
Am. Tobacco 6s	119¾	119¾	119¾	1
Am. Writ. Paper 5s	67	66	66	4
Ann Arbor 4s	65	65	65	1
Armour & Co. 4s	93	92¾	93	86
A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s	94½	94	94¼	250½
A., T. & S. F. 4s, '63	107	106¼	106¼	49
A., T. & S. F. cv. 4s, '60	107½	106½	106½	143
A., T. & S. F. 5s	101¾	101½	101½	88
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s	87½	86¾	87	28
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s, sta.	87½	87	87½	70
A., T. & S. F., Trans. S. L. 4s	88¾	88¼	88¾	3
Atl. Coast Line 4s	93¼	92½	92½	70
Atl. C. L., & N. 4s	88	87¾	87¾	38
Atl. & Danville 4s	84	84	84	1
Baldwin Locom. 5s	106¼	106¼	106¼	2
B. & O. pr. lien 3½s	93¾	93	93	169
Balt. & Ohio g. 4s	91¾	91¼	91½	150
Balt. & Ohio cv. 4½s	97¾	96¾	97½	1332
B. & O., S. W. 5s	92¾	91½	92¼	117½
B. & O., P. J. & M. D. 3½s	90¾	90¾	90¾	5
B. & O., P., L. E. & W. 4s	87¾	87¼	87¾	8
Beth. Steel ref. 4s	101¾	101	101½	352
Beth. Steel ext. 5s	103	102½	103	71
Brook. R. T. 5s, '18	100¾	100¾	100¾	182
Brook. R. T. ref. 4s	80¾	80¼	80¼	1
Brook. U. El. 5s	100¾	100¼	100¾	3
Brook. U. El. 5s, sta.	100¾	100¼	100¾	8
Brook. U. Gas 5s	104½	104½	104½	2
B'way & 7th Av. 5s	100	100	100	2
Bruns. & West. 5s	95	95	95	1
Bush Term. 5s	88¾	88¾	88¾	3
Bush Term. Bldgs. 5s	88	87½	88	3
Cal. Gas & Elec. 5s	97	96¾	96¾	55
Con. South. con. 5s	104¾	104¼	104½	34
Car., Clinch. & O. 5s	97½	97½	97½	2
Cent. Br. Ry. 5s	61¾	61	61¼	5
Cent. Dist. Tel. 5s	102	101¾	101¾	56
Central Leather 5s	101	100¾	100¾	154
Cent. of Ga. con. 5s	101¾	101	101¼	6
Cent. of N. J. 6s	117¾	116	117½	99
Cent. of N. J. 5s, reg.	115	115	115	1
Central Pacific 4s	91	90¾	90½	2071½
Central Pacific 3½s	89¾	89½	89½	21
Cent. Vermont 4s	90	90	90	1
Ches. & Ohio con 5s	105¾	105¾	105¾	8
Ches. & Ohio cv. 4½s	88	87¾	87¾	188
Ches. & Ohio gen. 4½s	92½	91¾	92	91
C. & O., Big S. 4s	83¾	83¾	83½	6
C. & O. C. Val. 5s	99¾	99¾	99¾	1
Chi. & Alton 3½s	44	44	44	1
Chi. & Alton 3s	60¼	60¼	60½	20
C., B. & Q. gen. 4s	94¼	94	94¼	158
C., B. & Q. Ill. 4s	98¾	98	98	400
C., B. & Q. Jt. 4s	97¾	97¾	97¾	6
C., B. & Q., Ill. Div. 3½s	85¾	85½	85½	14
C., B. & Q., D. Div. 4s	99¼	99¼	99¼	2
C., B. & Q., Ill. Div. 4s	96	95¾	96	28
C., B. & Q., Neb. ext. 4s	97¼	97¼	97½	2
Chi. & E. Ill. con. 6s	104	104	104	1
Chi. & E. Ill. gen. 5s	84	82	84	110
C. & E. I. g. 5s, t. r.	82¾	81	82¾	26
Chi. & Erie 1st 5s	105¼	105¼	105½	2
Chi. Gt. West. 4s	74¼	73¾	74	112
Chi. & Ind. Coal 5s	19	19	19	2
Chi., Ind. & So. 4s	86	86	86	1
C., L. S. & E. 4½s	96	96	96	6
C., M. & St. P. gen. 4s, Series A	93¾	92¾	93	86
C., M. & St. P. 4s, '84	92½	92	92¼	34
C., M. & St. P. gen. 4½s	102¾	102	102¾	8
C., M. & St. P. cv. 4½s	94¾	94	94¾	59
C., M. & St. P. c. 4½s	102	101¼	101¾	225
C., M. & St. P. gen. 3½s, Series B	82	82	82	2
C., M. & St. P. c. 5s	107¾	106¾	106¾	211
C., M. & St. P., C. P. & W. 5s	103½	103¼	103¼	37
C., M. & St. P., W. & M. 5s	103¼	103¼	103¼	3
C. & N. W. gen. 3½s	83	82¾	83	56
C. & N. W. gen. 4s	96	95¾	93¾	14
C. & N. W. gen. 5s	113¾	113¾	113¾	2
C. & N. W. gen. 4s, sta.	95¾	95¾	95¾	2
C. & N. W. s. f. 5s	104½	104½	104½	9
C. & N. W., St. L., P. & N. W. 5s	108¾	108¾	108¾	3
Chicago Rys. 5s	97¾	97¼	97¼	3
C., R. I. & P. gen. 4s	85¾	84¼	84½	63
C., R. I. & P., 4s, reg.	83	83	83	2
C., R. I. & P. r. 4s	67¼	66¾	67	106
C., R. I. & P. deb. 5s	47¾	47	47	14
C., R. I. & P. d. 5s, t. r.	46	46	46	10
Chi., St. P. & M. 6s	116¼	116¼	116¼	1
C. & W. I., con. 4s	82¾	81¾	81¾	18
C. & W. I. gen. 6s	106¾	106¾	106¾	5
Chi. & W. Mich. 5s	75	75	75	10
Chile Copper 7s	130¼	129½	130½	80612
C., C. & St. L. g. 4s	81¾	80¾	80¾	14
C., C., C. & St. L. deb. 4½s	87½	87½	87½	35
C., C., C. & St. L., St. L. Div. 4s	82	82	82	4
C., C., C. & St. L., S. Pr. Div. 4s	85	85	85	1
Cleve. Sh. L. 4½s	100¾	100¼	100¾	40
Col. Industrial 5s	76¾	74¾	74¾	13
Col. & So. ref. 4½s	88¾	87	87	3
Col. & So. 1st 4s	91	91	92½	21
Comp. Tab. Rec. 6s	81	80¼	81	18
Consol. Gas Co. 6s	120¾	120	120¼	91½
Corn Pr. Ref. s. f. 5s, '34	96¾	96	96	6
Cu.-Am. Sug. col. tr. 6s	101¾	101¾	101¾	60
Cumberland Tel. 5s	99¼	98¾	99¼	7
Del. & Hud. ref. 4s	96½	96	96¼	17
Del. & Hud. cv. 5s, sub. rects., full pd.	106¾	106¼	106¼	94
D. & H. deb. 4s, '10	100¾	100¾	100¾	23
D. & R. G. ref. 5s	61¾	60¼	60½	24
D. & R. G. con. 4½s	84¾	84¾	84¾	16
D. & R. G. con. 4s	80	79	79¼	8912
Detroit Edison 5s	103¾	103¼	103¼	8
Det. River Tun. 4½s	94½	94	94	6
Detroit United 4½s	78¾	77¼	77¼	80
Dist. Securities 5s	72½	71¼	71½	189
Du Pont Powder 4½s	101¾	101¼	101¼	11
Duq. L. 5s	94	94	94	1
E. T., V. & G. con. 5s	104¾	104¾	104¾	2
E. Tenn. reor. l. 5s	99½	99½	99½	2
Erie 1st cons. 4s	89¾	89¼	89¼	55
Erie gen. 4s	76¾	76	76¼	169
Erie conv. 4s, Ser. A	73½	72¾	73¾	37
Erie conv. 4s, Ser. B	85¾	83¾	85¾	866
Erie Pa. col. 4s	87¾	87¾	87¾	10
Ft. W. & Rio G. 4s	67¾	67¾	67¾	2
Ga. Midland 3s	60	60	60	2
G. H. & S. A. Mex. Pac. 5s	104	104	104	1
Gen. Elec. deb. 5s	105¾	105	105	12
Gen. Elec. 3½s	79	78¾	79	6
Granby Cons. 6s	103	102¾	103	11
Gran. Cons. cv. 6s, st.	103	102¾	103	88
Gt. North. ref. 4½s	100¾	99¾	100¼	10
Gt. Falls Power 5s	99¼	99¼	99½	3
Green Bay deb. B	13	12¾	12¾	34
Gulf & Ship Is 5s	85	85	85	2
Hocking Val. 4½s	93¾	93¼	93¼	3
H. M. & T. C. 1st 5s	108¾	106¼	106½	1
Hudson Co. Gas 5s	102½	102½	102½	2
Hud. & Man. ref. 5s	76¾	76	76	6412
Hud. & Man. Adj. 5s	31½	30¼	30¾	371
Ill. Cent. 4s, 1952	89¾	89½	89½	18
Ill. Cent. 4s, 1953	86¾	86¼	86¼	6
Ill. Cent. ref. 4s	91	90½	91	41
Ill. Cent., Chi., St. L. & N. O. jt. 5s	102¼	102	102	11
Ill. Cent., Memp. 4s	87¾	87¾	87¾	2
Ill. Steel 4½s	91¾	91½	91½	123
Indiana Steel 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼	44
Int. & Gt. Nor. 6s	98	97¾	97¾	6
Insp. Cop. cv. 6s, '19	180	176½	177	38
Insp. Cop. cv. 6s, '22	184	176½	177	96
Inter.-Met. 4½s	77¼	76¾	76¾	116
Interboro R. T. 5s	90¾	88¾	89¼	1066
Int. Met. Mar. 4½s	94¾	94¼	94½	79
Int. M. M. 4½s, tr. r.	94	92	92¾	1173
Int. Paper 6s	102¾	102¾	102¾	2
Int. Paper cv. 5s	82	82	82	6
Int. St. P. 5s, tr. r.	75	74	75	13
Iowa Central 1st 5s	90	90	90	3
Iowa Central ref. 4s	51¾	51¼	51½	11
Kan. & Mich. 2d 5s	98¾	98¾	98¾	1
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s	78¾	77¾	77¾	32
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 6s	100	100	100	9
Kan. City So. 3s	70¼	70¼	70¼	6
Kan. City So. 5s	94¼	93¾	94¼	70
Kan. City Term. 4s	89¾	89½	89½	55
Kentucky Central 4s	88	88	88	5
Kings Co. E. L. & P. Co. 6s, '25	125¾	125¾	125¾	4
K. Co. E. L. & P. 5s	102¾	102¾	102¾	1
Lack. Steel 5s, '50	94¼	93	93	198
Lack. Steel 5s, '23	98½	98	98½	221
Lake Shore 4s, 1928	94¾	94¾	94¾	87
Lake Shore 4s, 1931	94¼	93¾	94¼	81
Lake Shore 3½s	84¾	84¾	84¾	5
Laclede Gas ref. 5s	101	100¾	101	3
Lake E. & W. 2d 5s	88¾	88	88	15
Lehigh Val. Coal 5s	105¼	105¼	105¼	1
L. V. of N.Y. con. 4½s	100¾	100¾	100¾	1
Lehigh & N. Y. 4s	89	89	89	9
Liggett & Myers 7s	124¼	124¼	124½	2914
Lig. & Myers 7s, reg.	124¾	124¾	124¾	3
Liggett & Myers 5s	101¾	101¼	101½	12
Lig. & Myers 5s, reg.	101½	101½	101½	3
Long Island ref. 4s	87½	87½	87½	8
Long Island gen. 4s	87¼	87¼	87¼	1
Lorillard 7s	124¼	124	124	13
Lorillard 5s	101½	101	101	10
Louis. & N. gold 5s	107¼	107¼	107¼	9
Louis. & N. unif. 4s	95	94¼	94¾	84
L. & N. col. tr. 5s	106	106	106	3
L. & N. gen. 6s	112¼	112¼	112¾	1
L. & N., St. L. Div. 6s	107	107	107	3
L. & N. St. L. Div. 3s	62	62	62	1
L. & N., S. & N. Ala. 5s, 1963	102¾	102¾	102¾	5
L. & N., So. Ry. Jt. 4s	79¾	79¾	79¾	4
Manhattan Sup. 4s	92	92	92	71
Man. con. 4s, tax ex.	92¾	92¼	92¾	10
Mex. Pet. cv. 6s, A	110	110	110	12
M. P. Co. 6s, Ser. C	110¼	108	110	17
Mich. State Tel. 5s	100	100	100	7
M., S. & N. W. 1st 4s	92¾	92¾	92¾	4
Milwaukee Gas 4s	91¾	91¾	91¾	5
Minn. & St. L. cn. 5s	88¼	88¼	88½	2
Minn. & St. L. ref. 4s	52½	52½	52½	5
M., S. Ste M. 4s	97¼	97¼	97¼	1
M., St. P. & S. S. M. cn. 4s	93¾	93	93¾	13
Mo., K. & T. 1st 4s	80	70	79	100
Mo., K. & T. 2d 4s	58	58	58	3
Mo., K. & T. g. f. 4½s	40	40	40	10
Mo., K. & T. ext. 5s	66¼	66	66	3
Mo., K. & T. of T. 5s	71	68¼	68¼	2
M., K. & T., St. L. Div. 4s	51	51	51	1
Mo. Pacific 1st 4s	100¼	100¼	100¼	9½
Mo. Pacific 4s	45½	44½	44½	73
Mo. Pacific 5s, 1917	88¾	88	88	25
Mo. Pac. 5s, '17, tr. r.	88	86¾	88	7
Mo. Pac. 5s, 1920	92¼	92¼	92¾	16
Mo. Pacific conv. 5s	46¾	45	45	67¼
Mo. Pac. cv. 5s, tr. r.	45½	45½	45¾	1
Mob. & Ohio gen 4s	75	75	75	2
M. & O., St. L. D. 4s	89	89	89	1
Montana Power 5s	93	94¾	95	88½
Mor. & Es. ref. 3½s	86¼	86¼	86¼	4
N., C. & St. L. cn. 5s	106	106	106	7
Nassau El. 4s	75½	75	75	3
Nat. Enam. & S. 5s	96¾	96¾	96¾	5
Nat. Tube 5s	101	100¾	101	11
N. Rys. Mex. Pr. 4½s	52¾	52¾	52¾	1
N. Y. Air Br. cv. 6s	104	103¼	104	18
N. Y. C. deb. 6s	111½	110¾	111½	1783¼
N. Y. C. deb. 6s, reg.	111	111	111	2
N. Y. C. deb. 4s, '34	92¼	92	92¼	46
N.Y.C., L.S. col. 3½s	70	78¼	79	48
N.Y.C., L.S. col. 3½s, t.r.	86	85¼	85¼	116
N.Y.C., M.C. col. 3½s	78	78	78	7
N. Y. C. gen. 3½s	83¼	82¾	83	83
N. Y. C. ref. 4½s	93¾	93	93¾	168
N.Y.G. eq. 4½s, 1924	99¾	99¾	99¾	1
N.Y., Chi. & St. L. 1st 4s	94½	94	94½	12
N.Y. Conn. R.R. 4½s	97¾	97¼	97¼	6
N. Y. Dock 4s	74	74	74	3
N.Y. & Erie 4th ext. 5s	102	102	102	1
N. Y. G., E. L. & P. 5s	106	104	105	7
N.Y.G., E. L., H. & P. 4s	85¾	85	85¾	12
N. Y., L. E. & W. D. & Imp. 5s	102¾	102¾	102¾	1
N.Y., N.H. & H. cv. 6s	115¼	115	115¼	25
N.Y., N.H. & H. cv. 6s, r.	114½	113	114½	3
N.Y., N.H. & H. cv. 3½s	73¾	72¾	73¼	2534
N. Y. O. & W. ref. 4s	82¾	82	82	16
N. Y. Rys. ref. 4s	73¾	73¼	73½	38
N. Y. Rys. adj. 5s	55	55	54¾	508
N. Y. Tel. 4½s	98¾	98¾	98¾	128
N. Y., W. & B. 4½s	84	83	84	94
Norf. & W. ext. 5s	118	118	118	2
Norf. & W. con. 4s	93¾	93¼	93¾	57
N. & W. con. 4s, reg.	93¼	93¼	93¼	4
Norf. & W. cv. 4½s	121¾	119¾	120¼	154
N. & W. 10-20 cv. 4s	120	120	120	6
N. & W. 10-25 cv. 4s	119¼	119¼	119¼	28
Norf. & W. dev. 4s	90¼	90¼	90¼	12
N. & W., P. C. & C. 4s	90¼	90	90	20
N. & W., N. R. 6s	119¾	119¾	119¾	10
Nor. Pacific 4s	93¾	93¾	93½	278
Nor. Pacific 3s	66½	66¼	66¼	183
Nor. Pacific 3s, reg.	64½	64½	64½	3
Nor. Pac., Term. 6s	110½	110¾	110½	5
Ogdens. & L. C. 4s	75	75	75	1
Ontario Power s. f. 5s	95	95	95	1
Ore. & Calif. 1st 5s	102¾	102¼	102¾	22
O. R. R. & N. con. 4s	92	92	92	24
Ore. Sh. L. 1st 6s	108¼	108¼	108¼	2
Ore. Sh. L. con. 5s	105¾	105¾	105¾	2
Ore. Sh. L. ref. 4s	93½	92¾	93½	18
Ore.-Wash. 1st ref. 4s	89½	87¼	89¼	62
Pac. Tel. & Tel. 5s	100	99¼	99¼	92
Penn. consol. 4½s	105¾	105¾	105¾	41
Penn. deb. 4½s	101¾	101¾	101¾	12
Penn. gtd. 4½s, reg.	101	101	101	1
Penn. gtd. g. 4s	94¾	94¾	94¾	2
Pa. gen. 4½s, t. r. c.	100¾	100¾	100¾	846
Penn. 4s, 1943	99½	99¼	99¼	6
Penn. 4s, 1948	99¾	98¾	99½	7
Peoples Gas 6s, reg.	98¾	98¼	98¾	7
Penn. R. E. 4s	99½	99¼

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NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED DEC. 11, 1915.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	3,337,197	164,861,482
Same period last year	109,673	46,098,881

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 50 stocks	91.76	89.49	94.13	58.99
Same period last year	60.53	59.72	78.30	57.41

Range Year 1915 High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.	Sales.
129¾	Dec. 6	80	Jan. 22	ADAMS EXPRESS	129¾	128	128	+ 6	1,500
40½	Apr. 22	21¼	Dec. 9	Alaska Gold M.††	25	21¼	23	− 2¼	63,200
13½	Nov. 4	9¾	Dec. 9	Alaska Juneau††	11¼	9¾	10	− 1	23,900
40½	Oct. 4	7⅝	Jan. 12	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	34¾	30⅞	31½	− 2½	15,800
84½	Dec. 6	33	Feb. 10	Allis-Chalm. Mfg. pf	84½	81	81½	− ⅝	15,810
74½	Nov. 8	48	Jan. 4	Am. Ag. Chemical	72⅝	71	71	− ⅝	2,800
101½	Nov. 19	90	Mar. 27	Am. Ag. Chem. pf			98¾		
72⅞	Dec. 7	39¼	Jan. 6	Am. Beet Sugar	72⅝	69	70	− 1½	24,200
95	Nov. 24	83	Feb. 1	Am. Beet Sugar pf	94	94	94	− ½	100
109⅜	Aug. 9	87¼	Feb. 25	Am. Brake S. & F.	105½	103	105½	+ 2⅝	600
219¾	Oct. 28	122½	Mar. 25	Am. Brake S. & F. pf	195	190½	195	− 4¾	200
60	Jan. 12	42	Nov. 26	Am. Cities pf.	62¾	59½	60	− 1¾	26,950
25	Nov. 10	23	Oct. 21	Am. Coal	112⅞	111½	112	+ 2	2,124
170½	July 12	82	Jan. 20	Am. Coal Products.	82⅞	78⅝	79¾	− 1⅝	17,000
120	Sep. 11	107¼	Apr. 23	Am. Coal Prod. pf.	118	118	118	..	100
115	Dec. 9	114½	Dec. 6	Am. C. P. pf., sb. r. p. pd	..	..	46	..	....
64	Oct. 23	39	Jan. 4	Am. Cotton Oil	..	..	25	..	....
102¼	Nov. 5	91	June 25	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	154⅞	147½	149⅝	− 3⅞	4,150
68½	Oct. 4	25	Feb. 24	Am. Can	..	..	119	..	....
113½	Nov. 30	91½	Jan. 5	Am. Can pf.	115	114½	115	..	300
98	Oct. 4	40	Feb. 23	Am. Car & Foundry	58¼	57	58¼	+ 1⅜	800
118	Aug. 6	111½	May 25	Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	90½	90½	90¾	− ⅝	100
133⅜	Nov. 17	83	Mar. 1	Am. Express	130	125	127¾	+ 5⅜	710
14½	Oct. 23	4⅜	Feb. 19	Am. Hide & Leather	11⅝	10½	10⅝	− ⅜	3,250
59½	Oct. 22	19¾	Jan. 5	Am. Hide & L. pf.	52⅜	50¼	51	− 1½	2,200
35	Apr. 30	20⅜	Jan. 4	Am. Ice Securities	27	26¼	26½	− ¼	3,000
31½	Oct. 25	7¼	Jan. 2	Am. Linseed	24	21⅝	21½	− 2⅛	2,800
50½	Oct. 25	24	Jan. 5	Am. Linseed pf.	42½	38	38	− 3¼	2,000
74⅜	Oct. 23	19	Mar. 2	Am. Locomotive	71⅞	68	69¼	− 1⅜	82,400
105	Nov. 22	75	Mar. 6	Am. Locomotive pf.	102⅜	101¾	101¾	− 1	1,270
13¾	Oct. 28	3⅞	Apr. 14	Am. Malt	11⅝	10⅝	10⅝	− ⅝	610
37½	Dec. 7	21½	May 27	Am. Malt pf.	37½	35½	37½	+ 2	3,300
101⅜	Nov. 12	56	Jan. 2	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	100½	96⅜	97¼	− 2½	42,200
113	Nov. 18	100	Jan. 4	Am. Sm. & Ref. pf.	111⅜	110⅜	110⅝	− ⅜	860
91⅜	Nov. 19	86	Sep. 30	Am. Smelters pf. A.	90	89½	89½	− ½	2,050
85⅜	Dec. 6	78	Jan. 19	Am. Smelters pf. B.	85⅜	85½	85½	..	200
165	Apr. 22	144	Jan. 16	Am. Snuff	..	..	152	..	....
110⅜	Nov. 5	103	Jan. 19	Am. Snuff pf.	106	106	106	..	30
74½	Oct. 19	24⅞	Mar. 5	Am. Steel Foundries	64½	61	61⅞	− ⅝	8,230
119⅞	Nov. 5	90½	Feb. 24	Am. Sugar Refining	119	115⅛	115½	− 2½	10,300
119½	Nov. 30	109	Feb. 5	Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	118	118	118	+ ½	100
62½	Oct. 7	58	Mar. 18	Am. Tel. & Cable	..	..	62½	..	....
130¼	Nov. 4	116	Jan. 4	Am. Tel. & Tel.	129⅝	128½	128½	− ¼	10,818
252½	Apr. 22	208	Dec. 11	Am. Tobacco	220¼	208	209⅛	− 9¼	5,300
111	Nov. 23	103½	Jan. 4	Am. Tob. pf., new	109	108⅜	109	+ ⅜	334
57½	Oct. 20	15¾	Mar. 6	Am. Woolen	50¼	47⅝	47⅝	− 1⅞	800
56	Oct. 20	46	Nov. 10	Am. Woolen tr. r.	51½	48½	48½	− 1⅞	2,000
100	Oct. 4	77¼	Feb. 27	Am. Woolen pf.	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	− ⅛	110
99½	Nov. 15	96	Oct. 22	Am. Wool. pf. tr. r.	98	97	97¾	+ ¼	726
15	Apr. 20	5	July 3	Am. Writing P. pf.			11¾	..	....
91⅝	Nov. 17	49½	Feb. 24	Anaconda Copper	89	85	85½	− 1⅝	83,210
14	Oct. 27	5	Jan. 4	Assets Realization	12⅜	9	10	+ ⅛	2,800
68½	Nov. 22	55	Nov. 29	Associated Oil	60	60	60	+ 1¼	300
111¼	Nov. 4	92½	Feb. 24	Atch., T. & S. F.	107⅞	106	106½	− ⅝	11,000
102¼	Nov. 26	96	Jan. 5	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	101⅜	101½	101⅝	+ ⅛	2,400
116	Nov. 1	98	Mar. 1	Atlantic Coast Line	115½	115	115	+ 1½	300
154½	Oct. 23	26⅝	Mar. 3	BALDWIN LOCO	110⅜	111	113⅜	− 1½	104,830
115	Oct. 29	92	Mar. 9	Baldwin Loco. pf.	112	108	108	..	100
95⅞	Nov. 4	63¾	Feb. 23	Baltimore & Ohio	94¾	93	93⅜	− ⅝	14,250
79¾	Nov. 27	67	Feb. 23	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	78	77	77	− ⅝	1,420
4½	Dec. 9	⅛	Feb. 5	Batopilas Mining	4½	2⅛	4	+ 1⅜	104,000
600	Oct. 22	46¼	Jan. 2	Bethlehem Steel	485	465	471	+ 1	2,440
184	Oct. 22	91	Jan. 2	Bethlehem Steel pf.	160	155	155	− 5½	200
42½	Aug. 17	40	Aug. 16	Booth Fisheries	..	..	40	..	....
80	Aug. 16	80	Aug. 16	Booth Fisheries pf.	..	..	80	..	....
93	Apr. 21	83¼	Aug. 13	Brooklyn Rap. Tr.	90½	88	88¼	− ½	3,250
138¾	Oct. 14	118	Jan. 5	Brooklyn Union Gas	..	..	134⅝	..	....
50	Dec. 7	23	May 14	Brown Shoe	50	46	48	+ 3	600
99	Dec. 3	64	Aug. 9	Brown Shoe pf.	98½	97	97	− 2	650
14⅝	Dec. 7	4¼	Mar. 12	Brunswick Term.	14⅜	11	11¼	+ ⅝	8,075
80	July 20	80	July 20	Bush, R. & Pitts.	..	..	80	..	....
*109⅞	Dec. 2	*109⅞	Dec. 2	Buff., Roch. & P. pf			*109⅞	..	....
94⅜	Oct. 19	79½	Dec. 10	Burns Brothers	81	79½	80	− 1	1,810
108	Oct. 18	108	Oct. 18	Burns Bros. pf.	108	108	108	..	100
39¼	Oct. 2	27	Feb. 4	Butterick Co.	32	32	32	+ 1	100
79⅞	June 4	53	May 10	Butte & Superior	74	68⅝	70⅝	− 1½	13,900
28¾	Dec. 7	8	July 26	CAL. PETROLEUM	28¾	26⅝	26⅞	+ ⅝	21,600
59	Nov. 22	30	July 23	Cal. Petroleum pf.	59	56	56½	+ ½	4,000
54	Sep. 29	54	Sep. 29	Canada Southern	..	..	94	..	....
194	Nov. 1	138	July 23	Canadian Pacific	184⅜	178	180	− 2½	15,810
90⅛	Nov. 10	74½	June 5	Case (J. I.) Co. pf.	89½	89½	89¼	+ ½	100
61¼	Nov. 1	32⅜	Feb. 20	Cent. Leather Co.	61	54½	54⅜	+ 2½	34,070
110½	Nov. 18	100⅜	Jan. 7	Cent. Leather Co. pf	110½	100	109	− 1	840
325	Jan. 22	215	July 28	Cent. R. R. of N. J.	..	..	275	..	....
*135	Nov. 19	*110	Jan. 6	Cent. & S. A. Tel.	135	135	135	..	10
64¾	Nov. 19	35⅜	July 9	Chesapeake & Ohio	64⅜	62	62½	− ¾	16,950
15¼	Aug. 23	8	Aug. 6	Chicago & Alton	10½	8¼	10½	− 1½	200
22¼	Nov. 18	11⅛	Feb. 27	Chicago & Alton pf.	20	20	20	..	100
17½	Nov. 3	10¼	Jan. 4	Chicago Great West.	15½	14⅝	14⅝	− ⅞	1,800
41½	Nov. 3	25½	May 14	Chi. Gt. West. pf.	39⅝	38⅜	39	..	3,300
98¼	Apr. 19	73⅜	July 26	Chi. Mil. & St. Paul	96⅛	93½	93⅝	− 1⅝	8,700
133½	Nov. 30	120⅞	Sep. 2	C., M. & St. P. pf.	132⅞	132½	132½	− ¾	500
135⅜	Nov. 16	118½	July 10	Chi. & Northwest	132½	131½	131½	+ ½	520
174	Dec. 3	163	July 9	Chi. & Northwest pf.			174	..	....
39	Apr. 10	10½	July 26	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	20	18	18¼	− 1⅜	15,100
123	Nov. 11	115	July 9	Chi., St. P., M. & O.	..	..	120	..	....
135	Dec. 8	124	Sep. 17	C., St.P., M. & O. pf.	135	135	135	+ 4¼	100
26⅜	Nov. 24	23½	Dec. 11	Chile Copper†	25⅜	23¼	23½	− 2	15,200
57⅜	Nov. 17	32¼	Jan. 6	Chino Copper†††	53¾	52⅜	53	− 1¼	26,926
52	Oct. 22	25⅝	Feb. 23	C., C., C. & St. L.	49	48½	48½	− ½	400
77	Oct. 20	53½	Feb. 17	C., C., C. & St.L. pf.	77	77	77	+ 2	120
79¼	Dec. 1	78½	July 7	Cleve. & Pittsburgh†			78	..	....
79½	Oct. 20	60	Aug. 17	Cluett, Pea. & Co.	74	73	73¾	+ ⅜	910
110⅜	Oct. 23	98	Jan. 20	Cluett, Pea. & Co. pf	108½	108½	108½	..	25
66½	Sep. 29	21¾	Jan. 5	Colorado Fuel & I.	53¾	50	50¼	− 1⅝	24,200
38½	Nov. 3	24	Mar. 15	Col. & Southern.	36¼	36¼	36¼	+ ¼	200
60	Nov. 18	45	Jan. 18	Col. & So. 1st pf.	..	..	59	..	....
53	Nov. 9	35	Sep. 2	Col. & So. 2d pf.	..	..	50	..	....
48	Nov. 11	41½	Nov. 23	Computing Tab. Rec.	44	42¾	43½	+ 1½	1,850
115¼	Dec. 4	111½	Nov. 13	C. G., E. L. & P., Bal	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛	..	44
150½	Oct. 15	113¾	Jan. 4	Consolidated Gas	144⅜	141⅝	142½	− 1¼	6,400
127	Oct. 5	40¾	Jan. 4	Continental Can	90⅝	85½	85½	− 3½	2,340
109½	Dec. 10	88½	Jan. 5	Continental Can pf.	109½	109½	109½	+ ½	120
21¼	Oct. 25	8	Jan. 2	Corn Products Ref.	20	18⅝	19¾	+ 1	42,400
91⅞	Dec. 10	65	Jan. 5	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	91⅞	89	90¾	+ 1⅛	3,400
49	May 7	40	Sep. 28	Crex Carpet	..	..	41	..	....
27½	Nov. 8	27½	Nov. 8	Cripple Creek Cent.	..	..	27½	..	....
109⅞	Sep. 29	18¾	May 10	Crucible Steel	76	71½	72¾	− 1⅜	23,400
112½	Sep. 29	8⅜	May 10	Crucible Steel pf.	111¾	110	110	+ ¾	1,900
177	Dec. 1	38	Jan. 25	Cuban-Am. Sugar	160¾	163⅞	163⅞	− 2½	1,900
110	Sep. 14	98	Mar. 10	Cuban-Am. Sugar pf			106¾	..	....
99	Sep. 17	86	Apr. 8	DEERE & CO. pf.	96¼	96¼	96¼	+ ¼	200
154⅛	Nov. 4	138½	Aug. 31	Delaware & Hudson	152	151⅜	152	+ ¾	600
238	Nov. 23	199⅞	Jan. 6	Del., Lack. & West.	233	233	233	+ 3	500
16½	Nov. 16	4	Jan. 12	Den. & Rio Grande	15¼	14	14½	..	800
29⅜	Nov. 17	6½	Jan. 7	Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	29¼	27	29	+ 2	2,200
133	Nov. 1	112	Feb. 2	Detroit Edison	133	133	133	+ ½	395
*70	July 23	*70	July 23	Det. & Mackinac			*70	..	....
70	Nov. 6	52¼	Apr. 1	Detroit United Ry.	71	71	71	..	15
122	Nov. 30	111⅜	Dec. 2	Diamond Match	111	111	111	..	50
50½	Oct. 22	5½	Mar. 2	Distillers' Securities	48⅝	46	46½	− ½	32,750
30¼	Dec. 9	16	June 25	Dome Mines††	30¼	27⅜	28	− ⅞	83,700
8¼	Nov. 4	2	July 14	Dul., S. S. & Atl.	..	..	7	..	....
15½	Nov. 4	4	July 20	Dul., S. S. & Atl. pf.	..	..	18⅜	..	....
100	Sep. 3	90¼	Apr. 29	Du Pont Powder pf.	..	..	100	..	....
*605	Aug. 27	*603	Aug. 27	EASTMAN KODAK			*605	..	....
78¾	Sep. 25	63	Nov. 20	Elec. Storage Bat.	68¾	63¾	68¾	− ¼	300
55⅝	Nov. 19	19⅞	Feb. 24	Erie	44⅜	42¼	42½	− 1½	77,825
59⅞	Nov. 3	32¼	Feb. 24	Erie 1st pf.	58⅞	56⅝	57½	− 1½	11,500
52¼	Nov. 18	27	Feb. 25	Erie 2d pf.	52	50	50¼	− ¼	1,850
*62½	Dec. 2	*62½	Dec. 2	Erie & Pittsburgh	..	..	*62½	..	....
60	June 12	8	Mar. 24	FED. MIN. & SM.	..	..	32	..	....
26	June 12	20	Mar. 13	Fed. Min. & Sm. pf.	..	..	50	..	....
300	Oct. 8	165	Jan. 22	GEN. CHEMICAL	320	315	315	..	100
116	Dec. 10	106	Mar. 1	General Chemical pf	116	116	116	..	200
185½	Dec. 4	138	Mar. 3	General Electric	178	174½	174¾	− 1¼	4,800
558	Dec. 10	82	Jan. 2	General Motors	558	500	544	+ 47½	5,350
136	Dec. 9	90⅝	Jan. 4	General Motors pf.	136	118¼	130	+ 13⅜	15,550
80¼	Oct. 14	24½	Jan. 7	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	76	71⅜	72¾	+ ⅝	53,395
114½	Oct. 27	95	Jan. 14	Goodrich (B.F.) Co. pf.	114¼	112	114	+ 3	1,200
91	June 14	79¼	Apr. 19	Granby Consol.			84⅝	..	....
128⅝	Nov. 5	112¾	Jan. 2	Great Northern pf.	127¼	125	125⅝	+ ⅛	4,700
54	Oct. 22	25¼	Jan. 7	Gt. N. ctfs. for ore prop	50⅜	48	48	+ 1⅛	26,950
47⅜	Nov. 23	37	Oct. 22	Greene-Cananea	47⅛	43	46½	+ 2¼	4,200
80½	Nov. 26	45½	Jan. 7	Guggenheim Expl'n†	78½	76¼	76½	− ½	10,800
88¼	Nov. 30	80	May 15	HAV. EL. RY., L. & P.			88¼	..	....
101	Sep. 23	95	Apr. 29	Hav. El. Ry., L. & P. pf.	96½	96½	99¾	− 1	100
185	Dec. 10	165	Nov. 29	Helme (G. W.)	..	..	185	..	....
114½	Nov. 30	112	Jan. 20	Helme (G. W.) pf.	..	..	114½	..	....
118	Apr. 10	112	Apr. 15	Hocking Valley	..	..	112	..	....
124	Dec. 9	116	Feb. 24	Homestake Mining	124	124	124	..	253
113	Apr. 19	99	July 7	ILLINOIS CENT.	108¾	108	108½	+ ½	600
*200	Dec. 9	*200	Dec. 9	Ingersoll Rand	200	200	209	..	25
47½	Oct. 7	16⅝	Jan. 2	Inspiration Copper††	46¼	43¾	43¾	− 2½	86,200
25	Nov. 4	10⅜	Jan. 16	Inter.-Met. vot. t. c.	22½	21¼	21¼	− ¾	600
85	Nov. 8	49	Jan. 19	Inter.-Met. pf.	82	82	82	− 3	100
25½	Nov. 4	18⅞	July 10	Inter. Con. Corp'n	22¼	21⅛	21⅞	− ⅛	9,800
82	Nov. 5	70	July 10	Inter. Con. Cor. pf.	80½	77⅝	77⅝	− ⅞	3,100
29¾	Nov. 1	5½	Mar. 31	Int. Agricultural	25⅜	24	24	+ 1	700
67⅜	Nov. 1	8	Mar. 15	Int. Agricultural pf.	61¼	55½	59¼	− ½	1,700
114	June 4	90	May 10	Int. Harv., N. J.	112⅜	110	110½	+ 2½	9,200
120	Nov. 4	109¾	May 28	Int. Harv., N. J., pf.	118½	118½	118¼	+ ½	100
85	Dec. 9	55	Feb. 20	Int. Harv. Corp.	85	75	84⅞	+ 12⅝	1,200
114	Jan. 14	90½	Mar. 6	Int. Harv. Corp. pf.	108	108	108	+ 2	100
75⅜	Nov. 16	53½	Nov. 11	Int. M. M. pf., cf. dp.	69	63¾	63¾	− ¼	86,100
223½	Oct. 5	179¾	Dec. 3	Int. Nickel	202	189	197¼	+ 9¼	13,475
110	Oct. 5	105½	Oct. 19	Int Nickel pf.			108	..	....
12⅜	Nov. 5	8	Jan. 6	International Paper.	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	..	2,150
48	Nov. 5	33	Feb. 24	Internat. Paper pf.	47	45½	46½	+ 1⅜	2,700
10	Feb. 16	6	Feb. 4	Iowa Central	..	..	6⅜	..	....
18	Feb. 13	18	Feb. 13	Iowa Central pf.	..	..	18	..	....
68½	May 5	61	Oct. 28	K. C., FT. S. & M. pf.	65¼	65¼	65¼	..	100
35¼	Nov. 1	20⅝	Feb. 24	Kan. City Southern	32⅝	30⅝	30⅝	− ⅝	4,675
65½	Nov. 5	54⅞	Feb. 24	Kansas City Co. pf.	64	63¼	63½	..	900
88	Apr. 26	76	Aug. 24	Kayser (Julius) & Co	..	..	84⅞	..	....
109	Apr. 19	107	Jan. 18	Kayser (Julius) 1st pf.	..	..	109	..	....
6	Nov. 4	4	Jan. 6	Keokuk & Des M.	..	..	4½	..	....
128¼	Dec. 26	122⅜	May 24	Kings Co. E. L. & P.	128¼	127½	128	+ 1½	605
250	Nov. 4	99	Jan. 18	Kresge (S. S.) Co.	..	..	250	..	....
112	Sep. 15	105¼	Feb. 15	Kresge (S. S.) Co. pf	..	..	112	..	....
94⅜	Sep. 29	28	Jan. 7	LACK. STEEL	84½	81	81	− 3	37,610
106	Apr. 13	92⅞	Jan. 15	Luciede Gas	103¼	103¼	103¾	..	100
14⅜	Nov. 3	5	Jan. 5	Lake Erie & West.	14⅜	13¼	14⅛	+ ⅛	500
33¼	Dec. 11	19	May 27	Lake Erie & W. pf.	33¼	31½	33¼	+ 3½	625
83⅜	Nov. 19	64⅝	Feb. 24	Lehigh Valley†	83	80½	81	− 1¼	9,200
260	Dec. 9	207	Jan. 9	Liggett & Myers	260	254	255	+ 3	1,500
120	Dec. 8	113¾	Jan. 5	Liggett & Myers pf.	120	119½	119½	..	325
27⅝	Sep. 20	15	Jan. 11	Long Island†	23⅝	22	22	− 2	200

Range Year 1915 High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.	Sales.
31	Jan. 11	16	Feb. 17	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	..	..	26	..	....
105½	Jan. 13	86	Feb. 20	Loose-W. Bis. 1st pf	..	..	95½	..	....
67	Oct. 18	60	June 15	Loose-W. Bis. 2d pf.	..	..	64⅞	..	....
189	Nov. 15	165½	Jan. 6	Lorillard (P.) Co.	187	184½	184⅝	+ 1⅛	500
118	Jan. 19	112	Sep. 14	Lorillard (P.) Co. pf.			115½	..	....
130¼	Oct. 29	103½	July 8	Louis. & Nash.	130¼	127⅝	127⅝	− ⅝	1,250
84	Nov. 4	72⅝	Jan. 11	MACKAY COS.	80	80	80	+ ⅝	100
69⅝	Jan. 19	64¾	Oct. 28	Mackay Cos. pf.	65⅝	65⅝	65⅝	+ ⅜	100
2	Feb. 9	2	Feb. 9	Manhattan Beach	..	..	2	..	....
131	Dec. 6	125	June 25	Manhattan El. gtd.	131	131	131	+ ½	100
69¼	Apr. 23	50	Jan. 28	Manhattan Shirt	61	61	61	− 4⅞	100
108	Nov. 9	101	Apr. 27	Manhattan Shirt pf.	..	..	107½	..	....
92	Oct. 28	15¾	Jan. 6	Maxwell Motors	78⅜	73½	74¾	− ⅛	86,425
103	Oct. 26	43¼	Jan. 2	Max. Motors 1st pf.	101½	99	99¼	+ 1	6,100
68¼	Oct. 26	18	Jan. 6	Max. Motors 2d pf.	59⅞	55½	56	+ ⅝	13,300
65¼	Dec. 6	35	July 12	May Dept. Stores	65¼	64	64	+ ½	1,400
106½	Dec. 6	94⅞	Apr. 27	May Dept. Stores pf.	106½	106	106¼	+

We Will Buy

25 American Brass
50 Aetna Explosives
50 Celluloid Co.
50 Carbon Steel
10 Colts Arms
100 Canada Foundries
25 Dow Chemical
15 Freeport Texas Co.
25 Grasselli Chemical
50 Gt. Western Sugar Pfd.
10 Hercules Powder
50 Lawyers Title & Trust
50 Mathieson Alkali
25 New Jersey Zinc
25 Niles-Bement-Pond
100 Nat'l Bank of Commerce
25 National Park Bank
25 Singer Mfg.
25 Savage Arms
50 Stewart Sugar

We Will Sell

25 Babcock & Wilcox
12 Bankers Trust
25 Chalmers Motors
100 Central Aguirre Sugar
50 Canada Foundries
100 Dominion Steel Foundry
10 E. W. Bliss
25 Fajardo Sugar
100 Guantanamo Sugar
100 Hooker Chemical Pfd. & Com.
50 Ingersoll-Rand
25 Marlin Arms Pfd. & Com.
25 Niles-Bement-Pond
100 Nat'l Bank of Commerce
100 National Sugar
25 Singer Mfg.
10 Scovill Mfg.
17 Union Trust
50 Vitaphone Pfd. with Bonus
5 Winchester Arms

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Quotation List of Outside Securities

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request.

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. ††Sells flat. ¶Special. xEx dividend.

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Dec. 11, 1915. Bid.	Asked.
Ad'k El.....	$9,500,000	..	..	.....	19	22
Do 6% pf...	2,500,000	..	..	.....	68	72
Alb. So. 5s,'39	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & S.	85	90
A.G.& E.($50)	3,500,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 15	127	130
Do pf.($50)	1,699,000	1½	Q	Nov 1, 15	50	51
Am L. & Tr.	15,355,141	2½b	Q	Nov 1, 15	383	387
Do pf	14,236,200	1½	Q	Nov 1, 15	109	111
Am. P. & Lt.	8,205,400	1	Q	Nov 1, 15	71½	73
Do 6% cu. pf	3,119,800	1½	Q	Oct 1, 15	86½	88
Am. Pub.Ut.	2,995,000	½	Q	Oct 1, 15	37	40
Do pf.	1,714,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 15	72	75
Am. W. Wks. & Elec. Co.	7,000,000	..	..	.....	8½	9
Do. 1st pf. 7% cum....	5,000,000	..	..	.....	57	58
Do (%pc.pf.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	18	21
Ariz. Power 1st 6s, '33..	1,900,000	..	S	M. & N.	83	85
Ashev. L.&P. 1st s.f.5s,'42	1,100,000	2½	S	A. & O.	93	96
Atl. Power & Lt. Cor. pf.	825,000	1¾	Q	Nov 1, 15	92	95
Au.-Alk. Ry. & El 5s, '35	3,307,000	2½	S	J. & D.	50	60
Au. & Syr.El. 1st rf.5s,'42	1,460,000	2½	S	A. & O.	86	90
Au. Ry. & E. 1st 5s, '40..	931,000	2½	S	J. & D.	93	96
Bal. Co. Wat. & El.5s,'46	943,000	2½	S	M. & N.	91	94½
Bir. R., L. & P.C. 4½s,'54	8,720,000	2½	S	A. & O.	87	90
B'T.C.1st5s,'32	2,974,000	2½	S	M. & N.	102	102½
Buf. G. El.5s	2,375,000	2½	S	F. & A.	101	102
Buf. & Lock. 1st 5s, '38..	540,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	100
Cal. El. G.pf	2,500,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 15	72	77
Cal. R. & P..	2,800,000	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 15	85	90
Capital Tr...	12,000,000	1¼	Q	Oct 1, 15	87½	88
Capital Tr. 1st 5s, '47..	5,683,500	2½	S	J. & D.	107½	107¾
C. Ill. Lt. 1st & ref. 5s,'48	3,464,000	2½	S	A. & O.	92½	95
Cent'l Maine Pow. 1st 5s	2,635,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93½	96
Chas. Con.R., G. & E.($50)	2,804,400	..	..	.....	42	45
Do 5s, '99...	1,769,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	94
C.L.H.&P.5s	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98½	100
Cl.R.1st5s,'31	5,495,000	2½	S	M. & S.	101	..
Colo. Power.	11,000,000	..	..	.....	25	26
Do 7% pf....	425,000	1¾	Q	Sep '15,15	95	97
Do 5s, '53..	4,130,000	2½	S	M. & N.	87	90
Col. R., G. & E. 1st 5s,'36	2,783,000	2½	S	J. & J.	87	92
C.R., G. & E. pf.....	831,600	1½	Q	Oct 1, 15	80	90
Com. Pr. R. & Lt.	18,000,000	1	Q	Nov 1, 15	60	62
Do pf.	16,000,000	1½	Q	Nov 2, 15	85	87
Com. Power 1st 5s, '34..	1,212,000	2½	S	J. & D.	97	100
C.G.,E.&P. (Balt.) 4½s	13,380,000	2¼	S	J. & D.	90	90½
C. T. of N. J.	15,000,000	3	S	Jul 15, 15	71	72
Do 1st 5s,'33	15,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	101	102
C. P. (Mich.) 1st rf. 5s,'36	12,936,000	2½	S	J. & J.	93½	96
C. P. (Minn.) 1st 5s '29..	7,179,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99	..
Dallas El. C. 1st 5s, '22..	3,431,480	2½	S	A. & O.	95	98
Dt. Ed. Co..	13,487,100	1¾	Q	Oct 15,15	132	134
East. P. & L. conv. 5s, '18	2,350,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93½	96½
Ec.L.& P. 1st mtg. 5s, '56	1,889,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	100
El. Bd. D. pf	1,500,000	..	..	.....	75	..
El. B. & S. pf	5,000,000	1½	Q	Nov 1, 15	99	100
Emp. District Elec. pf....	1,003,900	..	..	.....	80	..
Do 5s....	3,000,000	..	..	.....	79½	83½
Ev. El. Ry. 1st 4s, '21..	1,200,000	2	S	M. & N.	91½	94
Ev. G. & E.L. 1st 5s, '32..	1,220,000	2½	S	J. & D.	90	94
Ex. Spgs. G. & E. 6s, '32..	297,000	3	S	J. & D.	98	100
Fed. L. & T. Do pf.	4,750,000	..	..	.....	9	12
Ft. Worth P. & Lt. 1st 5s.	2,500,000	1½	..	Sep 1, 14	47	55
G.G. & E. 1st 5s, 1932	2,700,000	2½	S	F. & A.	96	97½
G. Wn. Pow. 1st 5s, '46..	1,693,000	2½	S	J. & J.	65	75
Garwood El. 5s, '39	22,138,000	2½	S	J. & J.	83	85
Int. R. of B.	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	..
K. Div.5s, 31	5,000,000	2½	S	F. & A.	101½	102½
K. & L. Div. 1st 5s	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	100
K. & N. F. D. 1st 5s..	750,000	2½	S	J & D.	100	..
L. St. El. Cor. 1st 6s, '33..	1,391,000	3	S	M. & S.	95	97½
Int. Trac. 4s, '49, rcts ...	16,395,000	2	S	J. & J.	60	62
Jack. & Bat. Cr. Tr. 1st ref. 5s, '23..	1,200,000	2½	S	J. & D.	95½	98
J. C., H. & P. 4s, '49	14,061,000	2	S	M. & N.	75	75½
Joplin & Pit. Ry. 5s, '30..	1,750,000	2½	S	M. & S.	89	93
K. C., R. & L. Dopf	9,643,080	..	..	.....	25	27
Do1st ref.5s	8,407,300	1½	..	Mar 1, 11	57	59
Nmtb Av.	10,200,000	2½	S	M. & N.	90	93
K. C. B. L. 6s	2,500,000	3	S	J. & J.	100½	101½
K. C. E.4s,'22	2,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	65	70
K. C. & Wes. 1st 5s, '26..	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91	96
K. C.Met.S.R. cn. 1st 5s,'13	7,242,000	2½	S	M. & N.	94	99
K. G. & E. pf	1,500,000	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 15	95	100
L. R. Ry. & E. 1st 5s,'33	1,920,000	2½	S	A. & O.	90½	..
L. A. G. & E. 5s, '39....	4,587,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93½	98
Lincoln Gas & Elec.....	2,250,000	..	..	.....	15	25
Mich. Tr. 1st & ref. 5s,'21	357,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	103
Do ext. 1st & ref. 5s..	324,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	97
Mobile Elect. 1st 5s, '46..	1,696,000	2½	S	M. & N.	90	92½
Mobile E. pf.	852,500	1¾	Q	Nov 15,15	88	91
Musk's G. & E. pf.....	1,438,500	¾	Q	Dec 1, 15	85	90
Do. 1st & ref 5s, '26.....	1,035,000	2½	S	J. & D.	90	95
Nashville R. & Lt. pf....	2,500,000	1¼	Q	Sep 30,15	70	75
Do.con.5s,'53	4,054,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	98
Do ref.5s,'58	3,310,000	2½	S	J. & J.	84½	87
N. Jersey Ry 1st 4s, '48..	15,000,000	2	S	M. & N.	78	78½
N. O. L. & P. 6s, '31.....	4,745,000	3	S	J. & J.	80	85
N. O. L. & P. pf.	4,585,000	..	..	.....	10½	15
N. St. Power	5,975,000	..	..	.....	44½	46
Do pf.....	3,386,700	1¾	Q	Oct 15,15	94½	96
N.T.Tr.5s,'33.	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98½	..
N. Y., West'r LGM4s,2004	10,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	80	82
Okl. Ry.5s,'41	2,635,000	2½	S	J. & J.	88	91
O. & C. B. St. Ry. 1st cn. 5s, '28....	9,619,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94¾	96
O. & C.B.R.& B. 1st 5s,'28	1,889,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94¾	96
Ont. Power..	10,000,000	1½	Q	Dec 1, 15	70	74
O.E.Ry.5s,'33.	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95	98
Ozark P.&W.	1,500,000	..	..	.....	25	35
Peoria G. & E. 1st 5s,'23	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	101½
Pontiac Light 5s, '27	209,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	99
Port.(Ore.)R. 1st mtg.5s,'30	8,523,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95	97
P.G.El.5s,'35..	7,023,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99½	101
Pub. S. C.cfs	20,047,770	3	S	M. & N.	104	105
Rep. R. & L. Do pf....	6,206,000	..	..	.....	10	21
Roch. R. & L. 5s, '54, tax ex. N. Y...	5,191,400	1½	Q	Oct 15,15	68	72
Rock. L. & P. 5s, '38....	9,401,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	100
Rut. R., L. & St.Jo.(Mo.)R. L., H. & P. 5s, '37.....	650,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93	97
Rut. R., L. & St.Jo.(Mo.)R. L., H. & P. 5s, '37.....	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	83	88
Sgn. Val. Tr. 5s, '20..	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	94	97
Salt. L.&Ogd. 1st 5s, '34..	715,000	2½	S	F. & A.	95	..
S. Diego Con. G. & E. 1st 5s, '39.....	1,350,000	2½	S	F. & A.	93½	96½
S. Diego Con. G. & E. db. 6s, '22.....	4,194,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94	97
Scioto Val. T. 1st 5s, '23..	106,000	3	S	J. & D.	97	100
Scran.E.5s,'37	1,583,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93½	96½
Seattle Elec. con. 5s, '29.	4,437,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	102
Seattle L'ting 5s, '49	6,388,000	2½	S	F. & A.	92½	95
Sierra & S.F. Pr. 1st5s,'49	4,525,500	1½	Q	Oct 15, 15	91½	94
So. Cal. Ed..	6,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	87½	90
Do pf.	10,400,000	1½	Q	Nov 15,15	81	82
Do gen.5s,'39	4,000,000	1½	Q	Oct 15,15	97½	99
S.W.P.& L.pf	12,309,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94½	97
So. Pwr.5s,'30	1,565,000	1¾	Q	Sep 1, 15	97½	100
Spfd. (O.) L., H.& P.5s,'29	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	99½	101
	720,000	2½	S	F. & A.	97	100

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Dec. 11, 1915. Bid.	Asked.
Stan. G. & E. ($50).....	9,343,150	..	..	.....	$8¾	$9
Do pf. ($50).	11,784,950	†1	Q	Sep 15,15	$30	$31
Sup. W., L. & P. 1st 4s,'31	1,800,000	2	S	M. & N.	80	84
Syra. L. & P. col. tr.5s,'54	6,479,490	2½	S	J. & J.	85	88
Syra. Lt. 1st mtg. 5s, '51.	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98	100
Tampa El.1st 5s, '33....	846,000	2½	S	J. & D.	97	101
Tenn. R., L. & P.	18,600,000	..	..	.....	10½	11
Do pf.....	10,250,000	1½	..	Jun 1, 14	44½	45½
Tex. Tr. 1st 5s, '37	2,166,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	92
Un. E.L.& P. (Bal.)4½s,'29	4,428,000	2½	S	M. & N.	91½	93
Un. Elec. (N. J.) 4s, '49..	18,617,500	2	S	J. & D.	82¾	83¼
U. L. & Rys.	6,899,568	..	..	.....	43	46
Do 1st pf...	7,713,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 15	74	76
Utica & M.V. Ry. 4½s,'41	2,268,000	2¼	S	M. & S.	89	..
Utah Sec.Cor.	27,500,000	..	..	.....	19	21
Do 6s,'22..	16,927,000	3	S	M. & S.	92¼	93
Wash.R.& E.	6,500,000	1¾	Q	Dec 1, 15	82	83
Do pf..	8,500,000	1¼	Q	Dec 1, 15	82	83
Do cn. 4s,'51	11,642,350	2	S	J. & D.	81	81¼
W. St. G. & E.	3,503,000	..	..	.....	40	45
Do pf..	2,125,000	1¾	Q	Oct 15,15	82	86
West'n Pow..	14,670,000	..	..	.....	17½	19
Do 6% cm.pf	7,040,000	..	..	.....	52	53
Wheeling Tr. 1st con.5s,'31	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	87	92
Wis. Ed'n Co	215,000 sh	1.75	S	Dec 1, 15	$35	$40
Do db. 6s,'24	6,500,000	3	S	M. & N.	92	95

*Ex dividend. †In scrip. $Also 2% in common stock.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Astor Trust..	$1,250,000	2	Q	Nov 1, 15	390	415
Bankers' Tr..	10,000,000	5	Q	Oct 1, 15	450	500
B'way Trust.	1,500,000	1½	Q	Nov 1, 15	144	150
Brooklyn	1,500,000	5	Q	Oct 1, 15	480	500
Columbia ...	2,000,000	*7	Q	Sep 30,15	530	537
Central	3,000,000	10	Q	Oct 1, 15	1175	1200
Commercial..	500,000	..	..	.....	105	..
Empire	1,500,000	2½	Q	Sep 30,15	290	310
Equitable Tr.	3,000,000	6	Q	Sep 30,15	445	460
Farm. Loan & Tr. ($25).	1,000,000	12½	Q	Nov 1, 15	1200	..
Fidelity	1,000,000	5	S	J. & J.	197	203
Franklin	1,000,000	6	S	Jun 30,15	245	255
Fulton	500,000	5	S	July 1, 15	275	300
Guaranty	10,000,000	6	Q	Sep 30,15	390	405
Hamilton	500,000	3	Q	Nov 2, 15	265	275
Hudson Tr..	500,000	3	S	July 1, 15	125	135
Kings Co....	500,000	5	Q	Nov 2, 15	630	645
Law. T. Ins. & Tr. Co..	4,000,000	1¼	Q	Oct 1, 15	120	130
Lincoln	1,000,000	3	Q	Sep 30,07	103	110
Manufac'rs ..	1,000,000	1½	..	Oct 1, 15	138	143
Metropolitan.	2,000,000	6	Q	Sep 30,15	410	425
New York..	3,000,000	8	Q	Sep 30,15	590	610
N.Y.L.I. & T.	1,000,000	†0	S	Jun 10,15	390	1015
People's Tr...	1,000,000	1	M	Oct 1, 15	280	287
T. Guar. & T.	5,000,000	5	Q	Sep 30,15	395	405
Union	3,000,000	‡5	Q	Sep 1, 15	375	&..
U. S. M. & T.	2,000,000	6	Q	Sep 30,15	390	396
United States	2,000,000	25	S	July 1, 15	1040	1070

*Including 2% extra. ‡Including 1% extra.

GAS AND WATER COMPANIES.

Auburn Gas 1st 5s.....	$300,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	100
Bay City Gas 1st 5s, '20..	375,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	99
Cities Serv...	14,718,380	½	..	July 1, 14	94	97
Do pf.....	26,168,428	½	..	July 1, 14	79	81
C. G. of N. J. 1st cn.5s,'36	971,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	..
Con. Wat. Co of Utica 1st mtg. 5s, '30.	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	..
Do deb. 5s,'30	1,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	..
Day. Gas 5s..	1,300,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96½	99
Den. G. & E. gen. 5s....	5,889,900	2½	S	M. & N.	94	96½
Flint Gas 1st 5s, '24	500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	96	..
Houston Gas 1st 5s, '20..	961,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97	99½
Hud. Co. Gas	10,500,000	4	S	Jun 1, 15	130	133
Jack. Gas 1st 5s, '37.....	350,000	4	S	Jun 1, 15	95	..
Ka'mazoo G. 1st 5s, '20..	400,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	99
Kan. Nat. G.	12,000,000	..	..	.....	8	10
Do 1st 6s,'16	1,800,000	3	S	M. & N.	90	98
Do 2d 6s,'18	2,000,000	3	S	J. & J.	45	60
Kings Co. Lt 1st 5s,tax ex	2,428,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92½	95½
N. Am. 5s,'48	10,635,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
N. Y. & Q. C. 1st 5s, '34..	840,000	2½	S	Sep 1, 15	92	96
Okla G. & E. 5s, '29.....	2,563,000	2½	S	F. & A.	95½	97½
Pac. G. & E.	32,996,800	¼	..	Apr 15,15	57½	58½
Old pf.....	10,000,000	1½	Q	Au 15, 15	89	91½
New pf.....	10,000,000	1½	Q	Au 16, 15	89	90
Plainfield U. Wat. 5s, '31	550,000	2½	S	M. & S.	101	103
Port. G. & C. 5s, '40.....	5,388,000	2½	S	J. & D.	97	..
S. J. G. & El. 1st 5s, '53..	12,892,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98½	99½
Scr. G. & W. 1st 5s, '23..	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102¾	103¾
Do deb. 5s..	421,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	103
S'b'k Wat. 5s	4,490,000	2½	S	A. & O.	102¾	103¾
Syra. Gas 1st 5s, 1946.....	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	101
Wash.G. ($20)	2,600,000	6	Q	Nov 1, 15	76½	78
Wash'ton G. 5s, '60.....	3,457,500	2½	S	M. & N.	105¾	106

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Aetna Explo. Do pf.	$4,800,000 2,800,000	.. 1¾	.. Q	..... Oct 25,15	145 89	150 91
Am. B. Note Co. ($50)..	4,495,738	1	Q	Nov 15,15	48	50
Do pf. ($50)	4,495,780	1½	Q	Oct 1, 15	50	52
Am. Brass...	15,000,000	a2½	Q	Aug 2, 15	255	260
Am. Chicle.. Do pf.	8,000,000 4,000,000	1 1	M Q	Sep 20,15 Oct 1, 15	90 87	95 92
Am. Dist.Tel. Co. of N. J.	9,965,351	1	Q	Jul 29,15	62	65
Am. Graph's. Do pf.	2,627,550 2,096,630	1⅜ 1¾	Q Q	Oct 1, 15 Nov 15,15	143 152	144 153
Atlas Powder	3,000,000	†3	Q	Sep 15,15	250	255
Bab. & Wil'x	15,000,000	1¾	Q	J.,A.,O	125	135
Bliss, EW,Co Do pf.	1,500,000 1,500,000	‡2½ 2	Q Q	Oct 1, 13 Oct 1, 15	340 75	355 85
Bord. C. M.. Do pf.	21,264,400 7,500,000	4 1½	S Q	Au 14, 15 Sep 15,15	113 105	116 107
Braden Cop..	6,000,000	..	..	.....	15¾	15⅞
Bush Term..	5,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	70	80
Can. Explos..	3,404,300	1*	Q	Sep 30,15	380	415
Do pf.	4,650,000	1¾	Q	Oct 15,15	100	110
Celluloid	5,925,000	1½	Q	Sep 30,15	158	164
Childs	3,000,000	1¾	Q	Dec 10,14	64	66
Do pf.	2,499,900	1¾	Q	Sep 15,15	99	102
Colt's Arms..	2,500,000	‡4½	Q	Oct 1, 15	910	930
D.L.&W.Coal	6,590,700	2b	Q	July 1, 15	300	315
Herc. Powd. Co. pf....	5,200,000	1	Q	Nov 15,15	114½	115½
Int. Silver pf.	6,028,388	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 15	100	103
Int. Textb'k.	8,000,000	..	..	.....	39	46
Lanston Mon	6,000,000	..	..	.....	75	80
L. V.C.S($50)	7,525,225	2½	Q	Oct 16, 15	150	160
Lima Loco C 6s, '39	2,000,000	3	S	M. & N.	94	97
Marc. of A., (new)	10,000,000	..	..	.....	3⅝	3¾
N. J. Zinc....	10,000,000	2½	..	Nov 10,15	285	290
Otis Elevator	6,375,300	1¾	Q	Oct 15,15	68½	71
Do pf.	6,500,000	1½	Q	Oct 15, 15	92	94
Pierce Oil....	10,000,000	..	..	.....	17¼	17¾
Rem. Type..	10,000,000	..	..	.....	16	18
Do 1st pf...	4,000,000	1¾	..	Oct 1, 14	63	65
Do 2d pf....	5,000,000	2	..	Oct 1, 14	40	42
Royal Bak.P.	10,000,000	2	Q	Sep 30,15	136	142
Do 6s cum.pf	10,000,000	1½	Q	Sep 30,15	99	101
Saf.C.H.& L.	10,000,000	2	Q	Oct. 1, 15	118	120
Savage Arms	1,000,000	1½	Q	Sep 15,15	475	490
Singer Mfg..	60,000,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 15	212	213
Sulz. & S. pf	10,000,000	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 15	88	90
Tem. Coal pf	2,000,000	2	Q	Oct 11,15	106	108
Wm. R. Arms	1,000,000	..	..	.....	2400	2600

*Ex. div. †Incl. 8% extra. ‡Incl. 1¼% extra. §Incl. 2% extra. ¶—incl. 1½% extra. a—Incl. 1% extra. b—Also 50% extra.

INSURANCE, REALTY AND SURETY COMPANIES

Am. Surety..	5,000,000	1¼	Q	Sep 30,15	118	125
Bd.-Mtg.Gu.	5,000,000	4	Q	Nov 15,15	280	295
City of N. Y.	580,000	2	..	July 1, 15	115	135
Commonw'lth	500,000	5	S	July 1, 15	300	325
Continental..	2,000,000	25	S	J. & J.	1120	1150
Fidel. & Cas.	1,000,000	20	..	..	425	475
Fidel.-Phnix.	2,500,000	5	S	J. & J.	350	370
Ger. Alliance	400,000	7½	S	J. & J.	235	245
Ger. Amer. ..	2,000,000	15	S	J. & J.	510	530
Germ's ($50).	1,000,000	10	S	July 1, 15	300	315
Globe & Rut.	400,000	20	S	J. & J.	525	..
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	2½	Q	Oct 1, 15	155	170
Home Fire...	6,000,000	10	S	Jul 15, 15	400	410
Lawyers Mtg.	6,000,000	3	Q	Sep 30,15	178	183
Mtg. Bond Co.	2,000,000	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 15	114	119
Nat. Surety..	2,000,000	3	Q	Oct 1, 15	191	195
N. Y. Mtg. & Sec. Co....	1,500,000	3	Q	Oct 1, 15	98	103
N.Y.Title Ins.	2,000,000	1¾	..	July 1, 15	35	45
Niagara ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	July 7, 15	300	315
No.River($25)	500,000	5	S	Oct 10, 15	140	150
Realty Asso.	4,000,000	3	S	Jul 15, 15	98	103
Stuyv't($100)	400,000	5	S	J. & J.	100	125
Westc'r ($10)	300,000	10	Q	Nov 1, 15	560	600
W'msb'g City	1,000,000	7	S	Aug 2, 15	130	170

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Dec. 11, 1915. Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,500,000	14	S	July 1, 15	545	560
Am. Exc. N.	5,000,000	5	S	Nov 1, 15	210	215
Atlantic($100)	1,000,000	3	S	July 1, 15	175	185
Batt'y Pk. N.	200,000	14	S	July 1, 13	145	165
Bowery	250,000	*4	Q	Nov 1, 15	400	..
Bronx Boro..	150,000	10	S	July 1, 15	225	260
Butch. & Dr. (Nat.) ($25).	300,000	10	S	July 1, 15	100	125
Chase Nat'l..	5,000,000	3	Q	Oct 1, 15	600	625
Ch.-P. N.($25)	3,500,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 15	202	207
Chelsea Ex...	400,000	3	S	Oct 1, 15	124	135
Chemic. Nat..	3,000,000	2½	B	Nov 1, 15	395	405
Cit's C. Nat..	2,550,000	2	Q	Oct. 1, 15	175	180
City (Nat'l)..	25,000,000	5	S	Nov 1, 15	460	470
C'l & I. Nat..

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(*) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Second Circuit—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ.—Room 438, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Motion calendar.

O'Boyle<Robertson.
Pachmuhla<L V Coal.
Watts<Weston.
General calendar:
Brady<Reliance Motion Picture Co.
Schmidtman<Atlantic Phosphate Co (2).
Western Dev Co<McKinnon.
Cohen<Bacharach.
Telescope Cot Bed Co<Gold Medal Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—Room 3, Woolworth Bldg., 12th floor, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty and equity calendar.

Fonseca & Co<Ruy Suarez & Co.
O'Connell<SS Athenal
Seigman<Deutsche.
Dolan<Metropolitan Bank.
Peerless Feature Producing Co<Fields.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Room 837, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar:

Stucker<Borden's Cond Milk Co.
Muhlfaster<Corbin.
Lazer<Schavoir.

DISTRICT COURT—Grubb, J.—Room 401, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.

White<Automobile Blue Book Pub Co.
Bergman<Borden's Cond Milk Co.
Gozansky<Nat Electro Sign Co.
Kearney<N Y, N H & H RR.
Hadley<same.
Gray<L V Coal Co.
McLaughlin<Nat Fire.
Same<Aetna Ins Co.
Same<Orient Ins Co.
Same<Royal Ins Co.
US<Certain Crude Ostrich Feathers.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—Courtroom 3, Woolworth Bldg., 12th floor—At 10:30 A. M. Admiralty call calendar.

Owners Tug Pliny Fisk (limitation).
Red Star Towing Co<Tug Thos Tracy.
L V Transp Co<SS La Provence.
Furness, Withy & Co<A E Smith.
Jones SS Co<Barnes-Ames Co.
L V Transp Co<Tug Salutation.
Munson SS Line<Nat Nav Co.
Treadwell<Scow Inter-Ocean Oil Co, No 12.
Breymann<Tug Energetic.
Hurley<Tug Ashbourne.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Court Room 235, 2d floor, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.

Andrew D Daigle,
Isidor Packer,
Jas D O'Brien,
Isidor Rubinson,
London Theatre Co,
E & M Branner,
Wolchonok & Petler,
Henry L Shiffer,
Herman J Dietz,
D & S Rosenthal,
Flintoff & Malat,
Aaron Garfinkle,
Samuel Friedman,
Joseph Klein,
Johnson & Farrell,
D & S Pelliteb,
Chas Rothman,
Anna Cotter,
Hyman Garfinkle,
Jas Roth Mfg Co,
Benj Shapiro,
Morris S Nelson,
Mary C Shea,
Amedee Vuccino,
Chas S Bougher.
Under objections:
Nathan Ellhner,
Clinton S Martin,
Joseph Gertner,
Brow & Weiner,
Augusta Greenspan,
Isaac Berger.
Adjourned cases:
L J Sloat & Bros,
Schnell & Jackson.
Motions:
Frederick H Staab,
Samuel Glass,
C H Herbst & Co,
Otto Gutzman,
Morris I Feinsilber,
Thos L Heyse,
L H Lang & Co,
Blight-Overfield Co,
Francesso Battaglia,
Jacob Israelson,
Jas Costy,
Standard Damp Pr Co,
Henry Abbate,
Fuller's Express Co,
Isaac Kalisch,
Manhat'n Labor'tories
B'way Knit Mills,
John Richmond,
Abraham Chodorff,
114th St Const Co,
Interocean Tranportation Co (2.)
Braunstein & Hershkowitz (2.)
J W Cooney & Co (2.)
Daniel Green,
Morris I Feinsiber,
Schmidt, Raymond & Co,
Lugi Silvagni,
Louis Martin,
Pete La Spina,
NY State Const Co,
New Premier Market,
Katherina Hirsch,
B & M Kerzner,
Samuel Simon.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Room 312, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Common law calendar.

Case on—Novickey, Girlaide<Perpall.
Mimer<Penn RR. Vacarrell<Penn RR.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Room 323, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Bankruptcy calendar.

Re Peritz & Grossman.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DAY CALENDAR.

People ex rel Brown<Suffolk Co Supervis. | In re Brown for mandamus, &c<Queens Co, Hicks, appit.
People ex rel Brown<Nassau Co Supervis. | People ex rel Brown<Inspectors of Elec, Town of Hempstead.

(These are the First election tangle.) | District Congressional
Ognjenovich<Troy Ldy Mach Co. | Demuth<Kemp et al.
Same<Winter. | Same<same.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Tenement House Dep<100 W 61st St.
Nolan<Horn.
Re CNY.
Tackles<Barrett.
Re Prickett.
Fries<Bell.
Pendleton<Adams.
NY N H & H RR<Purdy.
Crowley Corp<Atlas Nassau Assets Coll'tg Co<Popper.
Wohlstadter<Lilling.
Tunstall<Tunstall.
Re Stedman < Bunton Union Trust<Tanz.
Nielsen<Century Holding Co.
Archer<Lewinthan.
Coulson<Straker.
Halpern<Langrock Bros Co.
Evans<Colonial Motion Picture Corp.
Knapp<Knapp.
Abrams<Jalkoff.
Morris Co<CNY.
Re Rosenstraush.
Dyer<Rhodes.
Michaelis<Moriarty.
Amer Creosot Co<Goodrich.
McKnight<McKnight.
Tompers<Tompers.
Bonsole<Wintergarden Co, Inc.
McWalters<Nat Exhibition Co.
Rector Church Warden &c<Powers.
Roder<Mt Beacon on Hudson Assn.
Re Woolf (Shaine).
Bachrach<Friedman.
De Cordova<Sanville.
Reese<Locci.
Kane<Odell.
Zamaitis<Raudsins.
Kane<Odell.
Hanauer<Morris.
Newgent<Alsberg.
Jarmulowsky<Isaacs.
Faians<38 W 59 St Co
Gabel<Gabel.
Miller<Goldberg.
Wechsler<L I RR.
Liebler<Chelsea Exch Bank.
Champlin<Nat Coal & Feed Co.
Re CNY.
Lawek<Kugelman.
Mills<O'Rourke Eng Const Co.
Douglass<Mordecai.
Puma<Masem.
Cafaro<Roessle.
Tuckerman<Goldstein.
Kurz<Hartmayer.
Thayer<Miller.
Geldschmidt<Board of Education.
Neely<Hearn.
Same<Humphrey.
Neely<Hamilton.
Same<Birnbohm.
Hoffman<Hoffman.

PART II.—Whitaker, J.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Bijur, J.—Motions:

Knobel<London Guar & Accid Co, Lim.
Marrieless<Fell.
Windsor Con Co<CNY.
Gilmore<Brinckerhoff.
Trenton Cont Co<State of NY, &c.
Liss<Liss.
Demurrer:
Welsh<Oceanic Stm Nav Co, Lim.
Trenton Cont Co<State of NY, (2.)
Preferred causes:
Sutphin<Seamens Bk.
Sutphen<Bow Sav Bk.
Joseph<Joseph.
Rhyen<McNulty.
US Trust Co of NY<E A L Realty Co.
NY Life Ins Co<Reed Realty Co.
Rothwell<Preiser.
Ten House Dept<2,826 7th Av.
General calendar:
La Cagnina<Vermilya Rty Co.
Goodwin<Fry Nyburg Realty Co.
Peoples Trust<Hake.
Halstead<Simmons.
Randolph<Murtha.
Re Reynolds.
Oppenheim<Met St Ry
State & City Rlty<Goodwin.
Glisky<Turner.
Re Olin (Kristeller).
NY Sav Bk<Thomas.
Chisholm<Salomon.
Gershowitz<Lipschitz.
Emerson<Waterson.
Stewart<Boericke.
Katz<Rieser.
Locasa<Shaughnessy Const Co.
Hyman<Pollack.
Seagrist<Reid (2).
Traymore<Woods.
Mueller<Casket Ins.
Brush<Bd of County Canvassers.
Investors' Corp<Slease
Pierce<Bachman.
Weintraub<Cowen.
Lippman<Azdy.
Giammanco<Dock Cont Co.
Bird<same.
Seagrist<Reid (2).
Schwartz<Schwartz.
Kosar & Co<Goldstein.
Re Fid & Dep Co of Maryland.
Lehmann<Lehmann.
Seagrist<Reid.
Heller<Cross & Co.
Hoffbauer<Halprin.
Clilbert<Young.
US Trust<Roedels.
Brandreth<Brandreth.
Seagrist<Reid.
Hill<Hill.
Schleichter<Schleichter.
Forbers<Monarch Motor Car Co.
Waters<Donovan.
Feigel<Feigel.
Rosler<Rinehart.
Kneeland<Rose.
Wallace<Woolf.
Pohorlies<Rosenbloom
Seagrist<Reid.
Re Rosenberg.
Hirsh<Hirsh.
Lehman<Lehman.
Coville<Kaye.
Garcone<A G Pierce Co.
Re CNY (146-150 Av D).
Wiener<Greene.
Schleich<Schleich.
Re Bowery Bk<Kessler.
Wallach<Curran.
Same<Christman.
Re Schwartz.
Re Wash Sav.
Nordlinger<Kamentsky.
Hohn<Docter.
Benguiat<Benguiat.

PART II.—Whitaker, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Bijur, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Motions:

Frazee<Walter.
Otis Elevator Co<Gen Fish Co.
Irving Nat Bank<Gray
Kawneer Mfg Co<Convent Pk Con Co.
Mugler<S R I Com'ty.
Reddy Con Co<Bway & 165th St Rty.
Carvalho<Suddenly.
Delmanaras<Delmanaras.
Halsey<Halsey.
Buchholz<Luftig.
Vergesslich<Fashion Par Co.
Schaefer<Schaefer.
Sindler<Sindler.
Whiting<Whiting.
Bartsch<Bartsch.
Bell<Ellis.
Pawel<Thorn.
Hooper<Bowman.
Carulli<Carulli.
Horenberger<Dorland.
Kassel<Kassel.
Turner<Turner.
Case on.
Brooks<Hilton-Dodge Lumber Co.
Gross<Van Dyk Gravure Co.
Safety Car Heating &c. Co<U S Light & Heat Co.
Standard Brewery Co<Interboro Co.
Gibson<Am Graphophone Co.

PART IV.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART V.—No day calendar.

PART V.—(November term continued)—Davis, J.—At 10:30 A. M. November term held in Trial Term, Part X.—Case on—Vulcan Del. Co.<Assman et al.

PART VI.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Certiorari cases.

Pine St Co<Purdy.
Thomas<same.
Mauser Mfg Co<same.
Kaskel & Kaskel<same.
Krakauer<same.
Holzman<same.
Kaye<same.
Kutroff<same.

PART VII.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART VIII.—Blanchard, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

TRIAL TERMS — Part II. — Cohalan, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Inq—Bacon<Stiner.
Public Bank<Prank.
Peters<Carroll.
China & Japan Trading Co<Sprague.
Maier<Carpenter.
Levy<Hogan.
Pach<Swarez.
Joffe<Sonntag.

PART III.—Greenbaum, Laino<Theodora.
Kelly<Gordon.
Cevasco<Carbone.
Guttman<Taschman.
Colon<Cerussi.
Acamfora<T J McLaughlin's Sons.
Fletcher<MacGinnis.
Goldberg<Bd of Educ.
Wolf<NY Rwys.
Staculiz<Knick Ice Co
Osleeb<Kanais.
Martin<CNY.
Gross<Smith.
Cunningham<Frymier & Hanna Co.
McGinley<Thompson Starrett Co.
Arcello<NY Rwys.
Plumeri<Mayer.

PART IV.—Giegerich, Connolly<Bradley Cont
Magnanine<Coast Coal
Gross<Smith.
Pearson<De La Vergne Mach Co.
Murphy<Am Ice Co.
Cohen<Engel.
O'Neill<Meichner.
Seidemann<Erdenbrecher.
Ward<42 St, &c, Ry.
L Richter<NY & College Point Ferry Co.
Scott<Vaughan.
J Fichter<NY & College Point Ferry Co.
Tunison<Broadway-Park Place Co.
Seche<Klingman.
Maresca<Potter.
Gibson<NY Con RR.
Meisel<Schwarzstein.

PART V.—Lehman, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Gioela<Swift & Co.
Bishop<Am Home Mag
Long<N Y Rys.
Irwin<Degnon Cont Co
Farrell<Foley.
Boyle<Lippman.
Klubnik<Cutting.
Same<Parr.
Hechberg<5th St Gar.
Chase Truck<Rich RR
Dunn<Ruppert.
Gorelick<Nass El RR.
Armstrong<Strain.
Pease<Int R T Co (2).
Brown<Kerbough Co.
Luyties<Ridder.
Browne<Postal Transfer Service.
Wallace<NY Rys (2).

PART VI.—Newburger, Moran<NY Rys.
Fay<McGivney & Corr
Regan<CNY.
Eisenberg<NY Con RR
Reichman<Ashner.
Rosentraub<New Harlem Casino Taxi Service Co.
Uhrlass<Sinclair.
Smolensky<Hennessy Realty Co.
Carle<Bodine.
Klein<Fraser.
Morrison<CNY.
J McAllister<NY Rys.
M McAllister<same.
Fleishman<Lieberman.
Bialka<C I & B RR.
Carlucci<Hammerstein
Sackarowitz<Dochtermann Van & Exp.

PART VII.—Finch, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Antiny<Linch.
Bredges<Buerger.
Rietz<B H RR.
Brown<Dock Cont Co.
Hurley<Muller.
Cooper<Mason-Seaman Transp Co.
Nagy<Linch.
Erbeck<NY Edison Co
Mek<Diebold Safe & Lock Co.
Landers<Momand.
Welt<Nassau El RR.
Sullivan<NY Con RR.
Costello<Bonwit, Teller & Co.
Richards<Tribune Ass'n.
De Rosa<Taylor.
Kleinman<Tepfer.
Fay<Star Co.
Richards<same.
Berkowitz<J E Biggins & Co.
Philip<Edelstein.
Dara<Pumyea.
Roland<Woten.
Manson<NY Times Co.
Thompson<Am Optical Co.
Kain<Weeks.

PART VIII.—Gavegan, Carroll<Thompson-Starrett Co.
Merson<Cohen.
Weiss<Scherr.
Jarvis<Hogan & Sons.
Zlimanski<Zebra Cont
Howe<Fraser.
Claden<Hexamer.
Troyano<McLaughlin (2).
Hirschfield<Yellow Taxicab Co.
Lanza<So Pac Co.
Brady<Penna Steel.
Bass<Read.
Hirschkowitz<Kepler.
Weinberg<Gardiner Binding &c Co.
Rezba<Holbrook C & R.
Samarsky<same.

PART IX.—Donnelly, Hasbrouck<Bunger.
Slaviz<McMullen.
Snare & Triest Co.
Hess<Int R T.
Weinberg<Gardiner Bind & Mailing Co.
De Crescenzo<Rosenfeld Realty Co.
E Barrow<Hafner.
F Barrow<same.
A Fellheimer<Hofner.
E Fellheimer<same.
Hull<same.
Goldberger<G B Seely's Sons, Inc.
Williams<McDermott & Hanigan.
Byers<Int R T.
Pegg<Siegling.
Elliott<Saverese.
Elliott<De Maio.

PART X.—Hubbs, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Silvers<Schauck.
Kehoe<NYC.
Dual Wheel Co<Nassau Elec RR.
Glasser<C I & B'klyn RR.
Ewing<Consol Gas.
Rosenberg<Ocean Coaster Co.
Butler<Murcott.
Van Bremen<same.
Cohen<Sidman.
Astrella<Vanacore.
Roselleb<Rutzler.
Kembel<Bryant.
Kaufman<NY Rys (2).
Martin<CNY.
Borden's C M Co<NY Rys.

PART XI.—Hendrick, Motion calendar:
Campbell<M Trice.
Burns Bros<J B Henney.

PART XII.—Devendorf, Slaviz<Adams Land & Bldg Co.
Lindahl<Spier.
Eberhardt<Hastings.
Stringham<Tinplate Dec Co (2).
Fink<B H RR.
Mekki<Holbrook, C & Rollins.
Himes<5th Av Coach.
Hettinger<NY Rys.
Lyster<Penn Steel Co.
Hogan<Bell.
Scaramell<Vaughan Trucking Co.
Gerstein<Hirschenson.
Farkas<Roman Baths.
Murphy<Heitman.
Hegeman<Nass El RR
Sitz<5th Av Coach Co

PART XIII.—Delehanty, Esposito<Comp Francaise de Navig a Vapour de Cyprien Fabre et Compagnie.
Chenkin<Lippmann.
Ricard<Rutland RR.
Colella<Hoffman.
Inner Circle Realty Corp'n<CNY.
Walker<O J Gude Co.
Price<Goldberg.
Penna<All Macaroni.
Rosenberg<G W Meyer Music Co.
Hamilton<Murray.
Poggioli<Linch.
Rappaport<NY Rys.
Gonsher<Spektorsky.
John Ardizone<CNY.
Jose Ardizone<same.
Mitchell<same.
Colter<NY Rys.
Friedman<CNY.
Bierman<same.
O'Brien<McIsaacs.
Sohn<Forger.
Comodari<Int R T.
Stafford<Richards.

PART XIV.—Davis, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—No day calendar.—Causes remaining in this part have been transferred to the day calendar of Part XVII.

PART XV.—Dugro, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
McKenna<Doherty.
Sugarman<Rosenbium.
Clark<Car, &c, RR.
Neiman<Kelser.
Muehling<Morfiodo.

PART XVI.—Erlanger, Fischer<Eisenberg.
Judels<Ocean Accid.
Furst<Moskowitz.
Elg<Schrenkeisin (2.)
CNY<B U E RR Co.
Kaufman & Falk<Bocton Store.
Lesser<Mass Bldg Co.
Guggenheim Co<Wood Selick.
The White Tar Co<E W Z Graves Co.
Muller<Isler.
Lieberman<Graf Rty, &c Co.
Spencer<Williams.
Bernard<McMahon.
Springer<Peoples Transp Co.
Paddell<James.
Schachtel<Fields.

PART XVII.—Hotchkiss, Inquest—Staracek<Francione.
Hopgood<McConnell Engr Co.
J C Turner Lumber Co<Hoban-Hunter-Feltner Co.
McManus<Coler.
Roberts<Grove Straw Hat Mfg Co.
Shaen<Bachmann.
Orr<Erie RR.
Stalt<Wokal.
Foster<Seaman.
Nordlinger<Kameretzky.
Harris<Int Cont & Eng Co.
Lowell<Riley.
Fox<CNY.
Kelly<Genl Accid. Fire & Life Assn.
Baruch<Ziegfeld, Jr.
Looker<Charlop.
Schaeffer<Norris.
Hayes<Sheridan.
Dunlop<Van Gulider.
Fadem<Siegel.
Hallock<Goeway.

PART XVIII.—Shearn, Victor<Norwalk Bros.
McDonald<Miller.
Ing Rand Co<Nat Nassau Bank.
Thorn<Shea.
Pendleton<St. George Pulp, &c. Co.
Gerber<Simonson.
Voigt<Bischoffs Banking House.
Treadwell Co<Gen Petroleum Co.
Carrigan<Campion.
Stiner<Stiner.
Russitis<Weller.
Hanan<Learnard.
Salmon<Colonial Mantel, &c, Co.
Britterkliber<Matzhold
Finkel<Finkel.
McGonigal<Moran.
Rothleder<Met Elec Prat Co.
Carmody<St Luke's Hospital.
Bradley<Int R T Co.
G Guttman<CNY.
M Guttman<same.
Jaburg<Rosenfield.
J Cross<Wilson.
E Cross<same.
Merrione<Fabre Line. Clear.

PART XIX.—At 10:15 A. M. Fitch<Shubert Theatrical Co.
Crow Const Co<Auerbach.
Northeastern Const Co<CNY.
Newcombe<Von Tilzer
CNY<Transverse Cont.
Same<Matthews.
Same<No Am Brew.
Same<Nat Surety Co.
Vietor<Degnon Cont.
Driscoll<Hammill.
Abraham<Am Ex Nat Bank.
Stackpole<NY Disposal Corp.
McDougald<Martin.
Col Devel Co<Edwards
Maryland Steel Co<CNY.
O Barnett Fdry Co<Loewer's Brewery. Case on.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—
Estate of:
Valentine Hott.
Wills for probate:
Clara Meyer,
Manuel J Swarez,
Elizabeth Papazian,

TRIAL TERM—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—
Contested wills:
David Leon, Mary Mele.

TRIAL TERM—(November Term Continued)—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Contested will. Case on—Mabel C Hundley.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.

Greenwood<Lehman.
Sulkos<Peb Bank of NYC (2).
Levy<Blackeby.
Bischoffs B H<Kornbluth.
Oceanside Co<Florence Van Alen Inc.
Oppenheim C & Co<Hanger.
Friedman<United H B Assn.
Belmergo<Angione.
Birnbaum<Dworsky.
McCormick<NY Rys.
Varaglino<Comes et al.
Overlander<Goldstein.
Hendee<Florio.
Winer<Widrewitz.
Weinstein<Haas.
Schlermanns Oil Co<Castle L Co.
Pictorial Review<Aransky et al.
Houghton<Ill Surety.
Radomski<Cons Gas.
Wise & W, Inc<Sudbury (2).
Goodman<Callahan E Corp.
Hardly<Eisenlohr as exec.

PART II.—Zeller, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERMS — Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Corcoran<Symonds.
Karpman<Seley.
Kurlan<Gutman.
Laster<Savage.
Jackson<Markman.
Carson<Uvalde Asphait Co.
Golding<Cohen.
Kahn<Internat. Smelting & Refining
Henken<Savarese Bros Painting & D.
Melville<Gunther.
Lennan<Cores-Martines Co.
Zeitlin<Morrison.
Rosenberg<Mayer.
De Vita<Abramonte.
Hirshowitz<Burman.
Frankel<Man Bottle Supply Mfg Co.
Weibadet<Brlich.
Taylor<Weiner.
Kansas Flour Mills Co<Breiner.
Frank<Haviland.
Blumel<Cohen.
Thompson<Int R T.
Symons<Peis.
Rose<Realty Business.
Wallace<McGrath.
Dwyer<N Y Rys.
Widmann<Ringler.
Sullivan<Times Square Auto Co.
Sayers<Lutz.
Martin<Rabbi Jacob Joseph's School.
Polinch<Hawes.
Gold<Arlington Button Co.
Murray Transp Co<Foster-Scott Ice Co.
Illinois Surety Co<Eisner.
Same<Sercus.
Reliance Auto Parts Mfg Co<C P Ketterer Co.
Ryan<Central Delivery Co.
Grace<N Y Rys.
Rhodes<Hinterhoff.
Hammer<E Isner Medelson Co.
Larson<Mohr (2.)
Coopersmith<N Y Rys.
Walkup<S T Walkup & Bro, Inc.
Clement<Trow Directory & Bookbind.
Chamoona<Montefiore Home.
Rosenstein<Abelson.
Rao<Spring.
Siciaino<Kilroy.
Michler<Smith.
Raymond<P J Henney Co.
Dwyer<Schramm.
Kupferberg<Charles N Pfizer & Co.
Podherzer<Goldberger.
Maron<Levy (2.)
Daliv<Megroe.
Reichel<Standard Arch Co.
Rosing<Bloomsberg Silk Mills.
Chamin<Zirkile.
Florck<Kacprowicz.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.

Cohen<Moritz.
Mahon<St Joseph's Sem'y & College.

PART II.—Lynch, J.—Case on.

PART III.—McAvoy, J.—At 10 A. M. Commercial calendar.

Dunn<Automobile Tire Co.
Goldsworthy<Adams Realty Co (2.)
Morgan Litho Co<Rablnoff.
Blauner<Weinberg.
Meyer<Greenberg.
Lloyd<Daily Credit Service Co.
Hunter<Gash.
Davis<Siegel & Barrett, Inc.
Loeffler<Colonial Life Ins Co.
Rutchik<Gitler & Co.
Pearsall<Spain.
Kass<Saffir.
Universal Cork Paper Co<Morrell.
Nordlinger<Kamenetzsky. Clear.

PART IV.—Finelite, J.—Case on.

PART V.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Clear.

PART VI.—Ransom, J.—Clear.

PART VII.—Smith, J.—Clear.

PART VIII.—La Fetra, J.—Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Whitaker, J.—Columbia Cons Co<Samuel Liestbader—Harry C Cushing. Re Brown, (Thorn)—Philip J Britt. Re Parrish, (Thorn)—John G Saxe.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

CHAMBERS—Brady, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—Motion calendar.

Re Leary.
Back<Woolf.
Miller<Diller Rty Co.
Buggeln<Bldg Assoc of Woodlawn Club.
De Vinne<McGarry.
Fitzgerald<Lawrie.
Schwartz<Schwartz.
Herd<Reinhardt.
Somer<Amer.
Parsowitz<Block.
Flaherty<Title Ins Co of NY.
Horter<Ottenberg.
Neat<Schwartz.
D'Otillie<Ronner.
Arluck<Fridiger.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS — Part I.—Brady, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.

Hummel<Akron Bldg.
Elding<CNY.
28d Ward Bank<Brohmier.
Woods<Harlem Trans.
Wolf<Freston.
Bruhl<Nedwell, (2.)
Demarest<Rice.
Kellbert Con Co<Frey Tweedy<Cent Un Gas.
Blatter<NY Cent RR.
Hurst<Minsky.
Bernstein<Kandel.

Highest number reached in regular order, 887.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.
Motions:
Martin Caflisch, (2.)
Frahim S Goldberger.
Catherine Curtin.
Michel Curtin.
Wills for probate:
Samuel D Tompkins.
Louisa Mater.
Jacob Lamb.
Katarina Blettenberg.
Adoptions:
Amelia Nenkirchen by Regina Feldstein, (2)

TRIAL TERM—Schuls, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.

De Smet<Niles.
Tierney<Maxwell.

TRIAL THRM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J.—Broadway Savings Institution<Walter A Stephens, Inc—John B Harrison. Kellogg<Rezsano-Peter L Mullally. Re Ebling—Ellsworth J Healy.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Aspinall, J.—Motions.

Reis<Reis.
McKenty<Goldberg.
De Stefano<Proske.
Duke<Fargo.
Glynn<same.
McKenna<Tory.
Many<L I RR Co.
People's Trust Co<Sullivan.
Re Martin (Rush).
Re Josephson (Passinsky).
Holzschuh<Palatial Homes Bldg Co.
Consolidated Wafer Co<Elec Sugar Cone Mfg Co.
Sprinz<Vivano.
Steiner<Steiner.
Goodwin-Gallagher Sand & Gravel Co<Nassau S & G Co.
Weiss<B H RR Co.
Alexander<Stivers.
Isaacson<Thespian Bldg Co.
Covert<Meysenberg.
Hervey<J M Palmer.
Rider<Gallo (4).
Schlesinger<Mendelson
Davidson<Klausner.
Puhrmann<Puhrmann.
Pepperman<Pepperman.
Whitehall Cement Mfg Co<Murphy.
Cubit<Johnson.
Neufeld<CNY.
Bell<McCarren.
Albrecht<Maloney.
Re Lewis.
Re Hegeman Av.
Ahern<Franklin.
Hegeman<Schaufele.
Lawyers Mtg Co<Boate.
Whiskeman<Boyd H Wood Co.
Schanz<same.
Carpenter<Geisman.
Poughkeepsie Savings Bank<Levy.
Roure<Reid.
Walters<Jenson.
Re Shell Road (Fox).
Same (Dvorsky).
Same (Neubert).

PART II.—Van Siclen, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Kelly, J.

Gluker<Meiselman.
Salomon<Nitti.
Flower<Bebrowsky.
Logan<NY Sug Ref Co
Leventhal<N Brit & Mer Ins Co.
Sayres<Campbell.
Edkess<Jackiar.
Emerson<Babriel.
Sanders<Brady Bldg.
Pines<Desmond.
Tiedman<Tiedman (2.)
Luff<Luff.
Voulo<Clevenger.
Kuenzel<Kuenzel.

The following cases, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call:

Eagle Svgs & Loan Co<Welsh.
Bronx Sec & Brok Co<Bernstein.
Brockman<Brockman.
Galse on.
Zobel Co<Klein.
Zeno<Zeno.
Brickelmaier<Boyd.
Smalling<Smalling.
Jaeger<Jaeger.
Seilitz<Eagle Svgs & Loan Co.
Crandall<Crandall.
Blair<Blair.
Feedman<Blank.
Johnson<Johnson.
Baisen<Marsh.

Highest number reached on the regular call, 2718.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Blackmar, J.; Part II., Benedict, J.; Part III., Jaycox, J.; Part IV., Scudder, J.; Part V., Crane, J.; Part VI, Garretson, J.; Part VII., Callaghan, J.

Jones<B H RR.
McCarthy<So B'klyn Ry.
Hippel<B H R R et al
Nachod<Int R T.
Saura<Schwarz.
Belden<Northern Hotel Co.
Ready<Diamond Dairy Reco<Standard Arch Co et al.
Phillips<Dessauer.
Gerlinsky-Blum<Vulcan Rail & Con Co.
Berger<Greenberg.
Waring<Brooklyn Struct Steel Co et al
Harriet<Murphy.
Douglass<Yellow Taxi.
Kirschbaum<Cohen.
Wallace<Faas.
Nelson<Hay Fdry & I. Wheeler<Wojmarwski
Vascimini<Kahan
Sullivan<Nassau RR.
Weinshenker<Wanamaker.
Galle<Champlain Silk Mills.
Haines<NY Cent & H R RR.
Avidon<Int M Mar Co.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call:

Conboy<Matthews.
Ward<Nassau RR.
Diegel<B H RR.
McKenna<Geatley.
Schneider<Nassau RR.
Fine<Finkelstein.
Carlin<Meyers.
Bergen<B H RR.
Fresh<same.
Fosdick<N Y Con RR.
Ginsburg<N Y Rys.
De Matties<C I & B RR.
Holahan<Nassau RR.
Jensen<McCaldin Bros Co.
Edgar Improvement Co<Vine Realty Co.
Eldridge<Eckelkamp, et al.
Sullivan<Webster Co.
Cocchia<Rapid Addressing Co.
Varley<Mousette Co.
Thompson<Vacuum Oil Co.
Cubit<Johnson et al.
Barslay<Transit Dev.
Spaeth<Gastelger et al
Bausch<Nassau RR.
Sklarow<Zises et al.
Ulrich<Seiler.

Highest number reached on regular call, 2219.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Wills of:
Maria J Riggato,
Philip Muh,
Mary A Koenne,
Mary Powers,
John Olsen,
Mary Cleary,
Laura S Zittlosen,
John Ritter.
Administration of:
John Quinn,
Accounting of:
John S Frost,
Peter C Rossaerts,
George A Swenson,
Eugenia Tyler,
Antonio Romeo,
Anna Bock,
Charles Street,
Edeline Bootay,
Agnes McNahrn,
John H Quaid,
Jacob Richard,
John Krogman,
Elizabeth Witteref.
Estates of:
Gerald Schwartz,
John McClure,
Elizabeth Vogt,
Clement Monsanto,
Sophie Jackson,
Emma H Benedict,
Alice Grant,
Henry Stoll.
Transfer tax:
Hattie H Evans,
Mary McGuire.

County Court.

PART IV., Roy, J.; Part V., Hylan, J.—Calendar called in Part V.

Caraciolo<McGrath Cont'g Co.
Berry<Cord Meyer Co.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call:

Jacobs<B H RR.
Dow<Ryan Const Co.
Schaefer<Jones.
Mechanics Bank<De Caballero.
Reiss<Levy.
Mendolla<Rotolo.
Bernstein<Int R T.
Mulloy<Nassau RR.
De Nunzio<Levenson et al.
Logan<Schaefer Bwg Co.
De Lutio<Fifth Ave Coach Co.
Tyrell<Wiatt et al.
Wesbiris<Fay & Budden Mfg Co.
Weisenberger<Lee<Darrach.
MacLaurin<Morse Dry Dock Co.
Welsh<Lamb.
Zaleski<Products Mfg. Baum<Rodstein.
Doll<R & L Co.
Kane<Greater N Y Savgs Bank et al.
Cannon<Central RR Co of N J.
Frenkel<Nassau RR.
Cooper<Vierengle.

Highest number reached on regular call, 2219.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Wills of:
Maria J Riggato,
Philip Muh,
Mary A Koenne,
Mary Powers,
John Olsen,
Mary Cleary,
Laura S Zittlosen,
John Ritter.
Administration of:
John Quinn,
Accounting of:
John S Frost,
Peter C Rossaerts,
George A Swenson,
Eugenia Tyler,
Antonio Romeo,
Anna Bock,
Charles Street,
Edeline Bootay,
Agnes McNahrn,
John H Quaid,
Jacob Richard,
John Krogman,
Elizabeth Witteref.
Estates of:
Gerald Schwartz,
John McClure,
Elizabeth Vogt,
Clement Monsanto,
Sophie Jackson,
Emma H Benedict,
Alice Grant,
Henry Stoll.
Transfer tax:
Hattie H Evans,
Mary McGuire.

County Court.

PART IV., Roy, J.; Part V., Hylan, J.—Calendar called in Part V.

Lapidus<Nass El RR (Held ready Part IV)
Goldberg<Bkn H RR.
Montchick<same.
Faber<B R T.
Willen<Nass E RR.
Scully<Stern.
Smith<Nass E RR.
Cancello<Bkn H RR.
Blum<same.
O'Dare<same.
Linker<B Q C & S RR.
Weintraub<Bkn H RR
Jacobs<Miller et al.
Glottesteln<Bk H RR
Highest number reached on regular calendar 4171.

Fass<same.
Flint<same.
Trainor<Green.
Schwanenfeld<C I & B RR.
Morkowski<Bk H RR Co<Nass E RR.
Smith<Bkn H RR.
Wachsman<B U El RR.
McCormick<Hazeldine.
Bergen<Bkn H RR.
Sulsky<same.
Gorsch<Prehn.
Safron<Wolf.

Logan Schaefer Bwg Co.
De Lutio<Fifth Ave Coach Co.
Tyrell<Wiatt et al.
Wesbiris<Fay & Budden Mfg Co.
Weisenberger<Lee<Darrach.
MacLaurin<Morse Dry Dock Co.
Welsh<Lamb.
Zaleski<Products Mfg. Baum<Rodstein.
Doll<R & L Co.
Kane<Greater N Y Savgs Bank et al.
Cannon<Central RR Co of N J.
Frenkel<Nassau RR.
Cooper<Vierengle.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

PART I.—Keogh, J.; Part II., Morschauser, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Mooney<Harlem Con.
Thomashalski<NY Cen RR Co.
Blauvelt<Union Ry.
Donohue<Schwarz.
Lane<NYC & H R RR
Schaffer<same.
Sheridan<Engel.

Peceksnski<Leh & Wilkes-B Coal Co.
Arbutino<Pitts Con Co
Lee<Varesh.
Ross<Dunbar.
Dunn<NY C & H R RR Co.
Marus<C RR of N J.
Knapek<Matus.

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over the term

FAVOR YEAR'S LIMIT FOR WAR REVENUE

Indefinite Extension of Act, Advocated by McAdoo, Opposed by Democratic Leaders.

CAUCUS TO ACT TONIGHT

Immediate Legislation Necessary, as Existing Law Expires Dec. 31—Holiday Recess Near.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—With indications pointing to an extension of the War Revenue act for only one year, the Democrats of the House will caucus on the revenue problem tomorrow night. The War Revenue act expires by limitation on Dec. 31 next, and the Democrats are faced with the necessity of action before the adjournment of Congress for the Christmas holidays.

Two resolutions are scheduled to go before the caucus—one extending the law until Dec. 31, 1916, and the other simply repealing the time-limit clause, which would leave the law on the statute books indefinitely. It is understood that Secretary McAdoo has suggested to Mr. Kitchin, the majority leader of the House, that the latter course be pursued. When Mr. Kitchin transmitted this suggestion to his colleagues on the Ways and Means Committee there immediately arose opposition to any move which would give the War Revenue Act the appearance of a permanent law. Democrats shied at the probable political effect of such action, and it was determined to present the issue squarely to the caucus.

It will be argued tomorrow night that the better policy will be to adopt a resolution giving the War Revenue act merely another year of life. Influential Democrats predicted today that the caucus would favor this plan. The leaders do not seek to escape the fact that the act must be extended and that supplementary revenue legislation must come early in the session. The War Revenue act produces about $100,000,000 annually from stamp taxes and special internal revenue taxation.

It is not intended that the impending caucus shall consider national defense and the supplementary revenue legislation which must be enacted to meet preparedness appropriations and to restore a safe balance in the Treasury. There is a probability, however, that preparedness and revenues, including the sugar tax, will be discussed, as both issues will become acute immediately after Congress reconvenes following the holiday recess.

Democrats do not expect any great Republican opposition to a proposal to extend the War Revenue act for one year. It is hoped to get the resolution through both Senate and House during the week, which will permit of adjournment over the holidays next Saturday. Congress is not disposed to do any preholiday work after that date, as the President will marry on Dec. 18, and his forthcoming absence from Washington would preclude the signing of any bills passed.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 12.—Forecast:

N. Car. and S. Car.—Cloudy Mon.; Tues. fair; moderate w. winds.

Ga. and Fla.—Fair Mon and Tues.; moderate w. winds.

Ala., Miss., La., and East. Tex.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; moderate temperature; light variable winds.

West. Tex. and Ark.—Fair Mon. and Tues.

Okla.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; moderate temperature.

Tenn. and Ky.—Cloudy Mon; Tues. fair.

Ohio—Snow flurries Mon; Tues. clearing; fresh w. and n. w. winds.

Ind.—Snow flurries Mon.; Tues. fair; fresh n. w. winds.

Lower Mich.—Snow Mon.; Tues., snow flurries; fresh w. and n. w. winds.

Upper Mich.—Snow flurries Mon.; Tues. fair; fresh w. and n. w. winds.

Ill.—Cloudy Mon.; Tues. fair.

Mo.—Fair Mon. and Tues.

Wis.—Cloudy and slightly colder Mon.; Tues. fair.

Minn.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; colder in e. Mon.

Iowa—Fair Mon. and Tues.; slightly colder in n. e. Mon.

N. and S. Dakota, Neb., Kan.—Fair Mon. and probably Tues.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—During the last twenty-four hours there were snows in the region of the Great Lakes and in the Ohio and Upper Mississippi Valleys and rains in the Carolinas, Virginia, and Tennessee. Temperature conditions have not changed materially in any section and readings are near or below the normal in all parts of the country, with the lowest readings slightly above zero over North Dakota and Vermont. In the Middle Atlantic States snow and rain Monday will be followed by clearing weather Tuesday. No important temperature changes are indicated for the eastern half of the country during the next forty-eight hours.

Winds for Monday and Tuesday—North Atlantic, moderate, variable; Middle Atlantic, fresh southeast, shifting to west; South Atlantic, moderate west; East Gulf, moderate northwest.

FORECASTS TODAY AND TUESDAY.

Northern New England—Snow Monday; warmer in the interior Tuesday, local snows.

Southern New England—Probably snow Monday. Tuesday cloudy.

Eastern New York—Snow in the north and snow or rain in the south Monday. Tuesday partly cloudy on the coast and local snows in the interior.

Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware.—Rain or snow Monday. Tuesday partly cloudy.

Western Pennsylvania, Western New York—Local snows Monday and probably Tuesday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	34	22	4 P. M.	35	32
6 A. M.	31	21	6 P. M.	33	33
9 A. M.	30	28	9 P. M.	31	32
12 M.	32	30	11 P. M.	31	33

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 28; for the corresponding date last year it was 35; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 35.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 23, at 8 P. M. it was 31; maximum temperature, 35 degrees at 2 P. M.; minimum, 21 degrees at 8 A. M.; humidity, 74 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 52 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.16 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.0 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.

		Loss.
12:40–171	1 Av.; David Doff	Slight
12:45–518	Westchester Av.; J. Winn	Slight
2:56–464	Columbus Av.; Linda Ainer	Slight
4:00–1706	Cauldwell Av.; J. Burnish	$2,000
5:15–610	E. 9 St.; Bertha Koplwitz	Slight
5:50–283	Av. C; not given	None
7:20–153	E. 77 St.; Bruere Cornell	Slight
7:30–316	W. 117 St.; Susan Buhlamann	Slight
P. M.		
9:45–814	Elton Av.; Louise Peters	Slight
10:15–174	Madison Av.; Hugh Camp	Slight
10:20–219	E. 126 St.; Jos. Haindle	Slight
12:25–Bronxwood Av. and 220 St.; Stickney Estate		None
1:15–175	Henry St.; not given	Slight
1:45–2,386	Grand Concourse; Wicklaw Construction Co.	Slight
2:00–45	W. 116 St.; J. Reasgraw	Slight
2:20–77	2 St.; C. Selvowitz	Slight
2:30–560	W. 160 St.; S. Friedberger	$50
2:53–511	E. 17 St.; Percy Brocker	Slight
5:40–410	E. 107 St.; Chas. Burnside	Slight
5:40–321	E. 92 St.; George Sauer	$25
8:30–552	Lenox Av.; A. E. Loberidge	Slight
9:00–228	W. 30 St.; Lena Younge	Slight

MORTGAGE LOANS.

2ND Mortgages

CASHED. RENT ASSIGNMENTS TAKEN. ANY AMOUNT.
LOUIS H. LOWENSTEIN, 2705 B'way

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SMALL FARM.

6-room house; excellent soil; just the place for chicken raising; full price $1,950; worth $2,700; will sell for $1000 cash, balance $10 per month; one hour from city. Browne, 349 East 149th St.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

MERCHANTS' CENTRAL BUILDING

141 FIFTH AVENUE, Cor. 21st Street.

STORE ESPECIALLY SUITED FOR DISPLAY.

121 ft. of window space. Heart of the new wholesale district. No manufacturing in building. Low insurance rates. One and one-half Lofts in same building. Inspection invited. Representative on premises.

ASSOCIATED PROPERTIES, INC.
334 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK
Telephone, Madison Square—3908.

Sixth Ave. 11th St. Corner store, new building, suitable high-class druggist; adjoining double store, delicatessen, &c.; fine opportunity for right man.
J. Irving Walsh, 73 West 11th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
West Side, Above 110th Street.

BELFORD APARTMENTS
JUST COMPLETED
4-5 Rooms, Modern Imp.
At Moderate Rentals.
2969-2973 BRIGGS AVE.
Bet. Bedford Park Boulevard & 201st St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
BROOKLYN.

279 HENRY STREET.
2 minutes' walk from Borough Hall subway; apartments of 2 and 4 rooms and bath; furnished or unfurnished; ready November 15; rent $30 to $60, including maid service.
GERTRUCH & HALLENBACH.
177 Remsen St. Main 8162.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

WILL sublet a beautiful furnished apartment of 8 rooms, 2 baths and lavatory in one of the most exclusive houses on Riverside Drive, overlooking the Hudson and Palisades. Rental $225 per month to responsible party only. H. B., 76 Times.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of JOSEPH EDELSTEIN, Bankrupt. —No. 2385.

Notice is hereby given that Joseph Edelstein, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 4th, 1915, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, January 17th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated December 10th, 1915.

NO. 20,678.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT. Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BROOKLYN EMBROIDERY AND APRON MFG. CO., a New York Corporation, Bankrupt.

Brooklyn Embroidery and Apron Mfg. Co., a New York corporation, was duly adjudicated bankrupt on March 15th, 1915. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on December 23d, 1915, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dec. 11, 1915.

NO. 22575.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT. Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES KAUFMANN, Bankrupt.

Charles Kaufmann was duly adjudicated bankrupt on December 7th, 1915. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on December 23rd, 1915, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may attend prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
Dec. 11, 1915. Referee in Bankruptcy.

LEGAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, SOUTHern District of New York.—Citation.

Whereas a petition was filed in the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, on the 20th day of October, 1915, by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, praying for a limitation of its liability as owner of the barge P. R. R. No. 267, concerning the loss, damage, injury and destruction occasioned by the barge P. R. R. No. 267 coming in contact with the barge P. R. R. No. 434 on September 14th, 1914; and

Whereas the petitioner filed with the Clerk of this Court on October 20th, 1915, an *ad interim* stipulation in the sum of $15,500, with interest from September 14, 1914, duly approved, undertaking to pay into Court within ten days after the entry of an order confirming the report of the Commissioner to be appointed to appraise the amount or value of the petitioner's interest in said barge P. R. R. No. 267 and her pending freight, if any, the amount or value of such interest as thus ascertained, or to file in this proceeding a bond or stipulation for value in the usual form, with surety in said amount.

Now, therefore, pursuant to the monition issued out of said Court, to me directed and delivered, I do hereby cite all persons claiming damages for any and all losses, damages and injuries caused to or resulting from the contact of the barge P. R. R. No. 267 with the barge P. R. R. No. 434 on September 14, 1914, to appear and make due proof of their respective claims before H. W. Goodrich, Esq., Commissioner, at his office, 49 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 24th day of January, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, and also to appear before said Court at the Court Rooms thereof on the 24th day of January, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day and answer the petition herein; otherwise they will be defaulted and barred from participation in said stipulation.

Dated, New York, October 20, 1915.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal for the Southern District of N. Y.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice.

On December 4, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above named Court on behalf of the United States against twenty-one cases and one keg of tomato paste upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, of the United States.

Pursuant to the monition of said Court, therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares and merchandise or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on December 27, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter), at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
Dec. 4, 1915. United States Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the General Assignment for the benefit of creditors of LOUIS A. MEHLMAN and FRANK MEYERS, individually, and trading as MEHLMAN & MEYERS. Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Assignee will sell at public auction, through Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, on Thursday, the 23d day of December, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., at 40 Great Jones St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, property and assets of the above estate, consisting of men's and boys' clothing, woolens, piece goods, linings, trimmings, fixtures, &c.

HAROLD P. GOFFIN, Assignee.
ROSENBERG, LEVIS & BALL, Attorneys for Assignee, 74 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of UNIVERSAL PLANO CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Thursday, Dec. 16th, 1915, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, the assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of pianos and player pianos.

EUGENE J. RADLE,
HAMILTON M. DAWES, and
CLIFFORD G. LUDVIGH,
Trustees.
OLCOTT, GRUBER, BONYNGE & McMANUS, Attorneys for Trustees, 170 Broadway, New York.

City Property

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Real Estate.

LOTON H. SLAWSON COMPANY,
171 Madison Avenue, New York.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Ave.

MARK RAFALSKY & CO.,
66 West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 7845.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

I HAVE FOR SALE
a beautifully decorated one-family brick house of 7 rooms, parquet floors, steam heat, tile bath, electric light, sewers, asphalted streets, shade trees, large verandas, and back yard; 30 minutes from City Hall, New York; 5-cent fare, Brooklyn; price $5,750, on small payments running 20 years' time; I must sell, it is a bargain. Owner, 60-A Liberty St., New York, Room 16. Phone Cortlandt 7440.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Modern house, 10 rooms and two baths, overlooking the water; all improvements; sewer, water, gas, electricity; 30 minutes to New York; title guaranteed; easy terms to responsible party. B. Stephenson, 243 West 34th St.

Property Out of the City

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

HOMES AND ESTATES
FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Small farm, suitable for poultry raising; good soil; near town; 100-foot front; $275; $10 down, $3 monthly. A. Brand, Huntington, L. I.

Forced to sacrifice very attractive bungalow, all improvements; very little cash and $25 a month buys it; 45 minutes out. 608 Century Building, 1 West 34th St.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Attractive bargains offered by BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, to builders, investors and prospective homeseekers. A large number of vacant lots at Grantwood, Morsemere, Leonia, Ridgefield, and Teaneck, New Jersey, at one-half of former owners' prices. Also a large number of two-family houses at Edgewater, Hudson Heights, Cliffside and Palisades Park, New Jersey, at about one-half of former prices. All of the above properties are within a five-cent fare zone and within thirty minutes of Manhattan. These properties must be sold quickly to close the business of two corporations now being liquidated by the Banking Department. Special inducements to contractors and builders who will purchase a considerable number of lots. For further particulars address Benj. D. Haight, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care of Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

Builder forced to take eight-room house, all improvements, hot-water heat, best section; will sell $4,250; value $5,500. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted to rent, reasonably priced 6 or 7 room house within commuting distance; spare none of the facts in answering. Address Box L 223 Times Downtown.

CASH BUYERS FOR BARGAIN FARMS. SLOCUM FARM AGENCY, 141 Broadway.

To Let For Business

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

LEXINGTON AV, S. E. COR. 84TH.
Large corner store; three show windows; best location in Yorkville; proposed subway express station, 86th St.

Small building or large loft wanted, manufacturing; no brokers; details by mail only, don't call. Ellis, 391 Broadway.

FIFTH AVENUE Showroom, subleass Ewing Bacon and Henry, 101 Park Av

Offices to let—Transit Bldg. & Annex, 7 E. 42 St. & E. 48 St. Homer Foote, Jr. Agt.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Winter engagements low; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-heated house; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

"Colonial," 7 North Broadway, White Plains, N. Y., delightful all-year home; beautiful surroundings; exclusive; easy commutation. Phone 687.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

A.—A.—WHY PAY EXTRA COMMISSION when the opportunity presents itself to buy direct from the owner any one of the following cars:

FIAT LANDAULET, something beautiful, like new; accept $2,250.

S. G. V., handsome town car, in A1 condition; electric gear shaft, wire wheels; accept $1,950.

PIERCE ARROW, 6-36, like new, used one season; $1,800.

PACKARD, 6-48, bought in 1915; can't be told from new; sacrifice $1,450.

NORWALK, small 6, undersiung; something beautiful; just for a lady; $950.

ELECTRIC BROUGHAM, like new and very classy; cost $7,000; built by Healey; sacrifice $850.

COLE, small six, 7-passenger, like new; $725.

CHALMERS, small six, used one season; asking $575.

HUDSON, small, 5 pass., used one season; $825.

STUDEBAKER, small, 7-passenger; looks and runs like new; big bargain; $475.

NATIONAL, 5 or 7 passenger; slightly used; been in storage; big sacrifice; $450.

The above cars are practically new and have every possible equipment, including self-starters. Don't let the money stop you; we will arrange that to your satisfaction.

165-167 EAST 70TH ST.

I have a first-class 5-passenger touring car which must be sold at once; the car is fully equipped and in perfect condition; a bargain for some one. Address F. J. W., P. O. Box 1,308, city.

ALCO 7-passeger touring car, 1913; 55 H. P.; run 10,000 miles; A1 condition; cost $6,000; sacrifice for $900. Wilkey & Son, 694 Pacific St., Brooklyn.

National Series V-3, left drive toy tonneau; electrical equipment and extras; beautiful car at an attractive price. Schoonmaker, 1,700 Broadway.

Stutz 1913, speedster, special outside exhaust, &c.; very fast; bargain. Schoonmaker, 1,700 Broadway.

S. G. V. (1914) Landaulet; like new.
Flat (1915) Limousine "30"; town car.
Turner, St. James Hotel. Phone 3247 Bryant.

Automobiles for Rent.

Renault landaulet, nicely appointed, monthly solicited. E. Block, 218 West 45th St. 3258 Columbus.

Beautiful Renault limousine, monthly; reasonable. Brooks, 182 East 73d St. 3130 Lenox.

Packard Limousine, private car, for hire; will sell at right price. 4309 Plaza.

Will rent S. G. V. town car to responsible party. Bader, 31 West 61st.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL. 225 W. 57th St. Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' Classes.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A. 302 W. 57th St. Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women.

SPECIAL MIDWINTER COURSE for Spring buyers and chauffeurs; visitor's pass and booklet free. Address Bedford Branch Y. M. C. A., 1,121 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Automobiles Wanted.

AUTOS WANTED.—Will pay cash or take on sale. Times Square Auto Co., southwest corner 56th St. and Broadway.

SURROGATE CITATION.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York, By the Grace of God, Free and Independent,

To the Comptroller of the State of New York, and to all creditors or persons claiming to be creditors of Charles Edmonds, deceased, late of South Lambeth, England. Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, whose names are unknown. Send Greeting:

Upon the petition of John Hall Jones, who resides at 27 Washington Square, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

You and each of you are hereby cited to show cause, before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said County, held at the Hall of Records, in the County of New York, on the 21st day of December, 1915, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, why ancillary letters testamentary should not be issued, without bond, on the last Will and Testament of Charles Edmonds, late of South Lambeth, England, in the Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, deceased, to John Hall Jones, of the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS, Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, (L. S.) a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said County, the 19th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fifteen.

DANIEL J. DOWDNEY,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

5TH AV., 47.—Ideal location; double, single rooms; steam heat; private baths.

11TH, 26 EAST.—Attractive double room, with alcove; nice neighborhood, adjoining 5th Av.; good home cooking; moderate.

17TH, 116 EAST.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; excellent table. Stuyvesant 4275.

34TH, 117-119 EAST, (near Park Av.)—Large and single rooms, with board.

45TH ST., 8 EAST.
Table board; rooms; references; gentlemen.

62D, 16 EAST.—Large double room, private bath; parlor dining; prices reasonable.

West Side.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms; well heated; unexcelled board; telephone.

23D, 325 WEST.—Small front basement; excellent home and table; permanent people; moderate.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—Rooms, private baths; electric light; table board; references.

55TH, 146 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms; table guests; references.

72D, 52 WEST.—Superior location and appointments; refined family desiring Winter home.

72D, 253 WEST.—Well-furnished single and double rooms; superior table; $10 up.

72D, 111-117 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with board; ideal location.

72D, 248 WEST.—Parlor floor; other rooms; excellent table. Columbus 1894.

75TH, 161 WEST.—Single and medium rooms; newly furnished; parlor dining; table guests.

76TH, 237-239 WEST.—Room with bath; single room; excellent table; fine location.

77TH, 30 WEST and 344 West End Av., (Pension Luquelle.)—Handsome suite in rose, twin beds; attractive front rooms; private baths; unsurpassed table, electricity.

78TH, 236 WEST.—Nice room in nice house for one or two nice persons at a nice price.

79TH, 114 and 152 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tea room, and lounge; steam heat; private telephones; booklet on request.

79TH, 122 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private bath, electricity; excellent table.

80TH, 144 WEST.—Sunny room; running water; plenty of heat; Southern cooking; references.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Comfortable home accommodations; small, medium rooms; excellent cuisine; references.

82D, 124 West, (Graycourt.)—New and attractively decorated; modern; table guests; booklet.

82D, 128 WEST.—Very desirable room; private bath; steam heat; electricity; excellent board.

82D, 68 WEST.—Medium, small rooms, small, refined boarding house, $10-$8.

92D, 52-54 WEST.—Beautiful, attractively furnished second floor front room; one medium size room, dressing room; one hall room; excellent table and service.

93D, 109 WEST.—Large, small rooms; electricity, steam heat; reasonable; boarding house.

100TH, 253 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive double room with bath; separate beds; electricity; superior table; American home; $28; references.

106TH, 314 WEST.—Large front room in modern private house; meals optional.

113TH ST., 360 WEST.—Large room; private bath; southern exposure; excellent table board.

120TH, 116 WEST.—Elegant, very large room; beautiful private bathroom; excellent Vienna cooking; table boarders accommodated. Morningside 2123.

121ST ST., 157 WEST.—Desirable room; private house; Christian family; conveniences; table guests accommodated.

123D, 104 WEST.—Christian family has two rooms, bath; every convenience; exceptional board.

126TH, 174 WEST.—THE NORWOOD. Corner 7th Av. Family hotel. No cold rooms; steam heat; reasonable rates.

ALLIANCE HOTEL,
44th, 258-260 West.—Refined family hotel; American; $11 up weekly; European, $1 day; bath suites; electricity; elevator. Tel. 6068 Bryant.

WEST END AV., 279, (Corner 73d.)—Handsome, private corner house; elevator; steam heat; will rent handsomely furnished second floor room; also single room; single, en suite.

WEST END AV., 322, (75th St.)—Newly furnished house; convenient locality; excellent service.

Brooklyn.

PRESIDENT ST., 902.—Handsome alcove; other rooms; single, double; first-class table.

GREENE AV., 426.—Beautiful second floor, connecting hall room; good table; reasonable.

Board Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

GENTLEMAN wants comfortable room and board with refined family; references; state full details. T 160 Times.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

98th St., 305-307 West, Schuyler Arms Hotel. Between Riverside and Broadway.—Strictly high-class house; beautifully furnished apartments; shower baths; 2-3-4-5 and 8 rooms, with or without kitchen; all-night elevator; telephone; valet boy; rents, $15, $25, and $40 weekly, or $60, $75, and $175 monthly; immediate possession; restaurant in building. Phone 3964 River.

DESIRABLE furnished apartment to sublet, Winter, longer period; have 95 per cent. of apartments offered west side below 120th St., $100 upward. Write, phone, call for special list, J. Wickliffe Gray, Specialist, 269 West 73d St. Columbus 3974 and 2790.

Handsomely Furnished Apartments, choice localities, long, short leases. CLARE REALTY COMPANY, 30 East 42d St. Murray Hill 5392.

Attractive, furnish apartments for the Winter season or longer; call for list. Slawson & Hobbs, Agents, 162 West 72d St., City.

B'way, near 160th, newly furnished 6-room elevator apartment; references. 6864 Audubon.

Four rooms, handsomely furnished, West 110th; $100. Apartment 42, 214 Cathedral Parkway.

Handsomely furnished apartments; 3, 4, 7 rooms; linen, silver, victrola; reasonable. Coyle, 187 West 82d; phone 8889 Dreicley.

ARTISTIC and elegantly furnished high class apartment, 5 rooms and large foyer; references required. Y 221 Times Annex.

Riverside Drive, 790, (157th St.)—Elegantly furnished 8-room apartment, 2 baths; high class; river view. A J. Odell.

250 West 91st.—New, elegantly furnished apartment; light, sunny; 8 rooms, 2 baths; will sacrifice; owner called West. Edelston.

118TH, 401 WEST (facing Drive.)—Five rooms, furnished; $100 monthly. Apt. 52.

Apartments of quality; furnished, unfurnished. Everett M. Selxas Co., 507 5th Av., (42d.)

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

18 East 37th.—Two connecting rooms, parquet floors, private bath; reasonable; telephone.

West Side

140th St., 507 West., (between Amsterdam and Broadway.)—Five and six large, light rooms and bath; electric light, telephone; rents, $30 to $40. J. S. Maxwell, agent, 3,422 Broadway, at 139th St.

5 LARGE ROOMS, $55–$60.
6 LIGHT ROOMS, $55–$60.
7 CORNER ROOMS, $75–$80.

Facing West Picturesque Park in Manhattan. 50 Morningside Av., S. E. cor. W. 118th St.

36th St., 52, 54, and 56 West.
2 and 4 room apartments; all improvements. Rents, $40 to $80.
A. A. Hageman, 67 West 38th St.

St. Nicholas Av., 430, (facing St. Nicholas Park.)—Seven rooms, bath; modern plumbing; steam heat; refrigerator; $30 month.

Non-housekeeping apartments; Spencer Arms; 2, 3, and 4 rooms. Southeast corner 59th St. and Broadway, N. Y.

Grand Concourse Apartments.—See H. A. Douglas Co., 187th St. and Grand Concourse.

Apartments 4-9 rooms, $900-$1,300; best sections of city. Kemp, 87th, Broadway.

317 West 121st St.—Seven large rooms; private hall; all improvements; low rent.

Glen Cairn, 99th St., corner Riverside Drive. 8-9 rooms, 3 baths.

84TH ST., 15 WEST.—7 large, light rooms and bath, $50 and $60.

Bronx.

Fox St., 760 to 768, 5 blocks east Prospect Av. station; 4-5 rooms, bath, steam, hot water; $18 to $24. Apply janitors. Telephone Melrose 6085.

Apartments Wanted

Unfurnished.

Wanted, by couple, 2 rooms, bath and kitchenette apartment; good location; rent about $40. B 205 Times.

8 rooms, white wood, 3 years, adults; rental $900. Graves, City Hall.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

9TH, 17 EAST.—Beautiful parlor; large, small rooms; exceptionally clean; telephone.

28D, 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.)—Suite, two rooms and bath.

38TH ST., 10 EAST.—Small and large rooms, with bath; elevator; electricity.

52D, (591 Lexington Av.)—Bedroom; comfortable; all conveniences; private apartment. Chimoules.

62D, 235 EAST.—Home, private house; steam, continuous hot water; fine view.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box-spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

MADISON AV., 1,227, (89th.)—Two rooms, newly furnished; all conveniences; references. Bain.

West Side.

9TH, 11 WEST.—Large and small rooms, open fireplaces, steam, electricity; references.

11TH, 35 WEST.—Small furnished room, steam heat, telephone; references.

22D, 321 WEST.—Attractive, warm furnished rooms, large and small; telephone; reasonable.

30TH, 47 WEST.—Large, small, steam heated rooms; running water, bath, telephone. Ferris.

30TH, 353 WEST.—Beautiful suite on parlor floor; also single and large rooms.

44TH, 12 WEST, (The Mansfield.)—Highest-class bachelor apartments, furnished or unfurnished, with complete hotel service; refrigeration; open fireplaces; excellent location, adjoining Sherry's, at 5th Av.

53D ST., 62 WEST.—Large, sunny room, private bath, electric light; single room.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Desirable rooms; modern conveniences; near subway, elevated; reference. Hammond.

64TH ST., 35-37 WEST.—For bachelors; single or double; hotel service; special rates; baths, phones, elevator, steam; modern, fireproof.

68TH, 42 WEST.—IT'S A COLD DAY! HOW ARE YOU FIXED FOR THE WINTER? ROOM SO COLD THAT YOU MUST GO TO A MOVIE OR SHIVER? COME HERE! BEST COMFORT AND GOOD CHEER.

68TH, 71 WEST.
Attractive rooms; perfectly kept; moderate; reference.

69TH ST., 118 WEST.
WEST HALL.
Large room with running water, adjoining bath; also smaller room; steam heat; continuous hot water supply; superior service.

69TH, 111 WEST.—Large parlor; medium rooms; steam heat, hot water, electricity; references; telephone.

70TH, 48 WEST.—Number of unusual rooms, substantially furnished; exclusive block; modern conveniences.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms for gentlemen; references; telephone.

71ST, 251 WEST.—Large front room, bath adjoining; southern exposure; private family.

71ST, 163 WEST.—Attractive, comfortable room, in quiet, refined house; appropriate married couple.

71ST, 66 WEST.—Very well heated large, single, connecting rooms; bath adjoining.

71ST, 69 WEST.—Large room, with piano; single room; running water; references.

71ST, 73 WEST.—Large room, second floor, private bath; single room; reference.

73D, 103 WEST.—Room, private bath; room adjoining bath; telephone; moderate; gentlemen.

73D, 269 WEST.—Two medium-size rooms; southern exposure; bath; references. 3974 Columbus.

73D, 173 WEST.—One single and medium room; moderate.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Beautiful parlor rooms; also other rooms; private bath; single, double.

74TH, 5 WEST.—Beautiful double room; twin beds; private bath; near Park; reasonable.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Well heated, medium rooms; plenty of hot water; $5-$6; telephone.

75TH, 104 WEST.—Front parlor, with piano; connecting bedroom; other room; electricity.

76TH, 159 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room, private bath, electric light, parquet floor.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Large, attractive rooms, single, en suite; private baths; electricity; references.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Attractive, sunny back parlor, private bath, home comforts, reasonable.

80TH, 126 WEST.—One large room; every convenience; see and appreciate.

82D, 23 WEST.—Rent large floor front rooms; newly furnished; phone; references.

83D, 15 WEST.—Warm, comfortable furnished rooms; quiet, homelike; special rates permanent guests.

84TH, 31 WEST.—Attractive, newly furnished rooms in an unusual house; every convenience.

85TH, 140 WEST.—Back parlor, private bath, lavatory, huge private closets; phone; moderate.

89TH, 101 WEST.—Suite of two rooms; also one small room; cheerful, homelike surroundings; central to all cars; references.

89TH, 320 WEST.—Large, small rooms; water; $4 up; steam, electricity, telephone.

91ST, 38 WEST.—Newly furnished residence; large and small rooms, private baths, electric lights, parquet floors; $3.50, $6, $10.

91ST, 54 WEST.—Newly furnished large and small rooms. $5.50-$6.50; electricity.

94TH, 163 WEST.—Entire floor, sitting room, bedroom, bath; owner; references.

96TH, 36 WEST.—Will rent second floor front; dressing room; reasonable. Riverside 9278.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Private house; unusually attractive, well furnished room; bath; telephone.

98TH, 242 WEST.—Large, beautiful front room; twin beds. Apartment 2D.

98TH, 254 WEST.—Suites, single rooms; private baths; gentlemen or couple. Apt. 9.

99TH, 254 WEST.—Private family will rent room to gentleman; no other roomers.

102D ST., (Broadway.)—Well furnished room, adjoining bath, Telephone River 4720.

105TH, 248 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Newly decorated handsomely furnished rooms; single, high-class bachelor quarters; references. Wilcox.

106TH, 221 WEST, (Broadway.)—Exceptional front room; all conveniences; telephone; reasonable; gentlemen. Kistler.

113TH ST., 536 WEST, (Apt. 7A.)—Large, sunny room; couple, two gentlemen; private family.

118TH, 400 WEST.—Very large front room, handsomely furnished; elevator. Apt. 32.

116TH, 616 WEST.—Attractive large room, connecting bath; elevator apartment; all conveniences. Apt. 54.

119TH, 420 WEST.—Sunny rooms, overlooking Morningside Drive; reasonable. Inquire Apartment 21.

119TH ST. 430 WEST.—Outside, sunny room, overlooking Columbia campus. Apt. 67.

120TH ST., 417 W.—Apt. 1-N, E., two pleasant rooms, for rent; single on en suite.

121ST, 523 WEST.—Apartment 4 R E; large, sunny front rooms, beautifully furnished

FREE SPEECH FORUM SILENCES AN ORATOR

League Refuses to Hear Any but Amos Pinchot on Pat Quinlan's Trouble at Paterson.

SPEAKER FEARS REVOLUTION

He Foresees Many Great Strikes Against Unequal Distribution of Nation's Wealth.

The case of Pat Quinlan, the young agitator, who was condemned to serve an indeterminate sentence of from three to seven years in the New Jersey penitentiary because of his connection with the strike riots in Paterson in the Winter of 1912-1913 raised the issue of free speech for the American people, declared Amos Pinchot yesterday evening in an address in which he criticised the conviction of Quinlan.

Mr. Pinchot was speaking before a meeting in the church house of the Church of the Messiah under the auspices of the Messiah Social Service League, presided over by the Rev. Dr. John Haynes Holmes. The meeting was enthusiastic, and proceeded harmoniously until near the close, when an aggressive gentleman, who did not in the least agree with anyone who wanted to see Quinlan free, arose, made that fact known and demanded time to voice his objections.

There was a brief spell of excited controversy, in which everybody indulged, some aloud and some in whispers, then the presiding officer made it clear to the meeting and to the aggressive gentleman in particular, that the meeting had been called for the specific purpose of discussing Pat Quinlan and free speech, and that no one would be allowed to divert it from its course; that there was only one speaker for the evening, and that any one else who desired to talk must confine himself to questions dealing with the subject.

Mr. Pinchot in his speech said Patrick Quinlan had been condemned unjustly because he kept preaching ideas which the powers controlling Paterson did not wish to hear, and so they used their position to put him away violently, where he would not be able to bother them with his sentiments. In this act of "official anarchy," asserted Mr. Pinchot, the official anarchists were making a great mistake, for their violence only served to keep alive and vital many of Quinlan's theories which were not entirely good for the community.

"This Paterson affair is only an example of what is going on through the whole country," said Mr. Pinchot. "The wealth and power in the community is all passing into the control of a few men, and none of our great political leaders dares to act and think in any but a narrow, prescribed manner. I tell you the country is in a state bordering on revolution. They are getting ready even now in Paterson and in Colorado, and we will have big strikes again in those places in the near future. We must face the tremendous problems of the unequal division of wealth, for preparedness in that direction is far more vital to this nation than getting ready for a war that is not coming."

Mr. Pinchot had finished his speech and received the thanks of Dr. Holmes, when the aggressive stranger arose and asserted loudly that he would like to affix his name to a petition to keep the agitator Quinlan in prison. He said more to that point, emphasizing his remarks with a swinging cane, which he handled like a broadsword. His words were greeted with hostility by the gathering of free speech advocates.

Finally the disturber was induced to be silent and allow the reasonable questioning of the speaker of the evening to proceed. The meeting was then closed with a few words by Dr. Holmes on the need for considering the rights of the other side before blindly attacking it.

ROGERS & BRO. RAISE WAGES

Waterbury Silver Concern Gives Its Employes 10 Per Cent. Increase.

Special to The New York Times.

WATERBURY, Conn., Dec. 12.—The recent meeting of those directing the affairs of Rogers & Brother, a branch of the International Silver Company, ordered a general increase in wages of about 10 per cent. for 200 or more employes, and the order calls for the reduction of working time from sixty hours a week to fifty-five, with full pay for sixty hours, thus giving the workers five hours' extra pay. Not long ago the firm was seriously inconvenienced by a strike, and the new rule is designed to appease those who are dissatisfied.

When asked tonight whether the business of the International Silver Company was likely to provide full time for all employes, George Rockwell, local manager of the company's big plant here, said:

"Yes, indeed; not only will the International show a full-time schedule, but we can assure the men from now on of a very encouraging outlook, and guarantee that many of them will be provided with much opportunity for overtime, as we are far behind on orders."

TALE AND TROUSERS FISHY.

Mrs. Caswell, Seeking Separation, Tells of Piscatorial Perfidy.

Robert E. Caswell is suing his wife, Eva N. Caswell, for a divorce and she is suing him for a separation. Affidavits filed with the Supreme Court in an application by Mrs. Caswell for alimony contained a paragraph setting forth this reason for suspecting her husband of deceiving her.

"On Aug. 27, 1915, plaintiff fabricated a story that he was going on a fishing trip and requested defendant to prepare his fishing pants," she says. She suspected that his trip was for another purpose, and so she "placed pins in the legs of the trousers." When he returned and requested her to smoll his fishing clothes to show how fishy they were, she did so. But she also discovered that the pins were still where she had put them, and so informed him that his story of going a-fishing was more fishy than his clothes.

Mrs. Caswell accuses her husband of treating her with great cruelty, of driving her out of their home, and compelling her to sleep on the bare floor. The Caswells were married on Aug. 24, 1902. Mr. Caswell is an insurance adjuster. In his suit for a divorce he names as the corespondent William Goodwin, who has made an affidavit denying the accusation. Justice Giegerich of the Supreme Court awarded Mrs. Caswell $7 a week.

IRONMOLDERS WALK OUT.

1,100 to 1,500 on Strike in Pittsburgh—More to Follow.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Dec. 12.—Between 1,100 and 1,500 iron molders, employed in foundries in Pittsburgh and its vicinity, are on a strike as part of a nation-wide movement for an eight-hour day. The strike began last night at individual shops where notices were posted announcing that the union men would not return to work unless their demands were granted.

Union leaders said tonight that sixty or seventy foundries would be tied up by tomorrow. The men demand an eight-hour day at the same rate of pay as now received for nine hours. The strike, labor leaders declare, has the approval of the International Molder's Union. The men will receive strike benefits.

ERNEST GOERLITZ COMMITS SUICIDE

Ex-Member of Metropolitan Opera House Staff Found Dead After Health Fails.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Dec. 12.—Ernest Goerlitz, 52 years old, at one time connected with the Metropolitan Grand Opera Company of New York and more recently an orange grower of Alta Loma, near this city, committed suicide in a downtown hotel here early today. He took cyanide of potassium and shot himself. He was found dead in a bathtub when two friends called.

In a letter addressed to his wife and another unaddressed, Mr. Goerlitz said that he had been in ill health and expressed the fear that as an invalid he might be a burden to his wife. He came to Los Angeles yesterday morning and registered at the Hotel Hollenbeck.

In the letters Mr. Goerlitz expressed the wish that his body be cremated, and named the undertaker's rooms to which it should be taken.

An inquest will be held probably Tuesday morning. Funeral arrangements are to be made later.

Ernest Goerlitz was born in Germany and came to this country about twenty years ago. For several years he was a bookkeeper for Henry Dazian, the costumer, then a Director of the Metropolitan Opera Company, and through him met Maurice Grau, who later made him a bookkeeper at the Metropolitan. When Heinrich Conried took charge of the Opera Company, he made Mr. Goerlitz his general manager and personal representative. At the end of the season of 1907-08, when Gatti-Casazza and Andreas Dippel assumed the management, he resigned and took some Metropolitan singers on tour. Mr. Goerlitz was successful in this venture and when the tours were finished he retired from the concert field and bought an orange grove near Los Angeles.

The last visit he made here was about three years ago, when he came to be operated upon. The operation was successful, but he never fully recovered his health. He leaves his wife and two sons, the elder about 18 years old.

AMNESIA VICTIM IDENTIFIED

Youth in Staten Island Hospital Recognized as F. X. McKernan.

A young man found wandering on Staten Island on Saturday night and subsequently removed to the Smith Infirmary was Francis Xavier McKernan, 19 years of age, who has figured in various adventures in and about New York City, and who on Thursday last was released from St. John's Hospital in Long Island City, after he had been receiving treatment there for a month for amnesia.

McKernan about a year ago attended a moving picture performance in a Manhattan theatre with Miss Elsie von Steenberg, the daughter of wealthy parents, and witnessed an "elopement" on the screen. They decided to elope also, and when they came from the theatre hurried to Trinity Church, where they were married, the young woman returning to her home and he to his. Some time ago the mother of the young woman learned of the marriage and immediately took steps to have it annulled. The suit is pending in the Westchester County Supreme Court.

McKernan also attained some notoriety when about a year ago he swam the Hudson River, or nearly swam it, from Tappan to Yonkers with Miss Dorothy Bacon in canoe and in Colorado.

Some time ago McKernan, who is the son of a builder, obtained employment in the building of the subway in Brooklyn and was hit on the head with a beam.

VOTE ON STEEL MERGER.

Youngstown Company to Get $300 a Share Cash for Its Stock.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Dec. 12.—The merger of the Cambridge Steel Company, the Lackawanna Steel Company, and the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company into a corporation capitalized at $250,000,000 will be voted on next week, according to James A. Campbell, President of the Youngstown company. Stockholders of the Youngstown company will vote to sell their holdings to the new corporation for $300 a share, cash. The terms on which the Lackawanna company is to be taken in are not known.

Mr. Campbell said that under no consideration would the stockholders of his company accept stock in the new company. He is also a Director of the Lackawanna Steel Company. He said there was no intention of taking in the Midvale, Pennsylvania, or Maryland Steel Companies. There is some talk of asking the Republic Iron and Steel Company to enter the combination.

The Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company has $1,750,000 in bonds outstanding, and its capital is authorized at $30,000,000, of which $10,000,000 is preferred and $20,000,000 common stock. Only $6,533,000 of the preferred and $18,496,000 of the common stock has been issued. The company is expending $2,500,000 on improvements, which include a battery of coke ovens to utilize all the by-products.

STATE PUTS ENGLISH FIRST.

Board Recommends Rejection of "Markedly Weak" Regents' Papers.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 12.—The State Examinations Board, at its meeting yesterday, divided the committee on final revision of question papers into two committees, one having to do with mathematics and the sciences, and the other with the languages, history, and economics. The committees on the preparation of question papers were enlarged by the addition of one member each, with the thought of giving representation to smaller high schools in the State.

It was recommended that no paper in any subject which is markedly weak in English be accepted by the department. The desirability of raising the passing mark was discussed, and it was the unanimous opinion of the board that no candidate should receive a State scholarship who had not attained an average of at least 75 per cent.

The State Department was asked to prepare a list of not more than 5,000 words in most general use as a basis for the preliminary examination in spelling, with a passing mark of 85 per cent.

HOSPITAL GETS $250,000.

Institution for Deformities and Joint Diseases Plans New Building.

Subscriptions of $250,000 were secretly and publicly pledged last night at the ninth annual celebration of the founding of the Hospital for Deformities and Joint Diseases, 1,919 Madison Avenue. The celebration was held in the vestry room of the institution, and the money pledged was the first of a fund of $1,000,000 for the purpose of new buildings.

The following Directors of the institution subscribed $10,000 each: E. M. Gattle, Dr. Henry W. Frauenthal, S. Arnstein, Franklin Simon, Charles Kaye, C. K. Harris, S. Felber, L. S. Rothschild, S. Levy, and L. Strauss.

The Young Folks' League of the Hospital donated $3,800. The executors of the estate of H. A. Flurscheim of Franklin Simon & Co. subscribed an amount specified in the will.

E. M. Gattle was re-elected President of the hospital, and Sydney Ehrenfeld was added to the Board of Directors. Dr. H. Finkelstein, widely known through his researches in orthopedics, was made adjunct attending surgeon.

Operate on County Chairman Koenig

Dr. Nicol Martin Mandl yesterday operated on Samuel S. Koenig, Chairman of the Republican County Committee, in Mr. Koenig's home, 237 Seventh Street. Dr. Simon Ehrlich assisted in the operation. The Chairman has been suffering from an abcess on the right leg. Following the operation the opinion was expressed by the physicians that the patient would be up and about in a few days.

CALLS SOBER NATION DEFENSE ESSENTIAL

Ex-Congressman Hobson Says Only Temperate Peoples Can Win in War.

FOR NATIONAL PROHIBITION

Speaking in Church Here, Says That Sentiment Is Growing in Congress.

Captain Richmond P. Hobson, U. S. N., retired, and former Congressman from Alabama, attacked the New York liquor interests in a prohibition address yesterday morning in the Tremont M. E. Church, 178th Street and Washington Avenue, the Bronx, where he was the guest of the pastor, the Rev. Frank L. Wilson.

"Conditions here call to the citizenship of New York to be particularly courageous in this great fight because of the menace to business and to one's political aspirations when the liquor interests try to wreak their vengeance upon him," said he. "New York is the financial citadel of the liquor interests. New York City, too, has more saloons than are to be found within the borders of thirty-six combined States, which I can name."

He suggested that conditions here and elsewhere were due largely to the fact that the people had not been accorded proper opportunities to express their verdict on the question by vote.

"In the House of Representatives last year there was a majority in favor of prohibition. This majority will be materially increased in the Sixty-fourth Congress. If Congress fails to submit prohibition measures to the people, then those who are fighting for nation-wide prohibition plan to make the subject an issue in the election of the next House and the Senate, as well as delegates to the national convention.

"We do not ask any Senator, Representative or delegate to declare for prohibition, but we demand the right of referendum. We want Congress to refer the matter to the States and thus put the question squarely up to the people for their consideration and their votes. It is, after all, a fight for the welfare of the whole country.

"The first real element of preparedness is to be sober. This is the chief basis of German efficiency. It is no longer a mere question of sentiment or of religion alone concerning the use of alcohol as a beverage. Emperor Wilhelm, long before the war, discovered through science the danger of alcohol in the national life, while other nations have given little special attention mainly since the war began.

"In his speeches at the naval and military academies the German Emperor placed the ban upon alcohol as a beverage, even including the national drink, beer, the consumption of which has been greatly reduced and is gradually being lessened throughout the empire. It is well known that the Kaiser had long ago banished liquors from his own table.

"But now, more than ever, the war has taught the people of Europe the danger of alcohol. For years Germany has dealt with the subject scientifically. At the birth of every child there the attending physician is required to give an 'alcohol card' to the mother or some other member of a family at the time, which contains a warning to guard the infant from all effects of alcohol.

"The war has simply promulgated this scientific knowledge. It is bound to have good and lasting effects on the future generations of all those countries. According to the official Russian reports on the suppression of the liquor traffic in that country the nonuse of liquors has already saved more lives than war has destroyed.

"Scientifically we now know that alcohol produces degeneracy. One child in every five of drunkards and drinking parents show symptoms of degeneracy, if it is not actually a degenerate. And in every seventh birth where both parents are addicted to the use of liquor one child will be deformed. But where both parents are abstainers nine children in ten will be normal.

"People who use alcohol furnish the only species in all creation which does not rise and develop naturally, while animals and other growing things thrive according to nature's rules. Through the evil of alcohol many centuries have brought down degeneracy on the heads of men. That is why nations have perished and left only bleaching bones by the wayside."

Captain Hobson said he believed the people were ready to respond to the call for destroying the alcohol evil in the same way that thousands of men of the American fleet at Santiago volunteered with him for the hazardous task of sinking the collier Merrimac in the harbor to bottle up the Spanish fleet.

"I took only seven with me, but all the men would have gone had it been possible or necessary," said the Captain.

TO FIGHT TOOTH PASTE TAX.

Druggists Want Congress to Levy on Munition Profits First.

The American Druggists' Syndicate has sent to its 23,000 members petitions to be signed by patrons protesting to Congress against the emergency tax on tooth paste. A circular letter sent with the petitions says:

"While automobiles and other acknowledged luxuries in which only the rich are able to indulge have to date been exempt from the application of war tax, it seems absurd—to say nothing of being unfair—to make tooth paste, the everyday necessity of the masses of the people, pay this tax. With so many richer sources of revenues available it seems to us economically unsound to be taking the pennies of the masses to make up the deficiency in the national income caused by the foreign war when it is possible to secure many times that amount by taxing those who are making untold millions out of that war.

"We submit that instead of taxing tooth paste and toilet preparations which contribute to human cleanliness, human comfort and human health, the tax ought properly to be paid by those who are making profits out of the war."

Laymen in Pulpits to Aid Y. M. C. A.

A second campaign to raise $50,000 for the new Young Men's Christian Association building in West Thirty-third Street, Bayonne, was begun yesterday, when twelve of the association Directors made appeals from church pulpits. The speakers were: De Witt Van Buskirk, President of the Chamber of Commerce; Commissioner Horace Robinson, Michael V. Stringham, Dr. George H. Sexsmith, Herman Kern, L. H. Johnson, R. P. Whitcomb, William Van Buskirk, James Benny, C. F. Watson, Frederic E. Chamberlin, and W. J. Davis.

ACTRESS DIES FROM POISON.

Takes Fatal Dose on Eve of Reconciliation with Her Husband.

Mrs. Clara Eckel, 27 years old, a vaudeville actress known on the stage as Clara Inge, died last night in her apartment at 305 West Forty-fifth Street from an unidentified poison which she took, the police believe, with suicidal intent. Mrs. Eckel was the wife of Charles E. Eckel, a salesman of the United States Rubber Company, but the two, who were married five years ago, separated two months ago. Recently Mr. Eckel wrote several letters to his wife, seeking a reconciliation before Christmas, and yesterday he received a note from her asking him to come to see her.

He went to the apartment late yesterday afternoon and found her writing at a table. She stopped writing when he entered and tore up the page on which she had written. After talking with her for two or more hours, Mr. Eckel asked his wife whether he could not do anything for her and she asked him to go out and get a medicinal powder which Mr. Eckel knew contained a poison. He refused to do this, but volunteered to get a meal of wine and spaghetti, and left the apartment for this purpose.

When Mr. Eckel returned to the apartment he found his wife lying on her bed, undressed, in a dying condition. Dr. Alfred Alofsin of 448 West Thirty-fourth Street, was hurriedly summoned, but he could do nothing for her. She died without making any statement. Under her pillow was found a quantity of powder which she had asked her husband to get. It is thought that she sent a hall boy of the apartment house for it while Mr. Eckel was out.

The torn fragments of the note were found on the floor of the apartment. Pieced together, it was seen that Mrs. Eckel had written: "Dear Charles, I left you——" There was no more. The police believe that she was writing a letter explaining her suicide when interrupted by her husband.

The couple had one child, who is living with Mrs. Eckel's mother in Washington Heights.

AUTO RIDE COST HIM $112.

Doctor Accuses Man and Woman He Met In Saloon of Theft.

Alfred Douth, 20 years old, an elevator operator, who gave his address as 302 West 129th Street, and May Brown, 25 years old, of 277 West 122d Street, were arrested yesterday afternoon by Detective Joseph Rielly of the Bronx Detective Bureau, on the complaint of Dr. Lawrence V. Mulry of 244 West 121st Street. The man is charged with grand larceny, and the woman with felonious assault.

According to the story told by Dr. Mulry, he had driven up to a café on Seventh Avenue, near 124th Street, yesterday afternoon, and while he was in the café he got into conversation with Douth, the woman, and another man whose name he does not know. After half an hour or so, the doctor said, he invited the three for a ride in his automobile and they accepted. The doctor drove the three to a café on Jerome Avenue, near 188d Street, where they all got out, but the proprietor refused to admit them.

"We stood on the sidewalk discussing where to go," the doctor said, "when I suddenly missed my pocketbook, which contained $121."

The doctor then accused Douth and the woman of being in league with the other man, who had disappeared during the argument. Both hotly denied the accusation, and requested the doctor to take them to the Highbridge Police Station, which he did.

At the police station they were questioned by Detective Rielly. The doctor stated that the woman had pointed a revolver at him when he accused her. In the automobile a revolver, fully loaded, was found, the detective said near the place where the woman had been sitting. She denied that the revolver belonged to her, and said she found it in the automobile.

The two prisoners were taken to the Morrisania Police Station.

WOMAN GAGGED AND ROBBED

Husband, in Next Room, Heard Nothing of Attack on Wife.

Mrs. Harry T. Heltman, who lives on the upper floor of a two-story frame house at 1,409 Thirty-sixth Street, Brooklyn, left her husband and his parents in the dining room to step into the adjoining front room overlooking a porch roof to get some linen to set the table for supper last evening. When she did not return, her husband, after waiting twenty minutes, decided to see what had become of her.

His wife had shut the door, and he had heard her open a drawer in the linen closet, but had heard no other noise. He tried the door, and found that a chair had been placed against it. When he forced the door he found his wife lying on the floor unconscious, her hands tied behind her with a leather belt, and a knotted handkerchief tied around her head and over her mouth. Linen was scattered over the floor, and $100 in a purse was missing from its place in the corner of a drawer.

Police and detectives from the Parkville Station could find no trace of the thieves, and no clues on either belt or handkerchief. The family on the first floor said they had heard no noise, and had seen no one climb the porch posts.

Walter Learned Dead.

Walter Learned, author and banker, died yesterday at his home near New London, Conn., in his sixty-ninth year. He was born in New London and was Vice President of the Savings Bank of New London, President of the New London Gas and Electric Company, and an officer in several other corporations. Mr. Learned was the author of a volume of verses, "Between Times," and a contributor to several magazines. He translated the works of Francois Coppee, and was a member of the American Folklore Society, the New York Zoological Society, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and the Authors' Club.

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Overcoatings and suitings that were $25 to $35 now $20; that were $40 to $50 now $25; $50 to $60 evening dress materials now $40 for full dress and $35 for Tuxedos. All unprecedented value. To measure only.
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NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.
EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evenings 8:20. Last Mat. Sat. and Wed. 2:20. LAST 6 NIGHTS—LAST 2 MATINEES. JOHN DREW Comedy Triumph in His Greatest Comedy "The Chief" TUES. EVE., DEC. 21—Seats Now. MAUDE ADAMS "PETER PAN" MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
LYCEUM West 45th St. Evgs. at 8:20. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:20. ETHEL BARRYMORE in the New Comedy. "OUR MRS. McCHESNEY."
CANDLER West 42 St. Tel. Bryant 6344. Ev. 8:20. Mts. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. POPULAR PRICE MATINEE WEDNESDAY. THE HOUSE OF GLASS With Mary Ryan and the Great All American Cast. A Smashing Hit! Orchestra Seats, $1.50 and $2.00. 500 Good 1st Balcony Seats, 50c, 75c & $1.00
NEW AMSTERDAM 42ND ST. WEST Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. BE HAPPY WHEN YOU CAN—YOU CAN BE HAPPY! Cheerfulness begets a light heart—a light heart begets happiness. The heart's lightness is the world's sunshine. Casting its rays direct into every heart is the golden flood of sunshine in KLAW & ERLANGER'S PEERLESS PRODUCTION AROUND THE MAP DISPEL LIFE'S CLOUDS—KEEP IN THE SUN!
After the Play Visit Atop New Amsterdam Theatre. ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC MEETING PLACE OF THE WORLD
GAIETY B'way & 46th St. Evenings, 8:20. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat., 2:20. Oliver Morosco presents a new romantic farce. SADIE LOVE with MARJORIE RAMBEAU
HUDSON West 44th St. Evgs. at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:15. Under Fire
ELTINGE West 42d St. Evgs., 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. FAIR and WARMER
HARRIS West 42d St. Evgs., 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. LAST 2 WEEKS ROLLING STONES
AT THE Liberty W. 42d St. 2:15 & 8:15 TWICE Daily, Incl. Sun Ev. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1-$2. Other Mats. 25-50-$1 LIMITED ENGAGEMENT D. W. GRIFFITH'S GIGANTIC SPECTACLE. BIRTH OF A NATION Symphony Orchestra of 40.
Go Where the Crowd Goes. GEO. M. COHAN'S Theatre, B'way, 43 St. CONTINUOUS 11 A. M. TO 11 P. M. Official French Government Pictures. FIGHTING FOR FRANCE SEATS 25c & 50c Symphony Orchestra of 40 Conducted by DANIEL DORE
ASTOR B'way, 45 St. Evs. 8:20. Bryant 287. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat., 2:20. Geo. M. Cohan's Great American Farce, HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY with FRED NIBLO as "BILLY HOLLIDAY"
LONGACRE W. 48 St. Bryant 23. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30. COHAN & HARRIS PRESENT LEO DITRICHSTEIN in his comedy "THE GREAT LOVER" TRIUMPH.
BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings, 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:20. The Boomerang
REPUBLIC West 42d St. Evgs., 8:20. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. Common Clay
GLOBE B'way, 46th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. LAST WEEK. MONTGOMERY & STONE IN CHIN CHIN. TUESDAY, DEC. 21—Seats Thursday. GABY DESLYS in "STOP, LOOK AND LISTEN."
CANDLER West 42d St. Tel. Bryant 6344. Ev 8:20. Mts. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. POP. MAT. WEDNESDAY. THE HOUSE OF GLASS with Mary Ryan and the Great All American Cast. Tremendous Triumph! Orchestra Seats, $1.50 and $2.00. 500 Good 1st Balcony Seats, 50c, 75c, $1.00.
TRIANGLE PLAYS THIS WEEK "The Beckoning Flame" with Henry Woodruff, "A Submarine Pilot" with Syd Chaplin, "The Missing Links" with Norma Talmadge & Robt. Harron. Matinees at 2. Evenings at 8. PRICES—Daily Matinees, 25 cts. and 50 cts. Evenings, 25 cts., 50 cts., 75 cts., $1 and $2. Knickerbocker Theatre Broadway at 38th Street
B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'WAY, 47 ST. Daily Mats. 25-50c. MRS. LANGTRY | ADELAIDE & HUGHES. Lew Dockstader, Marie & Mary Macfarland, Henry Lewis, Mike Bernard & Sidney Phillips.
COLONIAL B'way & 62 St. MAT. DAILY. Mammoth Double Bill Official Motion Pictures "FIGHTING IN FRANCE"
ALHAMBRA 7th Av., 126th. MAT. DAILY. And Big Star Vaude. Bill. Mats. 1:30. Nights 7:30. At Both Houses.
BOOTH THEATRE, Friday Aft., Dec. 17 SPECIAL BENEFIT MATINEE aid of the BRITISH WAR RELIEF ASS'N, Inc. E. H. SOTHERN And His Entire London Co. in "LORD DUNDREARY"
To be preceded at 1:30 P. M. by a one-act play, "A Nocturne," for this occasion only, with Miss Haidee Wright. Seats now at Box Office, $1.00 to $3.00.
Atop 44th St. Thea. | AFTER THE THEATRE. Adm. $1 Nightly at 10:30 (Ex. Sun) CASTLES in the Air and ICE PALACE
Supper & Dancing. Tea 4 to 6 Wed. and Sat. World Champion Ice Skaters. Adm. free to table d'hote dinner $1.50, & a la carte, 6 to 9. Skating at Tea, Dinner & Supper Table reservations. Din. Sup. Tel. 5935 Bryant.
PARK 59th St. and Col. Circle. Continuous 1:15 to 11 P. M. 15 to 50c. GERMANY ON THE FIRING LINE German Staff Motion Pictures, Auspices of the New York Globe.
Punch & Judy Theatre, 49th St., East of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Fri. & Sat., 2:30. TREASURE ISLAND Seats 8 Weeks Ahead. Tele., 1366 Circle.
Loew's American Roof 42d St. & 8th Av. Every Eve. at 8:15. COURTENAY SISTERS, 6-DAY BICYCLE WINNERS, 7 Others. ALL SEATS RESERVED. Enclosed. Heated. Comfortable. 25c, 35c, 50c.
Strand B'way & 47 St. Noon to 11:30. 10 to 50c. FANNY WARD in "THE CHEAT." Strand Orch. & Soloists. Next Week—Valeska Suratt in "The Emigrant."
VITAGRAPH 44th St., B'way Continuous. 1 to 11 P. M. 15c, 25c "Thou Art the Man" & Other Pictures. & 50c.
COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. Twice Daily 2:15 & 8:15. Popular Prices. FOLLIES OF THE DAY.

MAYOR MITCHEL will open ST. MARKS HOSPITAL BAZAAR TOMORROW (Tuesday) EVE. Grand Central Palace, Dec. 14 to 18. Do your Christmas Shopping there. You can buy anything you want at small prices. Something Doing Every Minute MORNING, NOON AND NIGHT. GRAND SOCIETY PAGEANT. MRS. LANGTRY will recite prologue. HIGH CLASS DRAMATIC, MUSICAL, DANCING STARS. Chauncey Olcott, Mme. Lupokowa, Lou Tellegen, Florence and Mary Nash, Mary Pickford, Edith Wynne Matheson, "Tenclia," Rita Jolliver, Elsie Janis, Julia Arthur, Bertha Kalisch, Gaston Sargeant, "Lucienne," Mlle. D'Arcy, Janet Beecher, Kenneth Clark, Clifton, Webb & Eileen Molyneux, Ethel Barrymore, "Charlotte," Ignace Paderewski, Leo Ditrichstein, others. Moving Pictures, Dancing. Adm. 25c.
8 1ST THEATRE THE HOUSE BEAUTIFUL Broadway & 81st St. Phone 3980 Schuyler. 1st exclusive Uptown showing Griffith-Ince-Sennett TRIANGLE FILM PLAYS Direct from Knickerbocker Theatre. RAYMOND HITCHCOCK Willard Mack in "Farewell to Thee." in "The Village Scandal." Splendid Vaudeville NEW Program every Mon. & Thurs. MAT. TO-DAY, 10c. & 15c. EVENINGS 15c., 25c., 50c.
Hippodrome Mgmt. Charles Dillingham. Matinee Daily BEST SEATS $1.00. Ev. (8:15) & Sat. Mat., 25c to $1.50. Hip Hip Hooray 1,000 People. SOUSA & HIS BAND Sensational Ice Ballet Seats Up to 1916. SUNDAY NIGHT—SOUSA & HIS BAND
Cort W. 48th St. Phone Bry. 46. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15. The BLOSSOM-HERBERT MUSICAL HIT Princess Pat With ELEANOR PAINTER
STANDARD B'way & 90th St. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. Tues., 25c. & 50c. "Young America"
LEXINGTON 51st St. & Lex. Ave. Phone 6110 Plaza. PRICES: Evenings, 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c & $1. Mats. Tues., Thurs. & Sat. 25c & 50c. WEEK BEGINNING TONIGHT, 8:20, GUY BATES POST in "OMAR THE TENTMAKER"
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. Tonight at 8, Trovatore. Rappold, Matzenauer; Martinelli, Amato, Rothier. Cond., Polacco. Thurs. at 7:45, Walkure. Matzenauer, Kurt, Ober; Sembach, Braun, Scott. Cond., Bodanzky. Fri. at 8, Marta. Hempel, Ober; Caruso, De Luca, Malatesta. Cond., Bavagnoli. Sat. Mat. at 1:45, Gotterdammerung. Kurt, Matzenauer, Heinrich; Urlus, Braun, Weil. Cond., Bodanzky. Mon. at 8, Lohengrin. Destinn, Ober; Sembach, Well, Braun, Schlegel. Cond., Bodanzky.
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Sat., Dec. 18, at 8, La Boheme. Alda, Cajatti; Botta, Scotti, Segurola. Cond., Bavagnoli. HARDMAN PIANO USED.
SYMPHONY Society of New York. WALTER DAMROSCH, Conducter. Fri. Aft., Dec. 17. Sun. Aft., Dec. 19. Pablo Casals, Violoncello. Merle Alcock, Contralto. Unfinished Symphony, SCHUBERT; Concerto for Violoncello, D minor, LALO, and excerpts from Incidental Music to "Iphigenia in Aulis," Walter Damrosch. (First performance in New York.) Seats at Box Office, also Room 1202, Aeolian Hall.
FOURTH BILTMORE. FRIDAY MORNING MUSICALE. HOTEL BILTMORE, DEC. 17, AT 11. MME. Melba, Olitzka. LEOPOLD Godowsky. ROSA LOUIS Siegel. Res. seats, $3; Boxes, $30. Now at Biltmore Box Office. Management R. E. Johnston. Knabe Piano.
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW YORK. JOSEF STRANSKY, CONDUCTOR. Next Thurs. Evg., 8:15. Next Friday Aft., 2:30. FRITZ KREISLER. Smetana (Symphonic Cycle), Brahms, Wagner. CARNEGIE HALL. Tickets at Box Office.
LYCEUM THEATRE, 45th St., nr. B'way. Tomorrow (Tuesday) Aft., at 3, and 2 more performances, Dec. 17 Aft., Dec. 19 Evg. YVETTE Guilbert. Tickets on sale at Box Office. Knabe Piano. Direction Daniel Frohman and Cath. A. Bamman.
CHRISTMAS CONCERT CARNEGIE HALL. Musical Art Society OF N. Y. TOMORROW NIGHT at 8:15. Tickets at Box Office and Musical Art Society, 33 W. 42d St., Room 1202. Frank Damrosch, Cond'or.
THEATRE FRANCAIS 19 W. 44th St. Phone 9059 Bryant. Eves. 8:10. MATS. THURS. & SAT. 2:10. GRAND DOUBLE BILL. "MON AMI TEDDY" AND "SON HOMME"
Carnegie Hall, Fri. Eve., Dec. 17, at 8:30. NEW YORK DEBUT ROMANI "The highest and most perfect tenor voice since Rubini." —Mascagni. With Symphony Orchestra & Eminent Soloists. $2.00, $1.50, $1.00, 75c. Boxes $15, $12. Seats Now.
Carnegie Hall, Thurs. Aft., Dec. 16, at 2:30. Song Recital CULP. Coenraad V. Bos at the Piano. Tickets on sale at Box Office & Manager's Office. M'gement Antonia Sawyer. Steinway Piano.
MACMILLEN. VIOLIN RECITAL TONIGHT. AEOLIAN HALL, AT 8:15. Seats at Box Office, 50 cents to $2.00.
Punch & Judy Theatre, 49th St., E. of B'way. Wed. Aft., Dec. 15, at 2:30. RECITAL KATHARINE DAYTON. Tickets, $2.00. Mgt. C. P. Poore, 70 5th Avenue. Chelsea 868.
Punch & Judy Theatre, Tues. Aft., Dec. 14, at 3. Song Recital by FRANCIS ROGERS. Isidore Luckstone at Piano. Mgt. Loudon Charlton.
AEOLIAN HALL, Wed. Aft., Dec. 15, at 3. Violin Recital by MARIE CASLOVA. Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Steinway Piano.
AEOLIAN HALL, This Afternoon at 3. Piano Recital by JOHN POWELL. Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Steinway Piano.
OPERA TICKETS Phone Bryant 6166-7. Best Seats. All Parts the House. FEINBERG'S. 1431 BROADWAY. Ent. on 40th Street, Bet. B'way and 7th Ave.
OPERA TICKETS Phone 8890-8891 Bryant. CHOICE SEATS CARUSO —in— "MANON" Kaiserhof Opera Ticket Office, 133 W. 40th St., 1 Door E. of Broadway.
Bandbox, 57 & 3d Av. Plaza 812. Evs. 8:45. Mat. Sat. $1-50c. WASHINGTON SQ. PLAYERS. ALL COMEDY BILL EVERY NIGHT.
Hotel Bretton Hall. BROADWAY 85TH TO 86TH ST. Offers All the Advantages of the Best New York City Hotels at one third less price. ROOM WITH PRIVATE BATH, $2.50 AND $3.00 DAY. PARLOR, BEDROOM AND BATH, $25.00 TO $45.00 WEEK. 3, 4 OR 6 ROOM SUITES, WITH 2 BATHS, AT ATTRACTIVE RATES.
ST. JOHN STUDIO. All dances taught, 30 East 34th St.

Only Chance to See New FRENCH WAR PICTURES In Reserved Seats. 44TH ST. THEATRE. UNDER AUSPICES OF THE LAFAYETTE FUND. TUESDAY EVENING 9:15, DECEMBER 14TH. A special performance of the French war pictures for the benefit of the Lafayette Fund will take place in the 44th Street Theatre on Tuesday evening, December 14th, at 9:15. New films just arrived from French battlefields to be shown for the first time. All proceeds go for "Comfort Kits" for French soldiers. BOXES $25.00. ORCHESTRA $2.00. MEZZANINE $1.50. Advance purchases to be made Francis Roche, Secretary, Room 122, Vanderbilt Hotel.
Fulton Theatre, 46th, W. of B'way. 44TH ST. THEATRE, W. of B'way. Continuous, 11 A.M. to 11 P.M. Full Orchestra. These are the ONLY FILMS exhibited at the French Embassy at Washington. FIGHTING IN FRANCE. The French Government Official Motion Pictures taken for the NATIONAL ARCHIVES and loaned to The New York World through E. ALEXANDER POWELL, Its War Correspondent. Part of receipts go to the French Red Cross. PRICES, 25c and 50c. COLONIAL THEATRE, B'way and 62d. ALHAMBRA THEATRE, 126th & 7th Ave. Special Bills Twice Daily.
By Permission of His Eminence, John Cardinal Farley. A Military Concert, CARNEG